

**Borrower Completion Report (BCR)
of
Oromia National Regional State -
Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) Project**



Revised Report

Oromia Regional State Environmental Protection Authority,
Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Borrower Completion Report

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AR	Afforestation/Reforestation
BioCF-ISFL	BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forested Landscape
BSP	Benefit Sharing Plan
BSM	Benefit Sharing Mechanisms
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
C&PP	Consultation and Participation Plan
CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy
ERPA	Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESRM	Environmental and Social Risk management system
EWNRA	Ethio Wetlands and Natural Resources Association
FDRE	The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
IFR	Interim Financial Report
LULC	Land Use and Land Cover Change
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OEPA	Oromia Environmental Protection Authority
OFLP	Oromia Forested Landscape Program
OFLP-ERP	Oromia Forested Landscape Program – Emission Reduction Project
ORCU	Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
PDO	Program Development Objective
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RETF	Recipient Executed Trust Fund
RIP	REDD+ Implementation Program
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R-PIN	REDD+ Program Idea Note
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental Social Assessment
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive Summary

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management, and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks are among effective policy tools identified by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to combat climate change. In line with this, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has been implementing REDD+ in a multiple stage approach including Readiness Proposal Preparation, REDD+ Readiness, REDD+ Implementation Phases, and Payments for Results. Following the adoption of the REDD+ strategy, the Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) is put into place as a national pilot with the grant funded by the BioCarbon Fund Plus's Initiative for Sustainable Forested Landscape (BioCF-ISFL), supplemented by an Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement over 8 years under the jurisdiction of Oromia regional state.

The overarching project development objective was to reduce net GHG emissions and improve sustainable forest management in Oromia. The project was designed to finance investment in A/R in deforestation hotspots sites and in PFM (including livelihoods support and selected nature-based community enterprise development), as well as extension services and land-use planning statewide at state and local levels. The project was also intended to create the "enabling environment," which is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of institutions, incentives, and safeguards management at various levels in order to improve capacities, institutions, and policies and to create an environment that is favorable to supporting and improving efforts to stop deforestation and forest degradation.

Specifically, the aims of the project were:

- Decrease the impact of drivers of deforestation due to agriculture expansion and degradation through wood or charcoal extraction by afforesting/reforesting 9000ha in deforestation hotspots as measured and evaluated on the predefined indicator of area afforested in hectares.
- Promote and build PFM, eventually bringing 120,000 hectares of natural forest under management plan to enhance landscapes, watersheds, and environmental services, as well as to provide livelihood improvements.
- Implement environment and social (E&S) safeguard instruments developed for the project in order to proactively comply with national and WB's environmental and social operational policies for effects that are likely to result from on-ground investment activities.
- Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the institutions, incentives, and E&S safeguards are managed at different levels to create an environment that is favorable to supporting and improving measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through enhancing the enabling environment.

This report presents the overall achievement of the project including impacts of investment activities financed by the grant. The report includes assessment and verification of key outputs of the project along the enabling investments, enabling environment, and OFLP-ERP preparation and design. The report encompasses information about forested areas of the Oromia that are subject to the OFLP, which is a statewide jurisdictional intervention. For the purpose of

implementation of the project, the intervention areas were split into deforestation hot spots and non-deforestation hot spots. Project interventions in the deforestation hot spots include all the above and on-the-ground investment activities (integrated land-use planning and forest management interventions comprising A/R, PFM and livelihoods support). In the non-deforestation hot spots areas project interventions were creating an enabling environment (institution, information, and E&S safeguards), the coordination of initiatives, and the participation of stakeholders.

The report is based on information gathered from ORCU/OEPA and implementing partners at federal, regional, zonal, and woreda levels through key informant interviews, group discussion conducted with community member in the area, data collected using GIS and remote sensing, as well as based on the review of project reports. Qualitative data were collected, The WB harmonized evaluation criteria for Implementation Completion Review and Results (ICR) and rating approach was also applied. Besides, the consultant followed the results framework and key outputs to evaluate the performance of the project.

The relevance and consistency of the Project were assessed from perspectives of the extent of relevance of the project's objectives and design to the needs of target beneficiaries, alignment of the project with global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities. The OFLP project is to be well-aligned with global priorities and agendas. OFLP well suits the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs and the UN convention for climate change project. In this regard, the project is aligned with Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) of the SDGs. The project was designed also to improve the livelihood of the poor forest-dependent community while contributing to sustainable forest management which in turn supports Goal 1 and Goal 2 of the SDGs. Besides, the project was intended to address climate change through emission reduction and carbon sequestration. This reducing net GHG emissions and improving sustainable forest management objective of the project is also relevant and consistent with SDG Goal 13 and Goal 15. It well suits the 2030 Agenda of SDGs, Agenda 15- protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

It contributes, particularly, to at least two pillars of Africa Unions Agenda 2063 goals, Agenda 7 and 5 deals with –biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management, water security, climate resilience, and natural disasters preparedness, as well as to agricultural productivity and production. The OFLP project contributes to Ethiopia's development agenda by driving key strategies - the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-2), the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategies, and home-grown economic reform agenda.

Assessment of the key results shows that the project as achieved it target. For instance, under the forest management investment sub-component, the one of the prject target was to support afforestation and reforestation (A/R) to cover 9000 ha with new forests. The project managed to demarcated 10,694 hectares for A/R and planted about 9673.04 hectares, which is about the target of the project. Additionally, forest coverage which accounts for 120.2 hectares from shape files that exist in ten different woredas were observed using field observation. Their area was computed using GPS waypoints collected during field observations and accounted for 116.94 hectares, which

is almost identical to shape files result with a small variation that can be due to errors related to finding the exact boundary.

The project had also a target of bringing about 120,000 ha of forest under Participatory Forest Management (PFM). Using the shape file received from the OFLP and cross-checked as exist on the ground by satellite images and google earth pro, it is verified that the OFLP project has demarcated a total of 217,552.6589 Ha of natural forest, of which Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) has been conducted on 211901.43 ha and a few remaining sites are under verifications. Finally, it was verified that out of the area that PFRA has been conducted, the project has managed to establish PFM on 210,952.03 hectares, 175.8% of the target. The A/R and PFM interventions of the project implemented under enabling investments have demonstrated a significant impact in terms of reduced flooding, soil erosion, improved water provisioning of some of the landscapes in the intervention areas, improved availability of animal feeds, wood products for construction, and other uses such as natural amenities to local households.

The livelihood investment was to improve the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities by strengthening promising forest-based businesses led by CBOs mainly through increased share of viable non-forest products in household income. The project aimed to create incentives for local communities to protect forest resources as a valuable source of income. The forest-dependent communities had been organized into cooperatives and licensed to participate in A/R or PFM activities. As a result, a total of 53,442 (19,040 Female forest-dependent community members were organized under 528 (408 A/R & 120 PFM) cooperatives. Livelihood grant fund was provided to 514 (394 AR and 120 PFM) cooperatives with a membership of 50,686 (17,970 Female). The cooperatives were benefited from revolving fund disbursements amounting to 92,555,085.45 ETB. These cooperatives mobilized 11,453,726 ETB initial capital. Most of the cooperatives that received fund were involved in activities such as bull fattening, beekeeping, sheep and goat husbandry, petty trade, coffee production, and the production of spices. The Percentage of women members was about 38.5% in the A/R cooperatives, and 29.5% in PFM cooperatives. Beneficiaries of livelihood investment received training, supported to prepare business plans, and were able to get loans from revolving funds for the purchase of livestock such as ox, camel, sheep, and goat for resell or breeding. The livelihood supported were found to be inclusive and improved the livelihood of the beneficiaries, and no significant problem is reported with repayment.

The enabling environment was designed to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, policies, marketing, BSM, and information (that is, strategic communication and MRV), and safeguards management at the state and local levels. The enabling environment five subcomponents are, namely, Institutional Capacity Building, Enabling Environment Enhancements, information, Safeguards Management, and Project Management. Institutional capacity building began with the establishment and implementation of the OFLP coordination mechanism through the following activity sets: maintenance of the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU); development of the OFLP M&E system; and development of extension guidelines and manuals. Information supported Forestry Management Information System; Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV); ICT access for forest management authorities, and strategic communication using print media, online media (Website, Facebook, Telegram), and conventional

media. OFLP has developed a communication toolkit, and communication materials such as brochures, leaflets, posters, and audio-visual

The project helped OFLP in establishing, operationalizing, and strengthening the safeguards management system. Training of trainers (ToT) was provided on the safeguard instruments at different levels. At the zonal level, officials and experts drawn from relevant implementing partners have taken ToT on OFLP safeguards instruments to help address E&S issues. The training covered different topics including the concept, principles, and objectives of REDD+ safeguards, the finding of ESR (including the action plan), the safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, PF, SA, and GRM), World Bank operational policy, ESMP procedure, and ESIA steps.

The sustainability of the results of the project was assessed from Financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional perspectives. It is socially sustainable since social safeguards management has promoted the full and effective participation of the local community, underserved/vulnerable people, forest-dependent communities, women, and other relevant stakeholders in the project, and guarantee their timely access to appropriate and accurate information which promoted social cohesion and coexistence. The project promoted equity and gender equality as it was inclusive in addressing all segments of the community (gender, youth, etc.). Economically sustainable because it supports long-term income generation without negatively impacting the social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the community. Environmental and ecologically sustainable since the OFLP project focuses on afforestation and reforestation (A/R) on degraded forest lands and participatory forest management of natural high forests while improving the livelihood of the forest-dependent communities in the intervention woredas. The project is also implemented with full enforcement of environmental and social safeguard instruments.

Under the emission reduction payment sub-component, the "No Objection" to the ERPD to move on with the Ethiopian ERPA negotiations is obtained from the FDRE based on the BioCF T3 Contributors. . The ERPA framework, Term Sheet, and ERP Phase Agreement were developed after extensive consultation with pertinent government authorities. The ERPA Term Sheet is prepared and officially presented to the World Bank and BioCF T3. . Besides, the ERPA documents appraisal is completed. Review of the terms and conditions of project implementation, including fiduciary obligations and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) standards were also completed.

Nevertheless, implementation of the project was not free of challenges. Some of the challenges during the implementation of the project include security problems, especially in East Guji, West, and Kelem Welega Zones, natural calamities such as drought in Guji, Borena, and some parts of Harar zones affected seedling survival; staff turnover, particularly woreda coordinators and as a result limited technical support provided to the A/R and PFM cooperatives at the woreda level in the aforementioned woredas was reported to be weak; Budgetconstraint particularly budget allocated to cooperatives is reported to be limited and delay in transfer of budgets; and limited business skills and experience by A/R and PFM members.

1. Background of the Project

1.1 The Project Context at Appraisal

The global climate has been under continuous change. Ecosystems, water, energy, transportation, wildlife, agriculture, and human health are among the things impacted by a changing climate. There is a concerted global effort to tackle climate change, and to keep the rise in global temperature below 2°C. The effective policy tools identified by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to combat climate change include Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management, and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks. REDD+ contributes to the reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from the forest ecosystem by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases by preventing the conversion of standing forests into other land-uses and reducing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by expanding forests for their ecosystem services including as reservoirs of Greenhouse gases (GHGs).

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has been implementing REDD+ in a staged strategy that includes Readiness Proposal Preparation, REDD+ Readiness, REDD+ Implementation Phases, and Payments for Results. Ethiopia became a REDD+ participant country of the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) after approval of its national REDD+ Program Idea Note (R-PIN) submitted to the FCPF in 2008. Since then, Ethiopia's national REDD+ initiative, including the preparation of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and Readiness processes supported by funds from the FCPF, Readiness Fund, and the BioCF Additional Finance (AF). The R-PP was completed in 2018, and its implementation began in October 2012. Following the adoption of the REDD+ strategy by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), the Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) is put into place as a national pilot with the grant support of recipient-executed trust fund (RETF) of US\$18 million for five years (from April 2017 to June 2023 with no cost extension for 6 months).

The OFLP has three components: the Enabling Investments, Enabling Environment, and Emission Reduction Program Design. The enabling investments interventions including Afforestation and Re-afforestation (AR) in deforestation hotspots and adjacent woreda. Participatory Forest Management (including livelihoods support and selected nature-based community enterprise development), provision of forestry extension services, and land-use planning statewide at state and local levels. The Enabling Environment activities to increase the impact and efficacy of institutions, incentives, information, and environment and social safeguards across the landscape. The enabling environment finances complementary activities to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, policies, marketing, BSM, and information (that is, strategic communication, MRV), and safeguards management at the state and local levels. The OFLP has three components: the

Enabling Investments, Enabling Environment, and Emission Reduction Program Design. The enabling investments interventions including Afforestation and Re-afforestation (AR) in deforestation hotspots and adjacent woreda. Participatory Forest Management (including livelihoods support and selected nature-based community enterprise development), provision of forestry extension services, and land-use planning statewide at state and local levels. The Enabling Environment activities to increase the impact and efficacy of institutions, incentives, information, and environment and social safeguards across the landscape. The enabling environment finances complementary activities to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, policies, marketing, BSM, and information (that is, strategic communication, MRV), and safeguards management at the state and local levels. The US\$11.54 million of the total grant was allocated for the enabling investments while the enabling environment received the remaining US\$6.46 million. The project was funded by the BioCarbon Fund Plus's Initiative for Sustainable Forested Landscape (BioCF-ISFL) to be supplemented by an Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA) of up to US\$40 million over 8 years under the jurisdiction of Oromia regional state. An additional US\$20 million will be committed to the program subject to agreement and delivery of more emission reduction..

The project was intended to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), as well as to conserve forests, manage forests sustainably, and enhance forest carbon stocks. The project took landscape approach to emission reduction including promoting emission reduction from the livestock, poultry, and agricultural landscape. The main goal of the project is to enhance sustainable forest management in Oromia while lowering net GHG emissions. The project was designed also to plausibly support the implementation of key national strategies, including the CRGE Strategy and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), as well as national economic growth, poverty reduction, job creation, food and water security, forest protection and expansion, and adaptation and mitigation to climate change. The RETF part of the project was also to enhance the enabling environment at the state and local levels while supporting action on the ground for landscape restoration and livelihood improvements that lead to verified emissions reductions and a successful ERPA.

Ethiopia's largest forested landscapes are found in Oromia National Regional State and provide critical ecosystem services to the country and the region. Oromia is Ethiopia's largest regional state with forest cover (approximately 9 million ha in total). Oromia's forest harbors globally important biodiversity with endangered endemic species such as coffee arabica and the origin of important rivers. On the other hand, forest loss and degradation are increasing in Oromia. Deforestation in Oromia has been particularly intense in zones in the west (West Wollega, Qeleme Wollega, Ilubabor) and east (Bale and Guji). Throughout Oromia, 499,135 ha of forest was lost between 2000 and 2013, or around 38,395 ha per year. This has resulted in over 65 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) emitted into the atmosphere over this period, or around 5 million tons annually (calculated from Ethiopia's FRL submission to the UNFCCC). At the same time, the

historic afforestation/reforestation (A/R) rate is 5,238 ha per year, leading to an annual atmospheric removal of 734,916 tCO₂e.

In line with the REDD+ jurisdictional approach that defines the carbon accounting area, the project was designed to cover all of Oromia's 287 rural woredas. In these woredas, approximately 1.8 million people are living inside or immediately adjacent to existing forests. A subset of this population, in addition to officials in relevant institutions at all levels of government statewide, directly benefit from the grant. The direct beneficiaries of the grant are smallholders, communities, and officials in relevant institutions at all levels of government, who benefit from capacity building and training in A/R, Participatory Forest Management (PFM), land-use planning, safeguards, policy development, and extension activities. The number of these direct beneficiaries is 92,576 (34% Female), most of whom are located in 78 woredas with deforestation hotspots and adjacent woredas. However, work on the enabling environment was carried out state-wide and the number of direct beneficiaries includes those benefitting from training and other non-investment support provided by the grant.

The direct benefits include goods, services, small works, and training that will: (a) improve forest management and empower communities to participate; (b) create opportunities for jobs, casual labor, and livelihoods from forests; (c) improve capacities and policies to better manage landscapes for multiple benefits; and (d) help secure ecosystem services such as more usable water for crops and households, resilience from intact biodiversity, and more shade for livestock. A large additional population in Ethiopia and its neighbors will indirectly benefit from natural asset protection downstream, including reduced soil erosion, flood risk, and sedimentation in water.

1.2 The Project Development Objectives

The overarching project development objective is to reduce net GHG emissions and improve sustainable forest management in Oromia. The project was designed to finance investment in A/R in deforestation hotspots sites and PFM (including livelihoods support and selected nature-based community enterprise development), as well as extension services and land-use planning statewide at state and local levels. The project was intended to create also the "enabling environment," to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of institutions, incentives, and safeguards management at various levels in order to improve capacities, institutions, and policies and to create an environment that is favorable to supporting and improving efforts to stop deforestation and forest degradation. The specific objectives of the project were:

- To decrease the impact of drivers of deforestation due to agriculture expansion and degradation through wood or charcoal extraction by afforesting/reforesting 9000ha in deforestation hotspots as measured and evaluated on the predefined indicator of area afforested in hectares.
- To promote and build PFM, eventually bringing 120,000 hectares of natural forest under management plan to enhance landscapes, watersheds, and environmental services, as well as

to provide livelihood improvements.

- To implement Environment and social (E&S) safeguard instruments developed for the project in order to proactively comply with national and WB's environmental and social operational policies for impacts that are likely to result from on-ground investment activities.
- To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the institutions, information, incentives, and E&S safeguards are managed at different levels to create an environment that is favorable to supporting and improving measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

1.3 The Project Results indicators

The OFLP is Oromia's strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner interventions on all forested landscapes in Oromia. The project was designed to contribute to a transformation in how forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning. The OFLP was set to foster equitable and sustainable low-carbon development through a series of (a) on-the-ground activities that address deforestation, reduce land-use-based emissions, and enhance forest carbon stocks (enabling investments); and (b) statewide and local enhancements to institutions, policies, information, and safeguards management to scale up investment (enabling environment), including coordinating and leveraging multiple REDD+ relevant interventions across the regional state.

The following key indicators were presented in the project appraisal document to measure project results in improving the enabling environment for sustainable forest management, and investment in the intervention areas. :

- Score on the composite index for tracking changes in the enabling environment for reducing deforestation and forest degradation (Number)
- Area reforested (Ha)
- Direct project beneficiaries (Number) and female beneficiaries (Percentage)

Similar indicators for OFLP's contribution in reducing net GHG emissions from forest cover change in Oromia are:

- Emission reductions¹ in the OFLP accounting area (MtCO₂e)
- Gross deforestation reduction in the OFLP accounting area (Ha)

1.4 Objectives and Scope of the Report

The main objective of the report is to present the overall achievement of the project, as well as

¹ Emission reductions values are an aggregate from various carbon sinks (A/R) and emission sources from forest cover changes (deforestation).

assess the overall impact of investment activities financed by the grant. The report is based on information gathered from ORCU/OEPA and implementing partners at regional, zonal, and woreda levels as well as based on a review of project reports and documents. The report encompasses all of Oromia's forested terrain that is subject to the OFLP, which is a statewide jurisdictional intervention. The intervention areas were split into deforestation hot spots and non-deforestation hot spots. Interventions for the deforestation hot spots include all the above and on-the-ground investment activities (integrated land-use planning, extension service and forest management interventions comprising of A/R, PFM and livelihoods support) while interventions for non-deforestation hot spots are comprised of an enabling environment (institution, information, and E&S safeguards)...

This report encompasses achievement of the project in all the three primary components of the project: Enabling Investments, Enabling Environment, and OFLP-ERP preparation and design activities. It includes assessment of activities of the project regarding AR, PFM, overall Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRM), particularly,

- community and stakeholders' consultation,
- functionality and strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM),
- gender mainstreaming and equity as well as implementation of the gender action plan,
- land acquisition process, screening, stakeholders' engagement,
- E&S staffing, documentation of E&S instruments and reporting mechanism
- livelihood enhancements
- extension services
- capacity building
- MRV system
- sustainable land management practices and support to Integrated Land Use Planning;
- support to conducive policy development
- BSP development
- strategic communication
- analytical work concerning strategic private sector engagement and market, and forest tenure assessment
- OFLP-ERP preparation and design
- fiduciary activities
- the performance and results of the project compliance with the relevant safeguards policies of the WB and national legislatures
- the adequacy of the project's ESRM implementation arrangement, capacity, and coordination to assess and manage E&S risks and impacts associated with the activities
- Identify/draw best practices and lessons from the project's ESRM implementation that can be recommended in improving the effectiveness of E&S safeguards in future similar projects.

Moreover, the implementation of the developed site-specific instruments and preparation

and clearance status of site-specific E&S instruments for subprojects of OFLP (PFM, AR, livelihoods), RIP, GLI, EU, EWNRA, OFWE, CFSDP, etc., was assessed following ToR presented in Annex A.

1.5 Tasks Accomplished to Produce the Report

The following tasks were undertaken to produce the report.

- Evaluate the relevance and consistency of the activities and output of the project with the overall goal, outcome, impact, and attainment of the intended objectives.
- Quantify and confirm the afforested/ reforested (AR) area in hectares, the quality of work achieved, and the level of capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained;
- Quantify and confirm the area of forests brought under participatory forest management (PFM) plan in hectares, the quality of work achieved, and the level of capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained;
- Assess and confirm the level of compliance with environmental and social safeguards against the instruments of Environmental and Social risk management developed for project implementation, including Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (SESA), ESMF, PF, RPF, Consultation and Participation Plan (C&PP), E&S Audit and Gender action plan and other site-specific instruments, not only for grant financed activities but also for those complementary projects and projects financed by partners and GoE including RIP, BERRP, EWNRA, GLI, etc.;
- Assess the level of awareness and institutional capacity developed (including E&S risks management) across vertical and horizontal layers of concerned government institutions, private sector stakeholders, communities, and development partners;
- Assess and quantify the impact of project interventions on direct beneficiaries vertically and horizontally;
- Assess the level of stakeholders' participation and community engagement, particularly regarding women's participation in project activities;
- Assess and report on the level of coordination with similar initiatives for leveraging investment resources for enhanced results across the landscape, its level of effectiveness and functionality in terms of harmonized or joint planning, harmonized technical measures, alignment of environment and social risk management (ESRM), and GRM system, etc.;
- Assess and report on the factors that influence the achievements of the objectives positively or negatively.
- Assess and report on existing documentation of achieved results (communication material produced such as case stories, best practices, and pictorial evidence) and complement with additional documentation of results achieved by the project;
- Assess community outreach services, communications, and knowledge-sharing efforts along

with the contribution to the project accomplishments resulting from improved awareness, attitude, and deployment of innovative practices

- Identify and recommend appropriate corrective actions if cases of non- or partial compliance are identified, including technical assistance, capacity-building training, and awareness required by project staff and relevant stakeholders/implementing partners.

2. Methodology

To undertake the assessment and to produce this report, both qualitative primary data were generated through key informant interviews, and focus group discussion, while quantitative data was gathered GIS and remote sensing , as well as through desk review of secondary sources. The WB Harmonized Evaluation Criteria for Implementation Completion and Results (ICR) and rating approach was also applied. Besides, the results framework and key outputs was used to evaluate the performance of the project. The data collection instruments were developed in line with the task breakdown provided in the ToR presented in Annex A.

2.1 Desk review

Desk review involves generating a body of information or data, analyzing, and synthesizing it. Among the various review methods, the semi-systematic or narrative review was used to assess and synthesize the project documents. Designing the review involved identifying the list of project documents to be reviewed, and identifying the type of document that would be the most helpful and would make the greatest contribution. The documents include project documents, various studies conducted during the project lifetime, and other related documents that were reviewed to provide a description and summary of the project.

Some of the documents reviewed include the OFLP Project Implementation Manual (PIM), the OFLP Project Appraisal Document - mobilization grant (PAD) National REDD+ Strategy Environmental and Social risk management instruments including SESA, ESMF, RPF, PF, E&S audit report and gender assessment report (with mainstreaming guideline and action plan), WB guidelines, OFLP other working manuals, livelihood activity implementation guidelines, all annual and quarterly reports, MRV data system, Monitoring and Evaluation system, all IFRs, financial and procurement audits, procurement plan and procurement transaction from STEP, the BSP, the ERPD, third party assessment report of the ERPD, all analytical reports done during the grant implementation period and other resource material from OFLP and ISFL websites.

2.2 Field Data Collection

All the necessary information to produce this report was gathered using data collection instruments prepared for this purpose. Field data was collected from zones, woredas, and representative project sites selected purposively from both deforestation hot spot and deforestation non-hotspot areas. According, first, 9 zones were selected from 20 project target zones, then 10 woredas were selected

from the 9 zones identified for field data collection. A summary of zones and woredas selected for field data collection is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Woredas selected for field data collection

Cluster	Zone	Woredas
South and South East Oromia	Borena	Yabello
		Dubluk
	Bale	Robe
	Arsi	Tiyo
	West Arsi	Dodola
Central Oromia	East Showa	Lume
	West Showa	Waliso
West Oromia	Jimma	Goma
	Buno-Bedele	Bedele
	Ilu Abba Bora	Ale

2.2.1 Key Informant Interview

The key informant interviews were conducted to generate information on technical issues from key stakeholders including government sectoral offices at different levels (regional, zonal, and district levels), project staff, and, beneficiary communities, and other stakeholders in selected project districts. The consultant conducted 1 key informant interview at the zonal level, and 2 key informant interviews at the woreda level using a checklist prepared for this purpose (Annex B.1). Respondents of the key informant interview include experts from relevant government institutions and subject matter experts, members of Participatory Forest Management- PFM and AR cooperatives. The semi-structured interview questionnaire was prepared for this purpose and used during the key informant interview.

2.2.2 Focus Group Discussion

Using the set of semi-structured questions, the consultant gathered qualitative data from two FGDs of 8 – 10 individuals conducted in each woredas using a checklist prepared for this purpose (Annex B.2). The FGDs were administered separately for women and men. Considering the multiplicity of beneficiaries, the FGD was coupled with community consultation. FGDs held with beneficiaries and other groups provide a better understanding and description of several local perspectives in the community. The discussion points generally include: to what extent they have benefited from the Project, whether they participated in the Project and how, weaknesses of the project, and what improvements/changes they have observed in their livelihoods/incomes, pieces of training they got, whether they are satisfied with the approach and activities., etc. Besides, the point of discussion covered information dissemination and knowledge-sharing efforts (GRM brochure, brochure on types of improved cookstoves and their benefit, radio spots on forest related issues, audio spots on cook stoves related issues, market day promotion and practical demo events on cookstoves, and TV projects and spots) made by the Project at the grassroots level.

2.2.3 The Most Significant Change (MSC) technique

The MSC technique was employed to showcase the most significant social and behavioral changes that significantly contributed to the Project implementation success and livelihood of the community. For the MSC, qualitative data was collected in a participatory way and stories of the reported changes were selected systematically using a checklist prepared for this purpose (Annex B.3). The field staff were asked to elicit anecdotes from stakeholders focusing on what most significant change has occurred as the result of the Project and why they think that change occurred. Through this process, the most significant changes that project has brought were selected and presented.

2.2.4 Field Visits

The consultant employed indirect and overt field observation to observe events or physical changes brought about by the project interventions. Recording sheets and checklists were used to collect observation data. Besides, field notes, photographs, and videos were taken to collect observation data. During the field visits, due attention was paid to the quality of pitting and tree planting, appropriateness of species selection, use of native species, survival rate and management of the plantations, and performance of the IGAs as part of the livelihood diversification activities and in terms of non-timber forest products, etc. This sort of specific project-supported activities quality must be measured and reported.

2.2.5 Geospatial Analysis

Geospatial methodology techniques was used to quantify and confirm the A/R and PFM work carried out on the ground over the past five years. Shapefiles obtained from OFLP and consultant collected spatial data was used to confirm afforested and reforest area. The spatial data was collected during the field work by taking the perimeter of the sites that were selected randomly. ArcGIS was used to analyze the shapefiles created from the gathered coordinate data (longitude and latitude). The consultant generated the essential relevant project indicator spatial data using the existing A/R and PFM shapefiles. Additionally, the consultant used a handheld GPS Garmin 72 to collect coordinate data by traversing the boundaries of the sites that were randomly selected for site area confirmation. Additionally, a consultant assessed land use and land cover for the years 2017 and 2023 using Sentinel 2 images that were acquired from the Copernicus Open Access Hub website (<https://scihub.copernicus.eu/>). This was done to examine how physical coverage changed after the project's implementation.

2.2.6 Data Analysis and Report Writing

Analyzing and synthesizing phase of the qualitative and quantitative data involves collating, summarizing, aggregating, organizing, and comparing the evidence extracted from the included

studies. The thematic or content analysis for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns in the form of themes within a text was employed for the qualitative data. Mainly non-statistical techniques of assessing the pattern of the text of the project documents to conclude, following an inductive approach. It integrates, evaluates, and interprets the findings of multiple quantitative and qualitative project documents. The information gathered from various primary and secondary sources was supported by case and best practice narratives and pictorials generated using the most significant change (MSC) technique. All the gathered information was synthesized in a meaningful way to meet the objectives of the report. The qualitative method of data analysis includes among others, content analysis, transcription, synthesis, narration, and thematic presentations. The consultant triangulated data gathered through document reviews, FGDs, KIIs, and MSC to support findings, draw conclusions, determine lessons learned, and make recommendations for potential projects/projects in the future.

For the analysis of remote sensing data, the sentinel 2 satellite image that was downloaded from Copernicus was primarily taken. Since Sentinel 2 images have different bands with different resolutions, including 10,20m, and 60m resolution, layer staking was only done for bands with 10m resolution (bands 2, 3, 4, & 8) to detect land cover classification. Kebele shape files, in which A/R sites were located, were employed by the consultant since the A/R site sizes are too small to use A/R shape files to mask these images for land use and cover classification. Finally, image classifications were performed using the maximum likelihood supervised classification algorithm. Finally, the existing A/R shape files were overlaid on classified images to observe the land use and cover types of A/R sites before the project intervention in 2017 and after the project intervention was implemented in 2023. Additionally, Google Earth was also used to verify the results of the categorized images for 2017 and 2023.

The outcome was used to determine what conditions existed on A/R sites before project interventions in 2017 and what conditions exist today as a result of project implementation. Both figurative and narrative forms were used by the consultant to present the assessment's findings.

2.3 Limitations of the Assessment

The assessment had some limitations. The first limitation is related to areal coverage of the project sites due to time constraints and accessibility related to security issues. However, to overcome this limitation, the consultant attempted to select representative project sites and woredas from accessible areas. Second, being constrained with time and other logistics, and considering the nature of the project, it would be difficult to generate household data for empirical analysis of the impact of the project. So, our assessment was based mostly on qualitative data which may not provide evidence based on quantitative data from primary sources. To overcome this limitation, maximum effort was exerted to appropriately utilize the qualitative data collection tools so that in-depth information was gathered.

3. Key Findings

3.1 Relevance and Consistency of the Project

The relevance and consistency of the project were assessed from perspectives of the extent of relevance of the project's objectives and design to the need of target beneficiaries, alignment of the project with global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities.

3.1.1 Alignment of the Project with the Global Agendas and Priorities

The OFLP project is found to be well-aligned with global priorities and agendas. OFLP well suits the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs and the UN convention for climate change project. Gender equality is mainstreamed into sharing the project benefits and the project activities are gender sensitive. In this regard, the Project is aligned with Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) of the SDGs. The project also aims to improve the livelihood of the poor forest-dependent community while contributing to sustainable forest management which in turn supports Goal 1 and Goal 2 of the SDGs. Besides, the project is designed to address climate change through emission reduction and carbon sequestration. This reducing net GHG emissions and improving sustainable forest management objective of the project is also relevant and consistent with SDG Goal 13 and Goal 15.

It also well suits the 2030 Agenda of SDGs, Agenda 15- protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. It contributes to at least two pillars of Africa Unions Agenda 2063 goals, Agenda 7 and 5 which deals with biodiversity, conservation, Sustainable natural resource management, water security, climate resilience, and natural disasters preparedness, as well as to agricultural productivity and production.

The project contributes to Ethiopia's development agenda by driving key strategies- the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-2), the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategies, and home grown economic reform agenda. The project also contributes to the implementation of the National Forest Sector Development Project and REDD+ Strategy. The Ethiopian government has developed a National Forest Sector Development Project (NFSDP), which specifies the forestry sector's primary priority activities and expected outcomes. The NFSDP's purpose is to develop a master plan that serves as a blueprint for future forestry operations across sectors and ministries, while also taking into account the regions' role under the Ethiopian Constitution. This project is strategically important because it contributes to the country's Ten Years Perspective Development Plan, the Home-Grown Economy Strategy, the CRGE Strategy, the Ten Years Forest Sector Development Project, the REDD+ Strategy, and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, as well as several policies and country regulations.

The project has the protection of key watersheds of regional significance. Ethiopia is known as Africa's or Northeast Africa's water tower. In this way, Ethiopia's Southwest highlands are crucial.

The majority of rivers that feed the majority of Ethiopia's three largest river basins originate in the mountain range that borders the Iluabbabor, Jimma, Kafa, and Sheka zones. They include the Dedesa River, which supplies 70% of the Blue Nile's water flow, the whole Omo-Ghibe basin, which feeds Lake Turkana in Kenya, and the Baro-Akobo basin, which creates the Sobat River and feeds the White Nile in South Sudan. Reduced soil erosion, improved eco-hydrology, and a contribution to the regional water balance in Northeast Africa will result from the conservation and sustainable management of the forested landscape in these basins.

The project is well aligned with resilience building and poverty reduction. Reducing strain on the already-limited forest resources is made possible by addressing issues like underemployment, unemployment, and hunger. The forest sector makes a substantial but generally unheralded contribution to local livelihoods and the national economy. According to the FAO, the majority of forestry activities are carried out in rural Ethiopia, where a substantial workforce is needed for afforestation, building access roads, and operating forest nurseries. The rural population relies heavily on this as a source of income. Firewood, charcoal collection and sales, incense production, and gum collection are additional sources of income for those who work in forestry. Afforestation, which contributes about 34% of all forestry work, is the second greatest source of employment, after the production of fuel wood, which accounts for over 50% of all forestry employment. From the standpoint of sustainability, it is vital to help rural people access alternative energy sources like solar home systems and to establish green employment like nursery and forest management.

The project contributes to gender and social inclusion. Due to the structure of the economy and the limited ability of economic agents to mitigate and adapt to changes, Ethiopia is experiencing severe socioeconomic effects from climate change. It is crucial to involve and empower women, young people, and communities reliant on the forest in meaningful engagement that will lead to equitable benefit sharing. The project has strengthened partnerships and coordination that brought together various stakeholders including federal and regional level government institutions, offices and agencies, development partners and project financiers, Communities (forest-dependent rural households, non-forest-dependent rural households, forest-dependent urban households), private sectors, academic and research institutions, INGOs and CSOs, and the media. This contributes to the sustainability of the positive outcomes due to the intervention. Besides, it enhances efficiency and effectiveness in addressing issues arising from weak forest governance systems, ineffective legal frameworks, inadequate institutional capacity, and insufficient participation of stakeholders.

The project intervention appears contributed to the strategic pillars of the Ten Years Perspective Development Plan (2021 – 2030) of Ethiopia. More specifically to Pillar 2: climate resilient green economy. The project contributes to creating a way for monetizing abatement potential to attract climate finance via the REDD+ framework. The project has created forest-based livelihood options like beekeeping are a valuable income-generating activity with high potential, especially for populations living near forests. The project was also closely aligned with Ethiopia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP-ETH), among others, by improving agricultural productivity, GHG

emission reduction, improving ecosystem resilience through sustainable forest management and by providing local people with economic incentive for the retention of natural habitats through emission reduction payment.

3.1.2 Relevance of the Project to the Needs of the Beneficiaries

The project is found to be relevant to the need of the local community to a large extent. It addresses deforestation and forest degradation which was the concern of the local people. It also works to improve the livelihood of the local communities in the identified hotspot areas where the local communities are highly dependent on the natural forest. It contributes to the mitigation of the impacts of climate change and also enhances local communities' adaptation to climate change. All implementation processes of the project were preceded by consultation with the community as well as key stakeholders. The project has contributed to the improvement of the livelihood of the target communities.

3.1.3 Relevance of activities of the project to the PDOs

The enabling investment, enabling environment, and readiness for emission reduction purchase relate to the project development objective. Activities accomplished during the implementation of the project such as afforestation and reforestation, providing technical support for activities implemented by partners for instance for assisted natural regeneration and green legacy, training at various levels on sustainable and integrated landscape management, and social and environmental safeguards, as well as conducting assessment and discussion with local communities in ensuring implementation of social and environmental safeguards are in line with the RETF project. In addition, supporting PFM, extension service and training for improving forest management, and livelihood support are all contributing towards deforestation reduction.

3.2 Achievement in the Enabling Investments

Enabling investments was one of the three components of project. Under this component the project has financed investments in PFM, reforestation in areas of high deforestation, extension services, and support sub-basin land-use planning. The first subcomponent, supporting sub-basin land-use planning was intended to promote integrated landscape management interventions across the regional State of Oromia to facilitate the successful implementation and achievement of the OFLP objectives. The overarching objective of Integrated Land use Planning (ILUP) was to facilitate the allocation of land to the uses that provide the greatest sustainable benefits and to promote the transition to sustainable and integrated management of land resources. The second subcomponent was investment and extension services which seek to coordinate the on-the-ground implementation of landscape management interventions in the Oromia regional state. The third subcomponent was forest management investment. This subcomponent aims to develop, conserve, and sustainably manage forests in the deforestation hotspots and adjacent woredas. Different activities under this subcomponents including afforestation and reforestation (A/R) on degraded forest lands and participatory forest management of natural high forests and livelihoods support were undertaken under this subcomponent. Detail achievement of the project under each sub-component is presented as follow.

3.2.1 Land-use Planning Support

The land use planning support was concentrated on building the tools, knowledge, and skills necessary by the Regional State of Oromia to complete ongoing sub-basin ILUPs as presented in Table 1. More specifically, the sub-component aimed to support the development of the Simplified Integrated Land Use Plan (ILUP) manual and technical training syllabus; and strengthen the capacity of sector experts on integrated land-use preparation both at regional and woreda levels. To this end, international ILUP specialists were hired to provide technical support and advisory services to relevant stakeholders.

Table 2 . Land use planning support provided

S.No	Planned Activities	Status
1	ILUP Manual and Training syllabus	Prepared
2	ILUP ToT training	Provided
3	Technical back-up and advisory services on master and local level integrated land use plan preparation and implementation	Provided

3.2.2 Investment and Extension Services

This sub-component aims to coordinate the execution of landscape management interventions on the ground throughout Oromia by strengthening the ORCU technical team on the ground through training, consultations, project operation, and procurements of goods and services. Accordingly, key technical personnel (3 lead facilitators and 38 woredas OFLP coordinators) who are in charge of managing and coordinating OFLP-related operations on the ground were planned to be hired and the achievement is summarized in Table 2.

Table 3. Enabling investment and extension support

S.No	Planned Activities	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	OFLP Lead Facilitators	3	3	100
2	Purchase Cost of a Double Cabin Pick-up truck			
3	OFLP Woreda Coordinators	38	38	100
4	Double Cabin Pick-up trucks	26	26	100
5	Motor Cycles	18	18	100
6	Safeguard coordinators		4	
7	Drivers	26	26	100
8	Project accountants	3	5	166.7

Besides, a total of 7168 experts from relevant offices were trained in integrated landscape management during the project period. Logistics for field supervision and implementation support of OFLP activities were fully maintained.

3.2.3 Forest Management Investment

This sub-component aims to develop, preserve, and manage forests sustainably in locations chosen among the woredas designated as deforestation hotspots. Afforestation and reforestation (A/R) on degraded forest lands and participatory forest management of natural high forests and livelihoods support are activities undertaken to accomplish the forest management investment sub-component.

3.2.3.1 Afforested/Reforested

Restoring forests, halting environmental deterioration, and enhancing the production of forest products and ecosystem services are all benefits of planting trees in deforestation hotspots. Forests were developed on lands previously unforested land (afforestation) and re-establishing forests on recently deforested or devastated land (reforestation). The target for establishing new forests through AR activities was 9000 ha. Assessment of the project's achievement against the set targets shows that a total of 9,673.04 ha of land with 1,628 sites were covered with more than 38 million different seedlings to date. Investments related to AR activity include capacity-building on A/R technologies, seedling production, plantation, and maintenance of newly established forests. Additionally, forest coverage that accounts for 120.2 hectares from shape files that exist in ten different woredas were observed using field observation. The area was computed using GPS waypoints collected from the field and accounted for 116.94 ha, which is close to areas obtained from the shape file result regardless of small variations that can be caused by materials and missing exact boundaries

For instance, Illu Abba Bora zone, the OFLP project has carried out afforestation and reforestation establishment on two hundred twenty deforested sites for five years with total area coverage of 690.08 hectares. Particularly, in Ale woreda, about 148.29ha of land were demarcated with 60 sites and 128.38ha of A/R sites were identified and geo-referenced as of EFY'2023 is presented in Figure 1. Additionally, as shown in Figure 1, the plantation coverage status of the Airport-1 site was observed and compared before the project started. To assess the present plantation coverage status and changes made, sentinel 2 satellite image outputs from before the project began in 2017 and after it was implemented in 2023 were used. As a result, the project made a significant contribution to greening this site as presented in below Figure 4. Currently, the site was covered by a plantation in 2023. However, before the project's beginning in 2017, satellite image results revealed that this Airport-1 site being released as bare land and used for commonly overgrazing. It was also confirmed by residents including satellite images output, as this site was never even suited for any kinds of crops and grass before the project beginning until 2017. The list of these AR sites, their area coverage, the kebele they found in, their year of establishment and other necessary attribute table were presented in annex C.1.

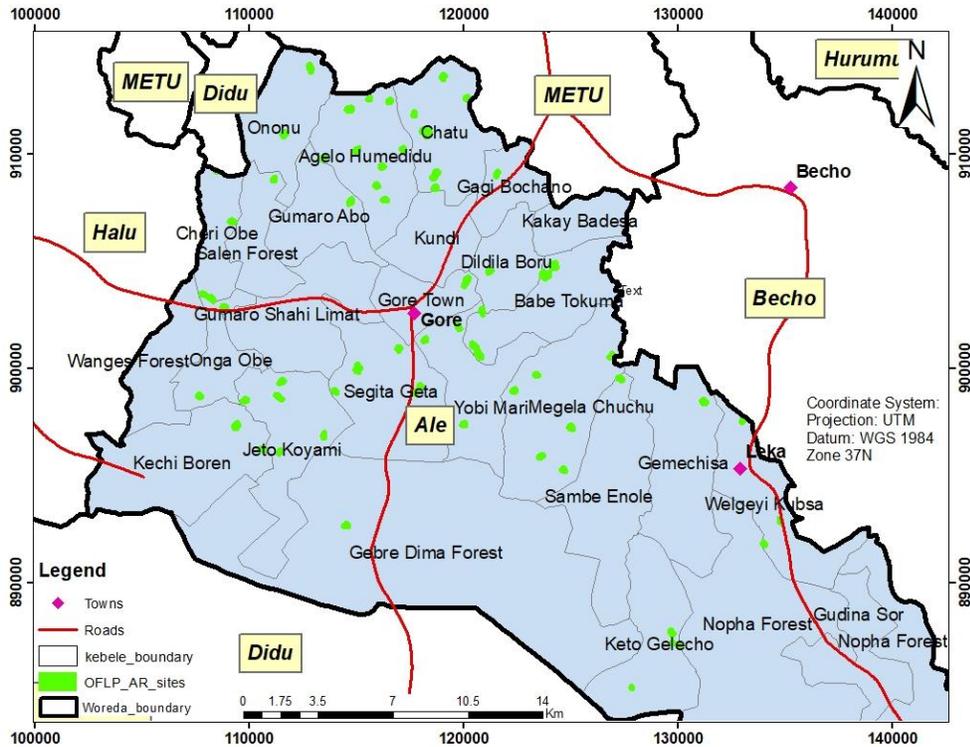


Figure 1. AR sited in Ale woreda of Illu Abba Bora Zone.

Similarly, in Buno Bedele Zone, the project undertook afforestation and reforestation activities on 254 deforested hotspots for five years, covering a total area of 1451.05 hectares. These sites included 275.97 ha in Bedele, 141.24 ha in Borecha, 271.78 ha in Chawaka, 153.71 ha in Chora, 180.92 ha in Dabo Haba, 219.09 ha in Didesa, and 208.34 ha in Gechi. Particularly, in Bedele woreda, the project achieved its A/R targets. Effective coordination and communication between the key stakeholders and the beneficiaries contributed to the success implementation of the A/R activities. The map of A/R sites in Bedele woreda is shown in Figure 2. The seedling survival rates ranging from 70 to 89%. The list of these AR sites, their area coverage, the kebele in which they were discovered, their year of establishment, and other pertinent information are provided in Annex C.1. The Taba Boka AR site from Bedele Zuriya Woreda was selected as a sample to observe on the ground and assess the site's area coverage.

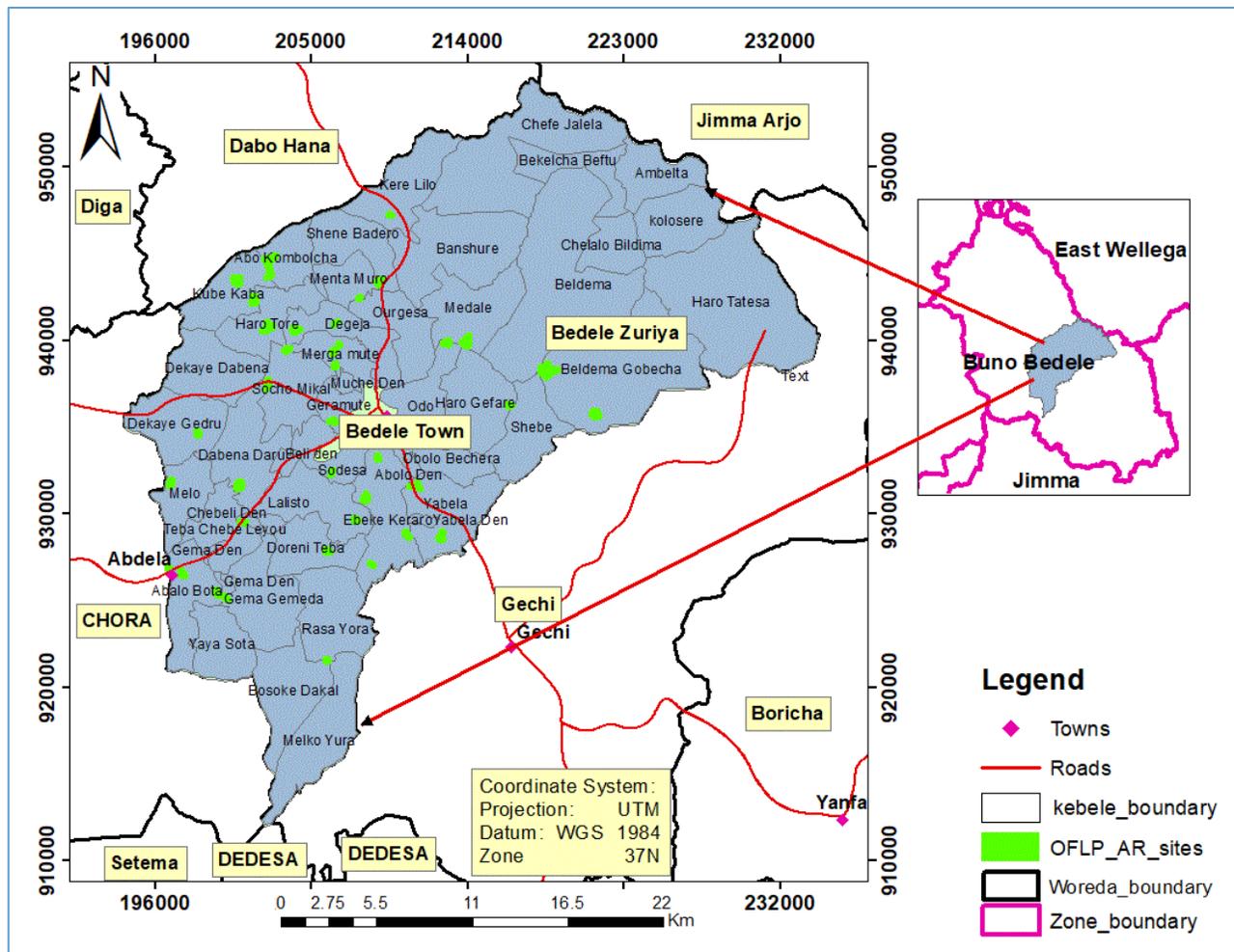


Figure 2. AR site exist in Bedele woreda of Bunu Bedele Zone.

Similar to this, the project has established afforestation and restoration activities on 49 deforested hotspots in the Jimma zone over five years, covering a total area of 226.06 hectares. These locations were discovered in various woredas, including 163.57 ha in Gomma and 62.50 ha in Gumay Figure 3 summarizes achievements of the A/R activities in a map form. In particular, in Gomma woreda, 117.40ha of A/R sites were identified and geo-referenced as of EFY'2015, and around 163.57ha of land were delineated with 40 sites. Six sites totaling 46.17 ha were deleted from the confirmed delineated sites in Goma Woreda because of mismatches and other issues. Additionally, as of right now at Goma Woreda, 34 sites totaling 117.40 ha have been planted with a variety of seedlings, with survival rates ranging from 70 to 89%. The list of these AR sites, their area coverage, the kebele they were discovered in, their year of establishment, and other pertinent information were supplied in Annex 3.

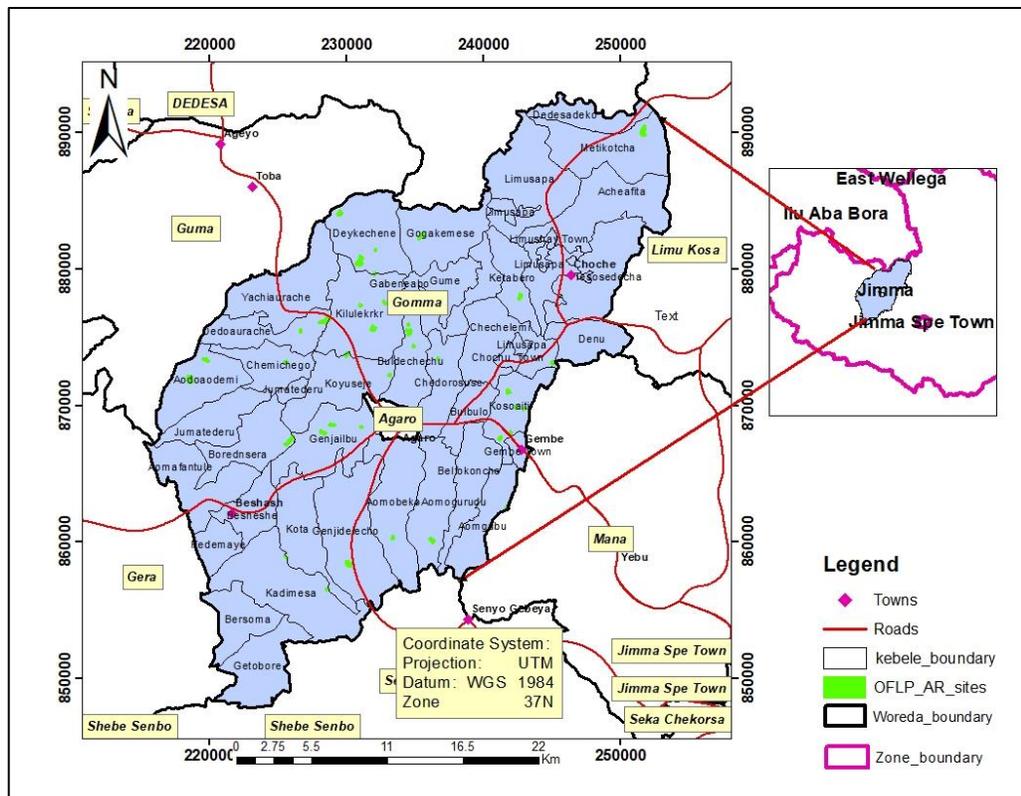


Figure 3. AR sites exist in Goma woreda of Jima Zone

In Borena Zone, OFLP planned to implement A/R on about 1,456 hectares of degraded and deforested areas. However, only 868.46 hectares the land were demarcated in six woredas constituting 15 A/R sites (Figure 4). When disaggregated woreda wise, 210.55, 154.14, 116.39, 137.56, 53.45, and 198.57 hectares from Arero, Dire, Eloye, Gamole, Taltale, and Yaballo woredas were demarcated, respectively. From the demarcated sites, three sites (one A/R site from each Arero, Gomole, and Taltale Woreda) which counted 226.88 hectares were not planted due to water scarcity following drought occurrence in the zone past four years.

Particularly, in Yaballo, of the total 198.57 hectares of degraded and deforested land demarcated and delineated, the project managed to cover 146.78 hectares of land were planted with a variety of seedlings. The survival rates in the zone ranges from 70-89%. The remaining 51.79 hectares of land were not planted due to shortage of water as the zone was hit with severe drought during the project implementation. Detailed information about the A/R sites in Yaballo woreda is provided in Annex C.1. The Dareto AR site of Yaballo Woreda, in particular, was chosen as a sample to observe on the ground and evaluate the site's coverage of the area. Additionally, the land use and cover change at the Dareto site were assessed and contrasted before and after the project was implemented. The findings indicate that the area was utilized for common grazing before the start of the project in 2018. The location is currently covered in various plantation seedlings.

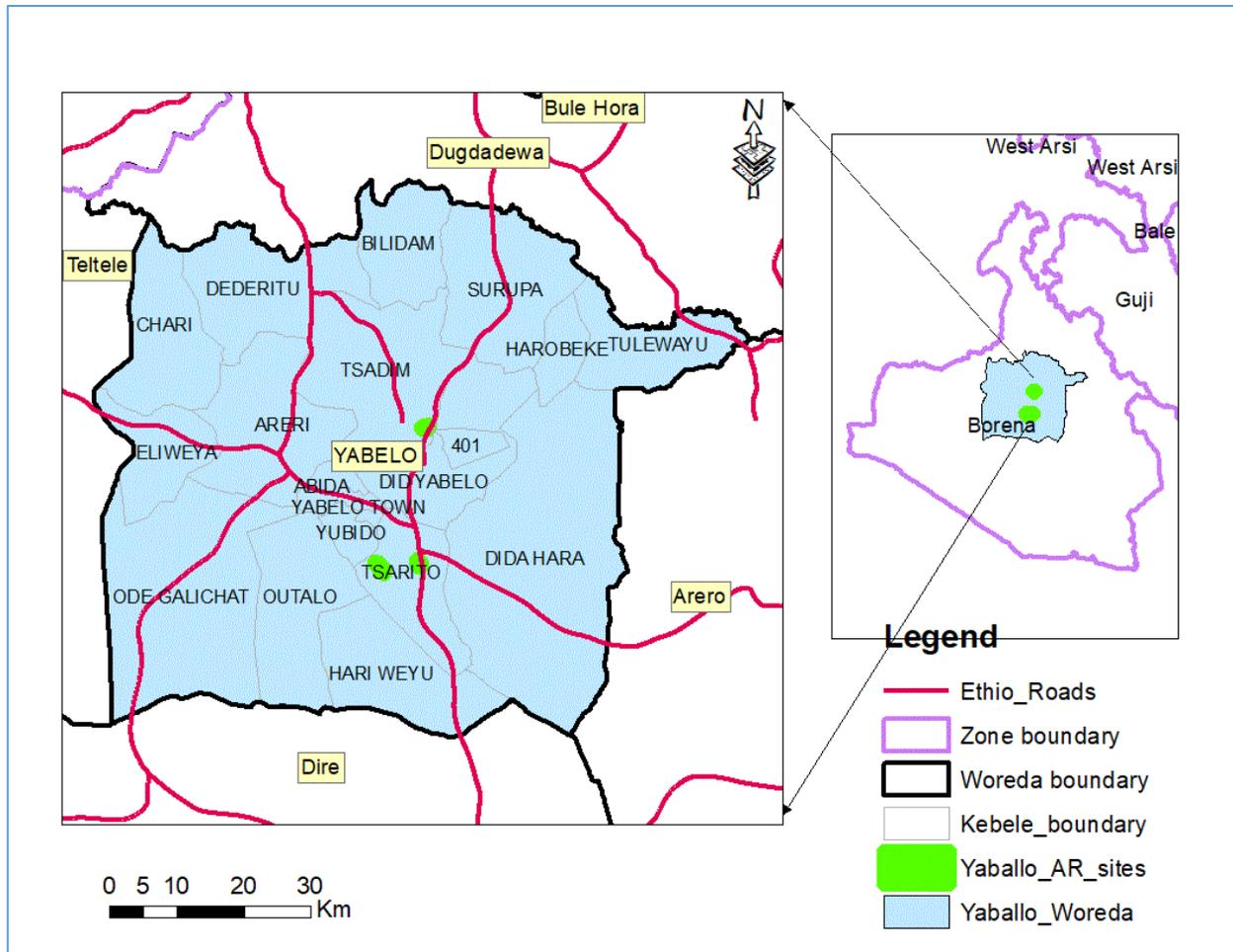


Figure 4. AR site exist in Yabelo woreda of Borena Zone

In West Guji, during five years, the project established afforestation and restoration efforts on 83 deforested hotspots, spanning a total area of 838.04 hectares (Figure 5). These sites included Abaya (246.01ha), Birbirsa Kajawa (57.39 ha), Bulehora (91.04), Dugda Dawa (157.85), Gelana (89.49), Hambela Wamena (36.66), Kercha (112.26), and Suro Barguda (47.34 ha).

The OFLP project in Abaya Woreda was implemented successfully and met its A/R goals. It was also noted that effective coordination and communication between the line stakeholders and beneficiaries has played significant role of its success.

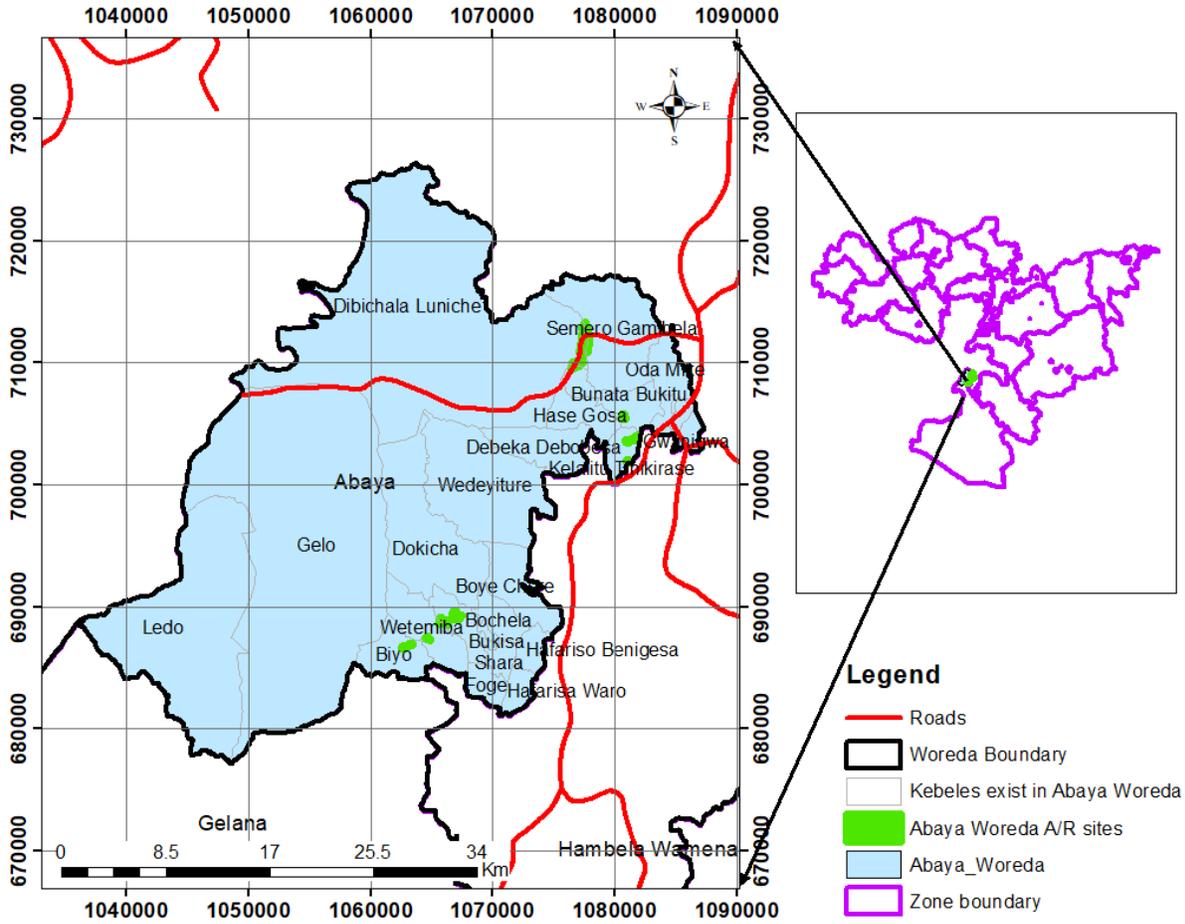


Figure 5. AR site exist in Abaya woreda of West Guji Zone

3.2.3.1.6 Support for partners - Green Legacy

Green Legacy was initiated by the government of Ethiopia and has been crucial in supporting the reforestation efforts of rehabilitating degraded and deforested land. The OFLP provided technical supports regarding planting seedlings to the green legacy efforts as it contributes to goal of the project. Sike Ayo is one of the A/R sites in Lome woreda that received technical supports from OFLP. About 9.9 hectares of land were planted with different seedling under the technical support of the OFLP. Before the intervention, the Sike Ayo A/R site was a wasteland which was used to be a communal grazing land.

In Southwest Shoa Zone, Bome Dinsera kebele of Woliso woreda, there is Gaja A/R site which was also supported technically by the OFLP. With the technical support obtained from the project, about 3.03 hectares of land in the A/R site were covered with a variety of seedlings. Besides, the LUCC of the Bome green legacy site which was technically supported by the OFLP was assessed to understand changes brought about by the project. Sentinel 2 satellite images from site in 2017 show that the area was naked terrain communal grazing land. The area was not even suitable for crop production. The crops on this terrain were sparsely distributed.

Now, the area was planted with different seedlings suitable for the site. The OFLP supported in selecting the seedlings.

3.2.3. Participatory Forest Management

The participatory forest management sub-component is to contribute to the long-term conservation and improvement of forest conditions in Oromia through the adoption, expansion, and implementation of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in 120,000 ha targeted forest blocks within 78 deforestation hotspots and additional 28 adjacent woredas. Through participatory forest management, the OFLP targeted to support CBOs to manage the forest and to promote livelihood activities which are in turn expected to increase incentives for the protection of natural forests through forest patrolling, fire management, and restoration. Besides, PFM contributes to poverty reduction and the improvement of livelihoods in forest-dependent communities by providing support for viable forest-based businesses led by Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). Using the shape file received from the OFLP and satellite image, it is verified that the OFLP project has established 210,592.03 hectares of natural forest under PFM, 175.8%, compared to the target (the target was 120,0000 hectares). The total demarcated forest was 217,552.6589 hectares out of which Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) was conducted on 211,904.08 ha of forest, and PFM was established on 210, 592.03 ha of forest. Details in location and areas of PFM sites are presented in Annex C.3. For instance, in the Ilu -Aaba Bora Zone, the project has established 25 PFM sites carried out PFM establishment on 25 PFM sites on with a total area coverage of 28,317.92 hectares (Figure 6).

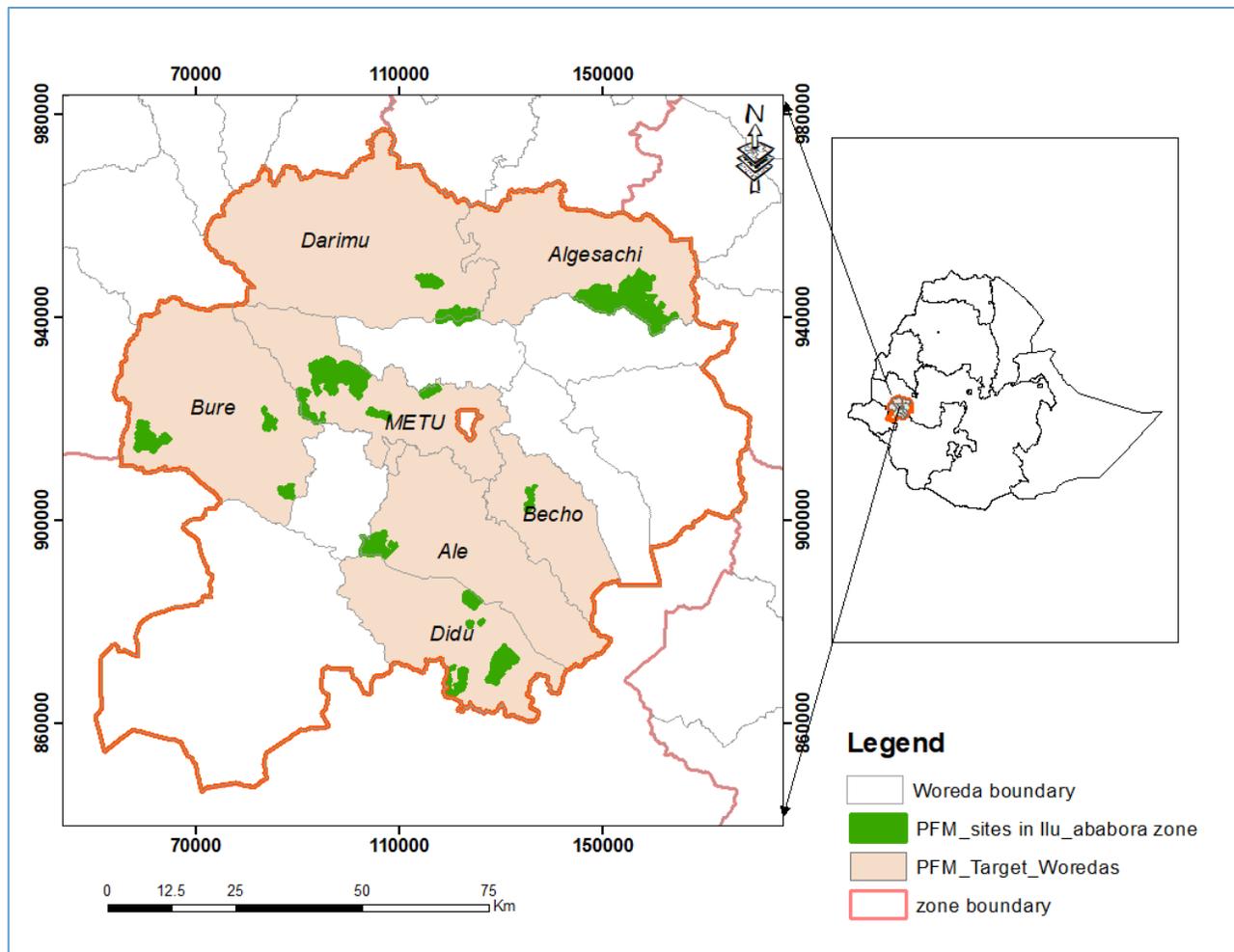


Figure 6. Map of PFM sites exist in Ilu-ababora Zone

In Buno Bedele Zone, the project has managed to establish PFM on 50435.72 hectares of forest in 64 sites across 5 different woredas of Buno Bedele Zone. These woredas include Borecha (5246.17 ha), Chawaka (5155.86 ha), Daba Hana (21979.01 ha), Didesa (16,529.56 ha), and Gechi (1525.12 ha). Map of the PFM sites in Buno Bedel Zone is illustrated in Figure 7.

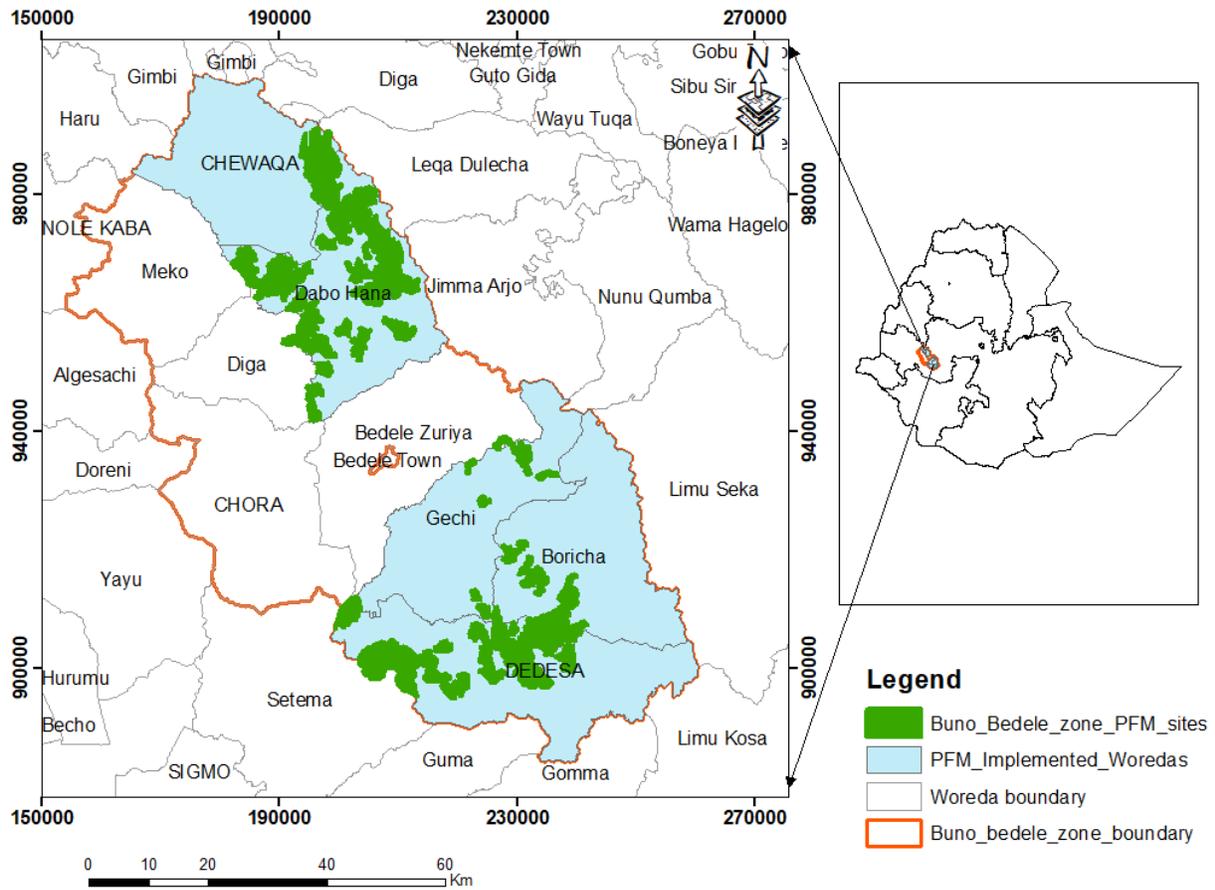


Figure 7. Buno Bedele Zone PFM sites Map

In Jimma Zone, a total of 29,286.21 hectares of forest that was brought under 17 PFMs. These PFMs are located in four woredas including, including Kersa (2376.39 ha), Setema (20509.42 ha), Dedo (1071.5 ha), and Mancho (5328.9 ha). Figure 8 presents a map the PFM established by the OFLP in Jimma zone.

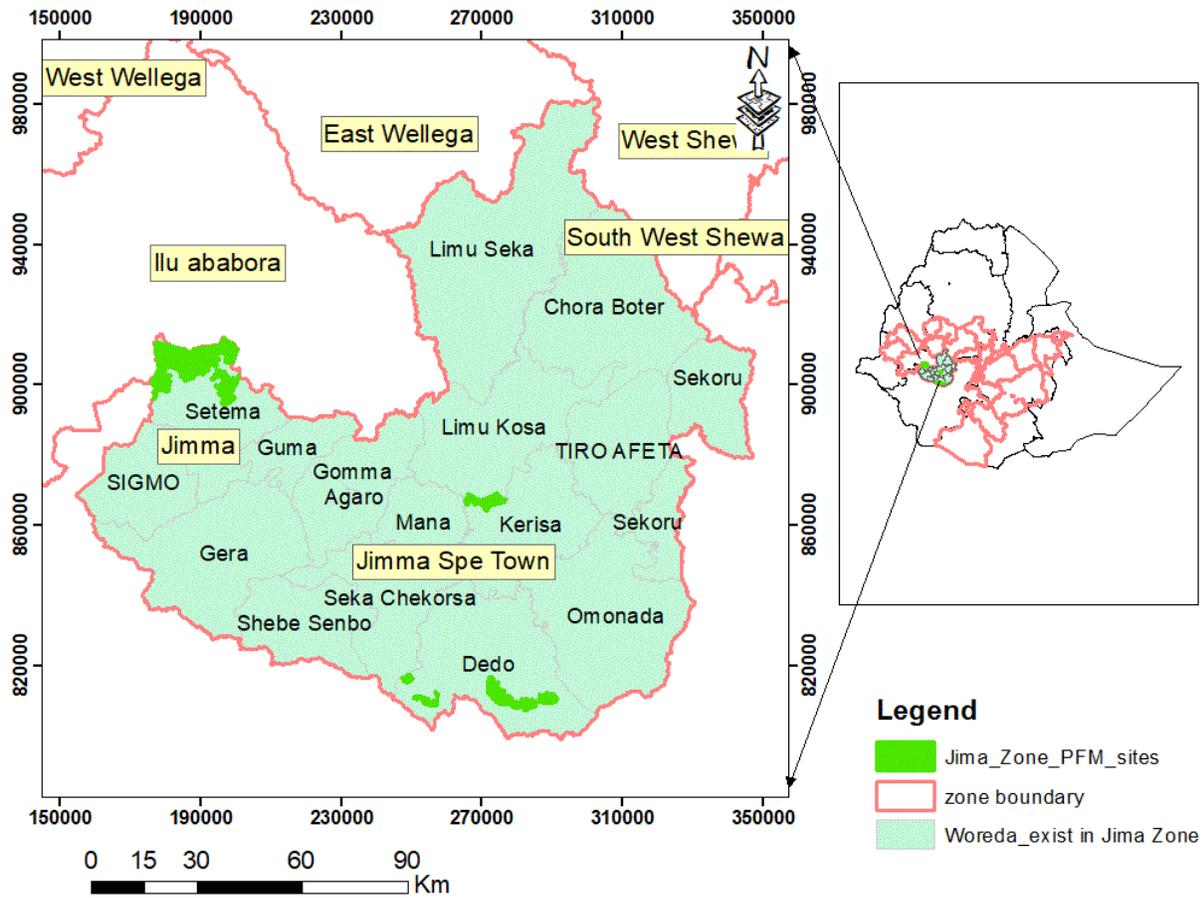


Figure 8. Jima zone PFM sites

In Borena Zone, the OFLP established 9 PFMs on g 40174.89 hectares in 2 woredas. These woredas are Arero and Yaballo covering 20596.18 and 19,578.71 hactares of forest, respectively. The PFMs established by the OFLP in Borena Zone is mapped in Figure 9.

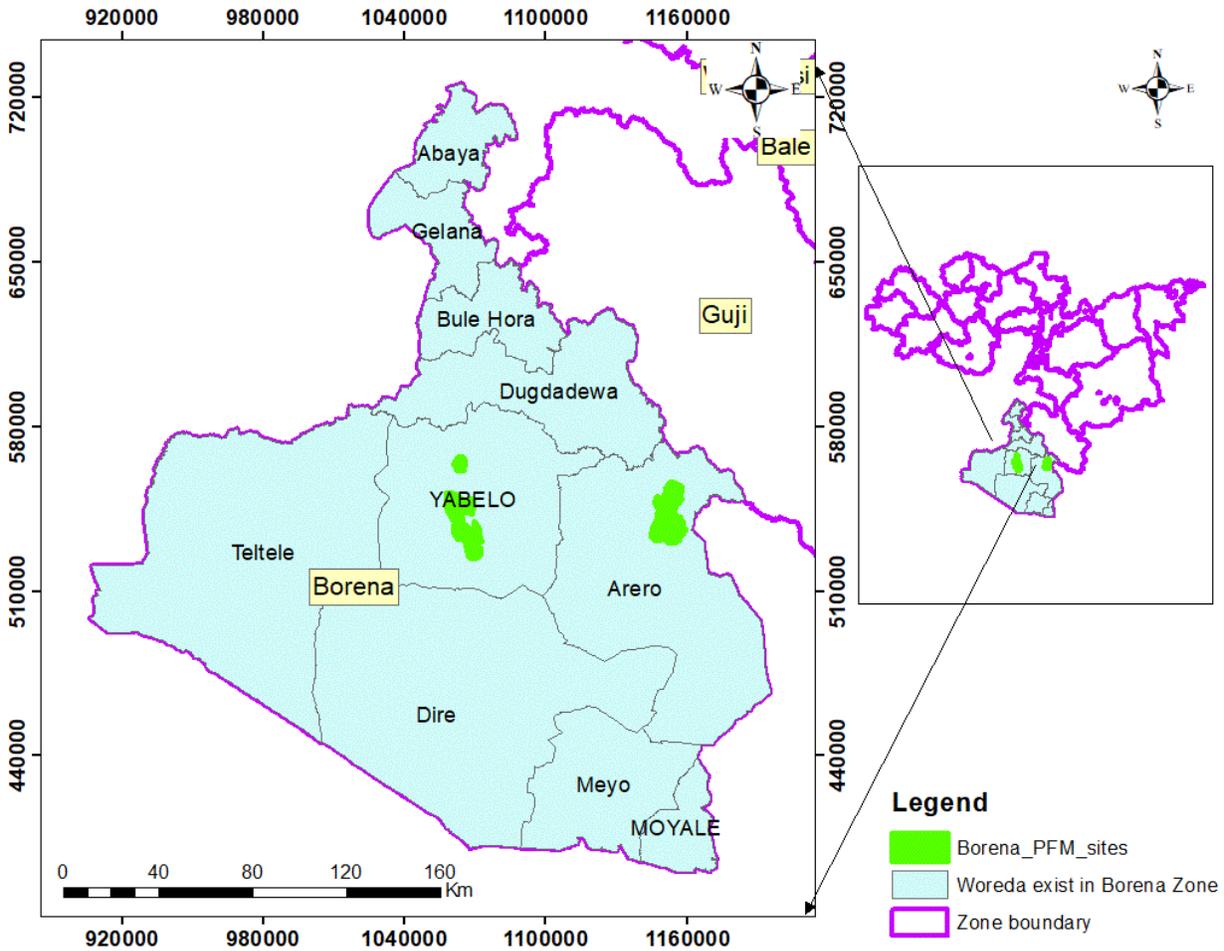


Figure 9. Borena Zone PFM sites Map

3.2.4 Livelihood Investment

The sustainability of PFM gains and REDD+ initiatives to a larger extent depends on the contribution to the livelihoods improvement of communities that directly depend on the forest. This output focuses on building the capacity of the forest Community-based organizations to establish and manage potential forest businesses and develop quality forest products and forest product marketing skills. Under this outcome, the focus will be on ensuring the sustainability of the forest CBOs in terms of economic viability and forest-livelihood outcomes.

The activities leading to this outcome focus on improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities through strengthening promising forest-based businesses led by CBOs. By increasing the share of viable non-forest products in household income, OFLP aims to create incentives for local communities to protect forest resources as a valuable source of income. Since mid-EFY 2013, the project has been investing in activities that improve the livelihood of forest-dependent communities. The forest-dependent communities have been organized into 528 (399 A/R & 129

PFM) cooperatives with a total membership of 55,333 (19,843F) and are licensed to participate in A/R or PFM activities. Out of the total cooperatives established, livelihood grant fund amounting to 92,555,085.45 ETB was provided to 514 (394 A/R and 120 PFM) cooperatives (in 5 rounds) with a membership of 50,686 (17,970 Female). Detailed information regarding the grant fund support is provided in Annex B4. The grant fund was intended to engage in livelihood and IGAs to enhance the local communities' livelihoods and support to improve forest management that directly contributed to reduced deforestation and forest degradation. For the sake of sustainability and financial constraints of the cooperatives, they leveraged their internal financial capacities through the contribution of registration fees and share purchases. Accordingly, they mobilized 11,881,441.00 ETB funds. Besides, 31 cooperatives with a membership of 6,417(1223 Female) organized by OFWE received 7,016,665.74 and 1105, 851.98 ETB grant support from OFLP for asset procurement and training and implementation support respectively.

Resources mobilization and leveraging from different initiatives including SLMP-RLLP, CALM, LFSDP, RIP, Bale Eco-Region REDD Project, EWNRA's SW Ethiopia REDD+ Project, etc. contributed not only to the livelihood component of the project but also to its sustainability. These initiatives are believed to help generate millions of tons of ERs complementing efforts of the OFLP in the whole region of Oromia, mobilizing nearly billion of dollar worth of resources. In addition, through ISFL, a private partnership of funds were mobilized from Nespresso and IFC for the initiative to improve the coffee value chain, and recently, linked to OFLP, nearly 4 million USD has been mobilized to invest in coffee tree rejuvenation (stamping) and dairy value chain improvement.

The cooperatives have benefited from revolving fund disbursements. The cooperative members have been engaged in different business activities. For instance, 243 beehives, 5,771 sheep, 3,177 goats, 1,458 cattle, 7 donkeys, and 15 camels were distributed to the beneficiaries. Furthermore, capacity-building short-term training was provided to 12,076 (4,401 female) cooperative members. Most of the cooperatives that got funded were now involved in activities such as bull fattening, beekeeping, sheep and goat husbandry, as well as coffee production, petty trading, and the production of spices. The overall women participation in the cooperative membership was 34.7% (38.3% in A/R and 31% in PFM).

For instance, In Areto Kebele, Yabelo district, under Borana state, the OFLP (REDD+) project established AR-CBO these two years. Following their awareness, 178 individuals (89 men and 89 women) organized by the OFLP to form the Bikiltu Magarisa A/R CBO, and they took 2 hectares of degraded land in Areto Kebele for reforestation and afforestation. In addition to the benefits of the tree plantation, CBO members who have undergone training to improve their lives were supported by a revolving fund.

Before receiving this money, they were given insights on how to prepare a business plan and improve their livelihoods by working with this community organization. After they prepared the business plan, the revolving fund which counted to 130,000 ETB was released for CBO. Then

CBO members agreed to provide 30 people for the first round from members. Thus, to do that, they used lottery methods among CBO members. Accordingly, these 30 people got 1st round revolving funds up to 5000 ETB for each of them. Then they bought goats and camels as per their interests. Some of them bought two goats and also a few of them bought three goats. Then, for some of them, these goats gave birth two and three times. Others also bought camels and sale to 40,000. Those who bought goats and their goats gave birth were currently using milk. In opposite to that, some of the goats died due to the drought that occurred Borana region. In total, they have got benefits which counted to more than 40,000 ETB as a CBO.

They say the role of planting and maintaining trees has benefited them especially in reducing the current drought in the Borana region and delaying rains. They spoke as they have learned a lot from it and are working to plant more trees in the future to bring shade and climate resilience. There are multiple success stories.

Mr. Malicha who is one among the several beneficiaries of the OFLP livelihood investment who received the revolving fund. Mr. Malicha bought two nanny goats for 4700 ETB from the money he received. Both goats gave birth and currently, they have four goats. In addition to that, they were using glasses of milk from goats. If they sell them, currently, they can get benefits of up to 16,000 ETB. However, they say they have not paid the revolving fund yet due to the drought in our region and are attempting to sell them and paid the revolving fund to CBO in the future. In addition, Mr. Guyo Golicha said he bought two female goats with the money he received from the revolving fund scheme, these two goats gave birth and now he has four goats. Currently, if he sold them, He will sell them to 20,000 ETB.

The beneficiaries stated that the livelihood support intervention has enabled them to remain relatively climate resilient. Participants explain that alongside the profits received through the revolving fund scheme, the profits of the trees are a way to ensure a sustainable solution to their climate-induced environmental problems. In particular, the insights gained from the project indicate that the green plant for Borana should continue further and that these plantations should be developed as a solution to the emerging climate change and assuring climate change resilience.

There are several success stories of the project, for instance in Abaya woreda, Kalaltu kebele, one of a member of CBO stated that she received a loan of 5000 ETB. Within two years these three goats gave birth and became eight goats. They sold three of these eight goats to 6500 ETB and paid 5250 ETB for the money they took from the Organization. From the rest money, they bought 500 birr Abay Renaissance Dam bonds. Since Mrs Buzunesh raised five children without a father they used the rest money at home. Currently, they own five goats which are their profit and if they sold them today, they could sell them for a total of up to 20,000 birr. It is not only Ms. Buzunesh but other members who have taken 5,000 birr for the first phase and returned it to the association.

For instance, Mr. Dasta, a member of a CBO, bought a goat for 5000 birr and sold them for 15,000, and returned 5250 birr to Organization. By the rest he bought others. Mrs. Zanabech Jalo bought a calf for 5000 and sold it for 20,000 birr then returned Qarshii 5250 to the association and buy others. Mrs. Shore bought two goats and they gave birth and reach 5 goats. Finally, she sold them for 18,000 birr and she returned 5250 birr to Organization. By the rest she bought calf and now she

using it for farming. Mrs. Meseret bought a calf for 5,000 birr and sold it for 16,000 birr. She returned 5250 birr of Organization. Of her profit, she bought other calves and now she using them for farming.

In total more than 100,000 birr has been gotten as profit from the first round fund. CBO by itself also got about 5250 birr benefits from returned money. In addition to the first round, 25 people were supported by the revolving fund, currently, about 20 people are screened and waiting to get the financial support for the second round.



Figure 10. Photo of Assets (oxen, calves, and goats) purchased using finance from OFLP

At the source of this, the 8 hectares of land, which was bare land and washed out, is now green, and the trees standing on the site and growing with good care. They are working in the hope that tomorrow the plant will grow and help them with forest production and forest product marketing.

But in most of the livelihood-supporting activities, it seems that demand is high. For instance in Abaya Woreda, out of the 100 CBO members, only 25 people have received revolving funds for the first phase and improved their lives while in the second phase, the cooperative has improved the lives of only 20 people with the money returned to the Cooperative by the first beneficiaries. However, many members are waiting to get their chances and complaining. They pointed out that the lack of funds has caused a lot of problems and confusion. They recommend more money to be allocated in the future.

Overall, during the reporting period, the grant-financed activities' implementation progress exceeded their goal, indicating that they were completed. The program management unit's capacity for implementation has also significantly increased. All planned procurement activities have advanced in comparison to the targeted timeline, and the majority of the analytical work that informed the creation of the ERPA and the enabling environment has been finished, as well as the cascading of ILUP TA and advisory services. The program team has finally completed stakeholder coordination and consultation, finalized all documentation tasks, created a fruitful environment, and delivered the program deliverables and paperwork to the relevant department to assure sustainability and build ownership.

3.3 Achievement in Enabling Environment

This component aims to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, policies, marketing, BSM, and information (that is, strategic communication and MRV), and safeguards management at the state and local levels. This component will enhance the enabling environment to help scale up and leverage action and investment on the ground to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. This component has five subcomponents, namely, Institutional Capacity Building, Enabling Environment Enhancements, information Safeguards Management, and Project Management.

3.3.1 Institutional Capacity Building

This sub-component has supported the establishment and implementation of the OFLP coordination mechanism through the following activity sets: maintenance of the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU); development of the OFLP M&E system; and development of extension guidelines and manuals.

3.3.1.1 Maintenance of ORCU

This activity was aimed at strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of ORCU through the recruitment of project staff in the PIU and providing training. From its inception to January 2023, a total of 17 key project staff were recruited to make the regional unit operational. More specifically, 1 project coordinator, 1 forest resource specialist, 1 environmental specialist, 1 social safeguards specialist, 1 institution and policy specialist, 1 MRV specialist and 1 MRV assistant, 1 communication specialist, 1 IT specialist, 1 M&E specialist, 1 private sector development specialist, 1 procurement specialist, 2 financial management specialists, 1 financial management assistant, 1 administrative officer, 1 Audio-Visual technician. 5 drivers, 1 secretary cashier, and 1 office assistant were hired at ORCU.

3.3.1.2 Development of the OFLP M&E system

This activity intends to develop and operationalize the OFLP M&E system by establishing a baseline (if considered required), enhancing the OFLP M&E team's capabilities, and funding the related operating expenses. The key outcomes include the following: i) an M&E manual, which contains comprehensive implementation plans and templates (and is used as a foundation for training); (ii) a Baseline study for OFLP; and (iii) a Comprehensive five-year work plan for M&E implementation.

Based on the desk review of the project's implementation progress and field visits, it is witnessed that well-organized and functional M & E systems were established and operationalized since the inception of the project. About 476 (33 Females) experts drawn from relevant regional, Zonal, and Woreda-level implementing bodies took a ToT and participated in reviewing and monitoring the program execution through desk progress review and on-the-ground physical observation. Quarterly review meetings are also held to ensure that project funds are utilized properly following the budget line, activities are implemented as per the plan and reports are produced every quarter.

3.3.1.3 Development of extension guidelines and manuals

The objective of this activity set is to create, improve, and standardize extension manuals and guidelines that are pertinent to OFLP. The following specific actions may be planned: (i) translating the harmonized PFM guidelines prepared by MOA previously into Afaan Oromoo and

Amharic; (ii) translating the nursery and/or plantation establishment and management manuals prepared by the MoANR into Afaan Oromoo; and (iii) translating the integrated land use planning guidelines to be created by an ILUP consultant and other manuals pertinent to OFLP if deemed necessary.

3.3.2 Enabling Environment Enhancements

This sub-component includes several activities including resource mobilization and leveraging; technical assistance (TA) and analytics on economics, markets, and policy; and preparation and supervision of the Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM). Detailed project achievements against the target are presented below.

3.3.2.1 Resource Mobilization and Leveraging

This activity aims at resource mobilization and leveraging for OFLP through various means. These include fundraising, developing a strategic action plan for private sector investment, proposal development, as well as investment planning and preparation, and designing community revolving funds. Via the cooperative membership registration process and share capital, about **11,881,441.00** ETB was reported to have been mobilized as of June 30, 2023. Besides, an advanced benefit-sharing plan for the implementation of ERs payments coming from the forest sector has been developed. Furthermore, a draft comprehensive Benefit Sharing Plan for implementing ER payment coming both from the forest and livestock sector in the second phase has been developed. Besides, resource mobilization and leveraging can be done from initiatives like SLMP-RLLP, CALM, LFSDP, RIP, Bale Eco-Region REDD Project, EWNRA’s SW Ethiopia REDD+ Project, etc. These initiatives are believed to help generating million tons of ERs complementing efforts of the OFLP in the whole region of Oromia, mobilizing nearly billion of dollar worth of resources. Additionally, through ISFL, private partnerships of funds were mobilized from Nespresso and IFC for an initiative to strengthen the coffee value chain, and most recently, related to OFLP, about 4 million USD has been mobilized to invest in dairy value chain improvement and coffee tree rejuvenation (stamping).

3.3.2.2 Technical Assistance (TA) on Economics, Markets, and Policy Assessment

The TA was provided on the following activities related to economics, markets, and policy analysis

- Organization of policy dialogue fora and business investment roundtables: The project aimed at organizing at least one dialogue fora and business investment roundtables per year during the first five years of the project period.
- Assessments of regulations, policies, and laws: It aims to assess and/or develop regulations, policies, and laws on enabling an environment for sustainable landscape management through hiring consultants. Planned activities and their achievements are summarized in Table 3.

Table 4. **Assessments of regulations, policies, and laws**

S.No	Planned Activities	Remarks
1	Assessment of policies/regulations on forest tenure regimes and communal land certification	Conducted
2	Analyzing value chains for natural resource-based enterprises and NTFPs	Conducted

3	Harmonization of PFM policy	Conducted
4	Preparation of a strategic action plan for private sector engagement in OFLP and analyzed value chains for natural-resource-based enterprises	Conducted
6	Assessment of policies related to renewable energy and distribution of Improved Cook Stoves	Conducted
7	Awareness creation on forest governance	Conducted

3.3.2.3 Support in forest governance

Effective forest governance is essential for attaining good and long-term development outcomes in the sector, such as improved resource management, enhanced contribution to economic growth and environmental services, and fair benefit sharing. Support in forest governance intends to strengthen forest governance throughout the Oromia Regional State by providing forest governance training and developing communication materials on forest laws.

- **Feasibility assessment of options for introducing payments for ecosystem services (PES) for non-carbon markets:** This activity intends to kick-start the development of markets for non-carbon forest ecosystem services by undertaking a feasibility analysis of several options. Payments for watershed protection values as a consequence of better hydrological cycle and/or soil and water conservation values, as well as biodiversity conservation, are examples of market options for non-carbon forest ecosystem services.
- **Promoting/marketing household energy options as alternatives to fuel wood:** This activity seeks to enhance market growth by providing marketing and business skills training, promoting and marketing campaigns, and coordinating improved cook stove (ICS) efforts. Women benefit the most since they are in charge of firewood collection and farmhouse usage, with a direct relationship to indoor air pollution risks from business as usual.
- **Preparation and Supervision of the BSM:** Activity sets under preparation and supervision of the BSM aim to establish and operationalize the Benefit-sharing Mechanism (BSM) for OFLP followed by training on BSM manual implementation at all levels. By investing in and managing its jurisdictional forests, the OFLP project has been trying to achieve emission reduction payments while ensuring full benefit sharing under the benefit-sharing plan (BSP). Thus, the project is trying to improve stakeholder participation and boost ownership; stakeholder consultations were essential. To achieve this, the project has had extensive stakeholder consultations on complete BSM, emission reduction, and title transfer. As of January 2023, a series of stakeholder consultations on ERPA concerns were held in seventeen zones with 1343(105F) participants, with a focus on the Benefit Sharing plan to raise awareness among participants selected from pertinent woredas and zone stakeholders.

3.3.3 Information

This sub-component includes Forestry Management Information System; Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification; ICT access for forest management authorities, and strategic communication. Achievements of the project against the respective target are discussed below.

3.3.3.1 Forest Management Information System

Effective management and planning of forest resources require forest management information system (FMIS) tools. FMIS could enhance transparency as well as accountability by serving the information demands of the general public in addition to assisting OEPA and OFWE internal processes. The following main activities were accomplished to establish and make the FMIS operational.

- The Oromia regional state's forest management information needs were assessed.
- Establishing Geographical Information System (GIS) and investment database, through the collection and compilation of existing forest-related data, to assess the availability and quality of forest data, and to identify data gaps
- Establishment and maintenance of a long-term Management Information System.

3.3.3.2 Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)

The OFLP enables OEPA to own a dedicated MRV lab with its system and became operational at the regional level where the database is set up and fully functioning is undergoing. The necessary equipment for MRV full functionality was procured and installation was underway. More specifically, A dedicated MRV Laboratory Room was assigned and MRV system (including with system, database set up, and procurement of necessary equipment and software are completed . Necessary equipment (e.g. Distribution switch, Server, Tablet, Laptop, Firewall, Access switch, Server Rack, UPS, plotter, Network Tools, Patch Panel, UPT Cables, PVC Trunk, Wall let, etc.) procured and currently fully functional MRV lab were established to make the MRV unit functional. The MRV team in the lab has already updated the database (PFM and AR sites and their area) based on the PFM shape file at the regional level.

3.3.3.3. ICT Support for Forest Management Authorities

The activity involves the purchase of goods (such as 50 laptops, internet keys, SIM cards, and Ethio-Telecom service, which could be adjusted as the telecommunications sector evolves with new technologies, companies if any, and services).

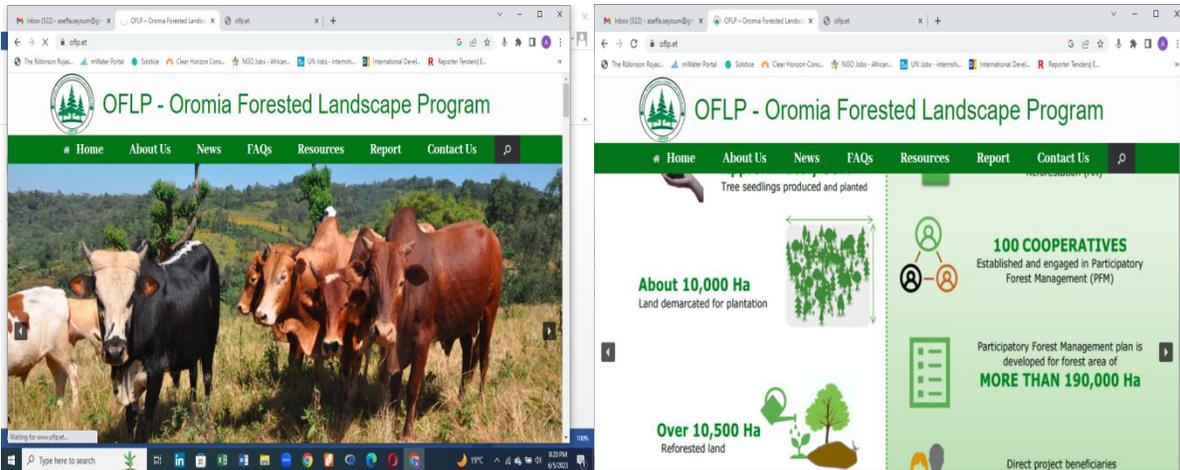
3.3.3.4 Strategic Communication

The purpose of this activity set is to make sure that project opportunities are understood and that there is time and space for discussion and consensus building to influence the attitudes and behaviors of major groups of stakeholders. To accomplish this objective, statewide communication campaigns were designed to regularly disseminate information about the project and its guidelines to all possible beneficiary groups across the Oromia region to improve awareness, transparency, and participation. Print media, online media (Website, Facebook, telegram), and conventional media were used. The OFLP communication team assessed the communications needs of relevant

OFLP stakeholders and beneficiaries at the local level. Furthermore, OFLP has developed a communication toolkit, and communication materials such as brochures, leaflets, posters, and audio-visual.

The team has produced various communication materials such as News Stories, Media outlets, and Printing; Feature Stories, Flash News, Distribution of Communication Materials, Short Videos Production; E-Newsletters, Newsletters, a Website, a Brochure, and Infographics; organized a Media tour, and the Production and Broadcasting of TV and Radio Projects; conducted Stakeholders A/R and PFM exposure visit to different sites. Here are some of the key project achievements in term of communication.

- Communication needs of key stakeholders and beneficiaries at a local level were assessed;
- A communication toolkit was developed for OFLP:
 - Accordingly, as of June 30, 2023, about 23 news stories were produced on the achievements of the project.
 - A total of 5 feature stories were published and available on the OFLP website.
 - Eleven flash news was produced and disseminated.
 - Four videos were produced on OFLP (2 on each A/R and PFM) and 10000 copies of PFM booklets were printed and distributed to concerned stakeholders.
 - Three volumes of OFLP E-Newsletters were published and disseminated.
 - Two TV documentaries and 2 radio documentaries were produced and broadcast.
 - Around 7,000 booklets and approximately 5300 brochures were printed and distributed in project intervention areas. For instance, to disseminate the project intervention progress and effective facilitation of PFM activity, over 7,000 printed booklets and brochures were distributed during the reporting period, and 300 copies of brochures that show the overall progress of OFLP has been published in the second quarter and distributed to the key audience at COP 27 and other target audience, project intervention areas.
 - A website with the domain of www.oflp.et. was launched and regularly updated The OFLP website (oflp.et) is one of the key communication channels for the project. Hence, continuous efforts have been made to improve its layout and update its contents regularly. In so doing, several pieces of content such as News Stories, feature stories, Flash News, OFLP infographics, Summaries of pieces of training and consultations, and various illustrative pictures, among others have been uploaded.



- Ø ICT access: laptops and the internet have been made accessible to the ORCU staff to enhance the project implementation. As of June 30, 2023, 10 laptops and 9 desktop computers were purchased and distributed to the ORCU staff.

3.3.4 Safeguards Management

The main aim is to safeguard against damages and reduce problems that might come up in the environment and people as a result of project intervention by purposefully establishing, operationalizing, and strengthening the OFLP Safeguards management system. Assessment of this sub-component shows that the OFLP successfully achieved its set targets.

To assure the safety of all its operational areas, the project has carried out the following significant activities.

The main objective of this activity was to establish, operationalize and strengthen the OFLP Safeguards management system through the following tasks:

S.No	Planned Activities	Remarks
1	Providing pieces of training and technical support for capacity strengthening of federal, regional, and woreda institutions for managing safeguards in the OFLP carbon accounting area	Provided
2	The hiring of six OFLP Safeguards Coordinators hosted at OEPA's six operational zones	Hired
3	Support for safeguards due diligence for nested REDD-related initiatives under the OFLP umbrella	Supported

As indicated in the E&S Review report of the OFLP, training of trainers (ToT) was provided on OFLP safeguards instruments at different levels. At the zonal level, officials and experts drawn from relevant implementing partners have taken ToT on OFLP safeguards instruments to help address E&S issues. The training covered different topics including the concept, principles, and objectives of REDD+ safeguards, the finding of ESR (including the action plan), OFLP safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, PF, SESA, C&P plan, and GRM), World Bank operational policy, ESMP procedure, and ESIA steps.

A total of 71 (64 males and 7 females) officials participated in the ToT from eleven woredas of Bale and West Arsi zone and five woredas of the Ilu Abbabor zone in 2018. Moreover, 67 (43 males and 4 females) experts from the aforementioned woredas took the training. In 2019, 173 DAs from 11 woredas of Bale and West Arsi zones and 5 woredas of Ilu Abbabor zone took training on proper community consultation and eligibility checking activities. According to the E&S Review report, the training covered topics like introductory to safeguard management, OFLP Safeguard instruments (ESMF, SA, RPF, PF, GRM, ESIA procedure, C&P plan), and the finding of ESR.

The OFLP safeguards management progressed well as per the plan. In all clusters of the OFLP, each proposed activity like A/R implementation was undertaken after eligibility, screening, and ESMP were checked. The safeguards tools have been applied to non-OFLP projects like GoE (RIP, CFSD, Green Legacy Project) and NGO-financed ones. Implementation of the project complies with developed Environmental and Social risk management instruments including SESA, ESMF, PF, RPF, Consultation and Participation Plan, E&S Audit, ESR and Gender action plan, and other site-specific instruments (ESMPs). The performance and results of the project comply with the relevant safeguards policies of the WB and national legislatures. The site-specific ESRM tools were successfully developed and implemented.

3.3.4.1 Safeguards Capacity Building

- Regional-level Safeguards management training provided to 187(6 female) experts drawn from relevant implementing sectors since (2017-June 30, 2023).
- As of June 30, 2023 Safeguards management training provided to 7,168 (814 female) experts drawn from 21 Zonal level relevant implementing sectors since the project inception.
- Independent Environmental and Social Review (ESA) was conducted for OFLP interventions.
- A total of 5,853 (1009 F) DAs received capacity-building training on safeguard management focusing on eligibility and screening process.
- About 13,208 (1829 F) experts from all level sectors took capacity-building training on safeguard management.
- About 72 OFLP staff members and 22 EPA focal persons received training related to ERPA-ESF (ESS).

3.3.4.2 Stakeholders' Participation and Community Engagement

- In general, since the project intervention, a total of 1,706,097 (439,768 female) local communities were consulted on a wide range of OFLP safeguards management procedures and Project activity intervention on climate change management in the overall regional state.
- At the zonal level until the 2nd Quarter of 2022/23,) the OFLP conducted ERPA-relevant stakeholder consultation in seventeen (17) zones were Consulted 1016 (95 female) where about 1343(105 female) stakeholders' representatives consulted in 17 zones of the region until this quarter.

3.3.4.3 ESRM instrument preparation for OFLP ER project

- Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Labor Management Plan (LMP), and Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) are among the newly prepared by individual consultants.
- Field-level monitoring was conducted.
- So far two stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted with key stakeholders drawn from federal and state-level government institutions, NGOs, donors, and other development partners on the ERP process.

3.3.4.4 Safeguard Management Monitoring and Supervision

Safeguard coordinators and specialists visited sample zones (22 woredas with 69 sites assessed in Seven zones) of the Oromia regional state during EFY'2015 to monitor and provide technical support for the implementation of safeguards. All OFLP forest investment and none OFLP initiatives site-specific safeguard instrument implementation performances were checked and improved to fulfill all the World bank and ISFL safeguard requirements.

As a result,

- The establishment and bolstering of the woreda-wide grievance resolution committee was discovered and reinforced;
- Site-specific safeguards instruments (eligibility, screening, and ESMP) for PFM and A/R sites finalization were monitored and supported;
- Gender action plans (providing incentive structure for marginalized women to use biogas and improved cooking stoves; awareness raising campaigns on women's forest rights and project benefits; providing gender-specific forest management training; conducting inclusive and participatory community forest planning dialogues; providing training on how to construct and use biogas and improved cooking stoves; arranging credit facilities for marginalized women; promoting livelihood diversifications activities for women, etc.), livelihood initiatives (livelihoods training to help cooperatives develop livelihood development enterprises such as NTFP production and marketing, wood processing and value addition and market developments by linking them with other forest-based livelihood development actors working on forest-based livelihood options through establishing forest-based livelihood enterprises.), and other capacity-building measures were then implemented.
- The safeguards documentation at various administrative levels, as well as the coordination and integration of OFLP efforts with other projects, were monitored. Brochures were produced in Afan Oromo to raise awareness of the community on the procedures of GRM.

3.3.4.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Conflicts might arise during the implementation of the OFLP. Establishing a Grievance Redress Committee at the Kebele level allows for the resolution of both current and prospective disagreements and disputes that may emerge during the implementation of OFLP. To this end, a large number of grievance redress committee (GRC) has been established to date and the grievances registration logbook was printed and distributed to GMC in operational woredas.

The established GRMs are well functioning in terms of receiving, recording, resolving, and reporting grievances. Besides, capacity development activities related to the GRC is good and the awareness of the community and relevant stakeholders towards the GRM was improved.

- As of June 2023, a total of 6,626 GRCs consisting of 46, 894 (8,567F) members (8551 female) were established out of which 4,414 GRCs were effectively consulted and strengthened.
- During the lifetime of the project, 35 complaints were registered specifically on the issues like boundary conflict, CBO membership, income generation/livelihood, land tenure security, and access to resources, and the cases were resolved at the GRC level. All were solved with agreement at the community /Kebele level. It was also reported that a total of 3000 GR logbooks were published and distributed to the target woreda as of June 30, 2023.
- The project has been implemented in areas with security concerns through its security risk assessment management plan (SRAMP).

3.3.4.6 Gender Mainstreaming and GRM Training

Gender mainstreaming is very crucial in addressing gender inequalities in society. Gender mainstreaming efforts were made to improve gender and social inclusion in the implementation of OFLP. As part of public engagement aimed at hearing from stakeholders and obtaining their agreement on OFLP-related activities, the OFLP has mainstreamed gender equality in sharing project benefits and strengthened grievance redress.

Activities under the OFLP that promote household livelihoods, management of household energy demand, piloting community forest tenure, and scaling up PFM structures are all gender-sensitive. Efforts have been made to ensure and improve female participation in the OFLP BSM design process, safeguards implementation, community participation, and citizen engagement concerns. Gender mainstreaming in the OFLP implementation has helped address the strategic and practical needs of women while ensuring equity. To achieve the gender mainstreaming objective, the project has undertaken several activities including:

- Preparation and distribution of gender mainstreaming guidelines
- Preparation and distribution of gender action plan
- Training on gender mainstreaming issues
- Delivering gender-based capacity building
- Preparation and implementation of a gender-sensitive benefit-sharing plan
- Assigning competent women as focal persons at the woreda level

As of June 30, 2023, gender mainstreaming training was provided for 12,604 (6739 F) AR and PFM CBO committee. Training on gender mainstreaming, leadership, and forest tenure was provided to 19,212 (7043 F). A total of 12,604 (6739F)) members of 47 CBOs and committees were trained in leadership and cooperative management. Community consultation on safeguard management was also conducted. During the project's lifetime, a total of 2,204,004 (561,317 F) community members participated in a community consultation that focuses on a wide range of OFLP safeguards management procedures and project intervention and climate change management adaptation. Besides, 1619 (106 F) key zonal stakeholder representatives participated in ERPA and BSM consultation. About 34,138 community members drawn from OFLP and non-OFLP projects participated in community consultation on gender issues.

It was stated that the gender mainstreaming endeavors have resulted in several positive outcomes for gender and social inclusion regarding engagement in OFLP activities, leadership, and benefit

sharing. More specifically, gender mainstreaming activities have resulted in the following positive outcomes:

- It has improved the participation of women in OFLP activities
- It has increased the decision-making capacity of women
- It has secured the benefit-sharing rights of women
- Representation of women in each activity of the project increased
- It has reduced cultural barriers hindering women's participation in socioeconomic activities
- It has improved gender equality in activities, leadership, and benefit-sharing related to the project.
- It has raised knowledge and awareness of women

However, gender equality was not its target due to some limitations. The objective of the project was to achieve 30% gender involvement while the actual performance is below the target. The underperformance is attributed to the following factors:

- Even though minimized, the cultural barriers have still challenged gender mainstreaming endeavors
- The gender-focal person at Woreda EPA was not fully mandated and responsible to handle the required output.
- A sufficient budget was not allocated to support the capacity-building project, particularly in non-hotspot areas.
- Delay in implementation of the developed gender action plan

3.4 Achievement in Emission Reduction Payments

The emission reduction payment component is about payments to be made based on the emission reduction OFLP achieved during the ERPA period, verified by a third party, and formally reported to the Bank. The ORCU, with the support of the national MRV system, is in charge of reporting forest cover changes and associated ERs and supporting a third-party verification, and to verify these results. The ER payments will be managed by the FDRE and distributed to the beneficiaries according to the BSPBSP prepared and formally adopted by the FDRE.

The OFLP Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) negotiations have reached an agreement, and key documents including the Benefit Sharing Plan have been drafted. So far, based on the BioCF/ISFL Contributors' "No Objection" to the ERPD to move on with the Ethiopian ERPA negotiations is obtained from the FDRE. The ERPA framework, Term Sheet, and ERP Phase Agreement were developed after extensive consultation in consultation with pertinent government authorities. The ERPA Term Sheet is prepared and officially presented to the World Bank and BioCF/ISFL in agreement with all representatives from the Project entity (there is only one project entity, i.e. the GoE).

On these bases, the ERPA documents appraisal has been completed. Alongside this, setting the project's objectives, and outlining activities and anticipated outcomes as incorporated in the project's PAD has also been completed. In addition, a review of the terms and conditions of project

implementation, including fiduciary obligations and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) standards were added. The first phase of ERPA has been also negotiated and the signing agreement was made on February 9, 2023, thus heralding the commencement of the ER accounting starting from January 1st, 2022 (the agreed date for ER accounting). Furthermore, two complementary grants were negotiated, and the agreement was signed at the same time as 1st phase ERPA signature. The two grants are US\$750 thousand for continued ORCU operational expenses until ER payment is effected, and another grant of US\$ 1.2 million for livestock MRV system development and capacity building activities, to be implemented by the Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project (LFSDP) PIU in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). ER, accounting from enteric fermentation (livestock) to start from January 1st 2025 (second phase ERPA).).

3.5 Results Framework

This section presents the overall performance of the project as of June 30, 2023, towards the results framework. The assessment reveals that the project has achieved a majority of its targets except for beneficiaries that feel program investments reflected their needs (86.66%) and female beneficiaries that feel program investment reflected their needs (75%). The composite index for indicators of the project increased from 0.55 (baseline) to 0.57 as of June 30, 2023, which is 104%. Detailed results framework of the project is provided in Table 4. The OFLP is a project that covers a wide range of sectors, therefore, has multiple attributes in its output and outcome indicators. A single index cannot efficiently measure the performance of such projects with multiple attributes. A composite index is a standardized statistical tool that groups many different indicators or indexes to develop a representation of the overall performance of an intervention. Therefore, it is an appropriate tool to measure the performance of the OFLP project objectives.

The effectiveness of the project was analyzed to determine whether and the extent to which the project development objectives are achieved. This is done based on result indicators stated in the project appraisal document. The project was effective both in implementation as it has met all of the Grant project development objectives, as shown in Table 4.

Table 5. Project achievement against Result Indicators as of the End of June 2023.

S/N	Indicator	Target	%		End target	%age
	Achieved (End of program)	Final Target	Achievement	% age		
1	composite index(No.)	0.55	0.57	104%	0.55	104%
1a	Incentives (No.)	0.57	0.58	109%	0.57	102%
1b	Information (No.)	0.55	0.55	108%	0.55	100%
1c	Institutions (No.)	0.54	0.58	118%	0.54	107%
2	Area reforested(ha)	9000	9,673.04	107.49%	9000	107.49%
3	Direct program beneficiaries (No.)	25000	92,576	370.30%	25000	370.30%
3a	Female beneficiaries (%)	30	34	113.33%	30	113.33%

4	Forest area brought under management plans(ha)	120,000	210'952.03	175.79 %	120,000	175.79 %
5	Forest users trained (No.)	25000	54,830	219.32%	25000	219.32%
5a	Forest users trained – Female	7500	18,857	251.42%	7500	251.42%
6	Land users adopting sustainable land mgt. practices as a result of the program (No.)	18000	97,789	543.27%	18000	543.27%
6a	Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the program – Female (%)	30	35.32%	117.73%	30	117.73%
7	Beneficiaries that feel program investments reflected their needs (%)	90	78%	86.66%	90	86.66%
7a	Beneficiaries that feel program inv. reflected their needs - female (No.)	6750	5,047	75%	6750	75%
7b	Beneficiaries that feel program inv. reflected their needs - male (No.)	14,000	20,186	144%	14000	144%
7c	Total beneficiaries - female (No.)	7,500	9462	126%	7500	126%
7d	Total beneficiaries - male (No.)	17,500	31135	177.91%	17,500	177.91%
8	Reforms in forest policy, legislation or other regulations supported (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	100%	Yes	100%
9	Grievances registered related to delivery of program benefits addressed (%)	100	100%	100%	100	100%
10	MRV system established and maintained at national and Oromia Levels (Yes/No)	Yes	No	100%	Yes	100%
11	Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) established and maintained (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	100	yes	100%
12	Safeguards system established and maintained (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	100%	Yes	100%

Assessing the efficiency of the project provides information regarding the financial management of the project and the extent to which the project budget, logistic supports, and human resources were adequate and utilized properly to achieve the project objectives. Detail on disbursement and utilization of finance is presented in Annex D. In addition, the project finance team has accomplished the following activities for smooth the project implementation.

- Organized regional-level review of all project accounts with its zonal and regional project staff and
- As the project is nearing the completion of its contract period, it was agreed to finish all outstanding payments and overdue before the next fund transfer.
- Conducted Financial and Procurement Management Training for Woreda/Zone's Fund Accountant and Finance Head.

- ICT Professionals invited and discussed IBEX problems.
- Fund Accountants and Finance Heads were provided the Ledger Balance of their account and agreed to reconcile the variances and long outstanding advances.
- Conducted field Supervision and assessed the financial status of the field office with funds disbursed and reported utilization.
- Identified the gaps of non-functionality of IBEX, reporting inconsistency, pending balance, and improvement way were discussed and solved.

3.6 Documentation of Achieved Results

The OFLP is conducting various studies such as impact assessment and project mid-term evaluation, Gender Analysis, and Preparation of an Action Plan for Mainstream Gender in OFLP, success stories, galleries, tools as well as field visits were well documented and available on the OFLP website (<https://www.oflp.et>). Some of files and documents have been archived includes:

- Monthly and quarter reports
- Training or capacity building attendance document
- Community consultation minutes and attendance
- Manuals and guidelines
- Grievance redress committee establishment list
- Site-specific safeguard eligibility, screening, management plan, geo-reference points, shape file, etc.
- The safeguards documentation at different administrations.
- Grievances registration logbook
- Gender-related reports

3.7 Project Management

The project management comprises annual financial audit services, annual procurement audit services (planned to be conducted annually throughout the project period); the project mid-term evaluation report (planned to be conducted during the second year of the project year), and the project completion report during the 5th year of the project period.

Coordination of project implementation: The ORCU is the implementing unit of OFLP. The implementing unit is composed of 18 staff members at the state level, 3 OFLP lead facilitators, 38 woreda coordinators, and 6 safeguard coordinators at the sub-state level.

The implementing unit has the following roles in implementing the project:

- Implementing OFLP on a day-to-day basis and serving as the secretariat for coordinating and aligning various sector initiatives under the OFLP umbrella.
- Coordinating and managing OFLP implementation including all day-to-day fiduciary requirements, regularly liaising technically with all partner agencies, NGOs, and private sector actors involved in OFLP implementation.
- Carrying out and consolidating safeguards implementation and reporting
- Carrying out and consolidating financial management and reporting
- Carrying out and consolidating procurement management and reporting

- Carrying out and consolidating M&E for OFLP
- Implementing specific technical assistance activities financed by the OFLP grant.
- Carrying out joint annual work programming and budget process and preparation of the procurement plan
- Sub-state ORCU OFLP team engages with woreda- and kebele-level officials (woreda administrators and experts, DAs) and other actors to coordinate OFLP interventions and related initiatives across sectors that have an impact on forests (promoting a landscape management approach).
- Facilitating coordination with OFLP-related initiatives (liaising with executive-level focal points and OEFCCA above, as needed)
- Ensuring that ER verification is carried out through a third party.
- Ensuring delivery, implementation, and reporting on the agreed BSM for the OFLP ERPA.
- Carrying out strategic communication through OEFCCA.
- Acting as secretariat for the REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ Technical Working Group and participates actively in meetings.

Information flow: data on PFM, livelihoods, and A/R were generated at the kebele level and collated at the woreda level by the OFLP woreda coordinators. The DAs at the kebele level are responsible for day-to-day monitoring of activities, collecting data, and reporting progress to the respective WoEPA and it was then consolidated by the woreda coordinators. These OFLP woreda coordinators are responsible for ensuring data collection from kebeles in these woredas and woreda-level aggregation, working closely with relevant woreda and kebele officials. Experts from key sectors including agriculture, forest, water, and energy are responsible for collecting and sharing data with OFLP woreda coordinators. At the woreda level, sector offices (the sector experts for forest, agriculture, water, and energy) will be responsible for collecting and sharing information with OFLP woreda coordinators. The aggregated data are then channeled from the woredas to the OEPA zone offices, and then to the ORCU itself, in line with the Oromia government's vertical structure. The ORCU consolidates and aggregates the information aggregated at woreda and zone levels and shares the OFLP-level M&E reports with the EPA, OEPA, REDD+ secretariat, office of the Oromia Vice President, Bank, and development partners.

The implementation of OFLP has called several hands from different key stakeholders from different sectors including agriculture, forest, water, and energy at different levels. This requires a strong coordination mechanism for the successful implementation of the intervention. Being the coordination unit of the OFLP, the ORCU has established a coordination mechanism similar to the ones under the World Bank-financed SLMP and the FDRE's ongoing multi-sector CRGE planning. A functional and operational coordination mechanism was established by preparing the annual work plan, operationalizing procurement processes for goods and services, and so on) and setting up the OFLP M&E system. An M&E manual that helped detailed information about implementation arrangements coordinate the implementers. The development of extension guidelines and manuals is also another form of coordination mechanism in implementing the OFLP.

Financial Management: Financial management is, therefore, one of the crucial components of project management. The financial performance of the project was undertaken as per the project

implementation plan and contract agreement. The project finance team has carried out the following activities until June 30, 2023 to help the implementation of the project:

- Organized regional-level review of all project accounts with zonal and regional-level project staff and identified overdue and pending payments.
- To allow account termination after the contract period, all project accounts are continuously followed up on and monitored, and any sharing clusters where gaps were found are remedied.
- Conducted two separate sessions of financial and procurement management training for the finance head and fund accountant of Woreda/Zone at Adama.
- ICT experts from Oromia were invited to the training and the topic of the IBEX network issues was covered. To assist them and find solutions, the ICT expert selected the woredas where IBEX network failures are crucial. Additionally, the Ledger Balance was given to the Fund Accountants and Finance Head to settle the discrepancies and lengthy overdue advances. The problem with IBEX's such, inconsistent reporting, unfinished balance, and improvement methods were thoroughly discussed.
- Conducted field supervision, and evaluated the field office's financial situation based on funds disbursed and reported usage.
- The project management has recruited all project staffs, procured 27 vehicles, 18 motorcycles, ICT equipment like laptop computers, printers, different office furniture such as tables, chairs, file cabinets, nursery management tools, tree seeds, polythene tubes, GPS, consultancy services, non-consultancy services and others consumable goods like office supplies.

3.8 Coordination with other Projects across the Landscape

Almost all forested areas fall under the mandate of Oromia authorities including the newly established Oromia Environment Protection Authority (formerly known as Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority OEPA). Other regional bureaus responsible for agriculture, land use planning, energy, and water are also central to forests and land-use change. While ORCU reports administratively to the OEPA, it seeks strategic and tactical guidance from the Oromia Regional State Vice President, given the multi-sector nature of OFLP and land use challenges in the regional state. The ORCU and OEPA supported by the EFD carried out a fiduciary oversight role through its National REDD+ Secretariat, in particular on MRV, project monitoring, safeguards, financial management, and procurement; more specifically, the EFD focused on providing operational guidance to the ORCU to carry out its procurement, financial management, and safeguards compliance, providing quality control, guidance and resolving issues.

The OFLP has developed a coordination platform consisting of the steering committee and technical committee. A project governance structure includes the OFLP steering committee. The OFLP implemented large cross-sectoral activities that require coordination and interaction across several relevant sectors and stakeholders. The steering committee has the role of overseeing the coordination and project management. In this capacity, the committee oversees the OFLP's progress toward achieving project milestones and goals.

Accordingly, the regional state's multi-sector REDD+ Steering Committee and Technical

Working Group provided strategic guidance and technical inputs, respectively, to guide OFLP implementation. The OEPA and sector bureaus including the Bureau of Agriculture (BoA), Bureau of Water, Minerals and Energy (BoWME), Bureau of Land (BoL), and OFWE implemented and coordinated activities on the ground through their decentralized staff. For example, OEPA, BoA, and BoL have field staff, woreda experts, and kebele development agents (DAs) (extensionists) who covered forest, agriculture, water, and household energy. However, OEPA, in the near term, relied on Development Agents (DAs) under the authority of the BoA to implement investment activities on the ground until OEPA has its core of DAs in place. OFWE has a similar structure with local extension agents with experience in PFM, but OFWE does not follow the woreda structure and instead follows its district structure based on its forest concessions.

The Oromia Regional State Forested Landscape Project (OFLP) was Ethiopia's first expansive jurisdictional REDD+ pilot project, testing the various components of the country's overall national project. The National REDD+ Readiness Process designed the OFLP, which was intended to serve as a programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner interventions involving government institutions, non-governmental partners, private sector actors, communities, and others with a shared vision, all coordinated through a single platform.

The Oromia Forested Landscape Project is a jurisdictional strategy that aims to accomplish the country's CRGE agenda via collaboration and coordination of the current stakeholders and pertinent efforts at all levels in the region. Initiatives relevant to REDD+ are projects, projects, and activities in general promoted by the FDRE, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), CBO, private sector, etc those directly or indirectly contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation or increasing forest carbon stocks in the Oromia National Regional State RIP, CALM, SLLM, GEF, World Vision, RPSNP, WAYIDA, CFSD, EU, GCF, GIZ, ECFF, Farm Africa, Ethio-wetland, etc. OFLP has been coordinating its activities with those governmental and non-governmental organizations across the landscape through a single platform,

OFLP planned to facilitate the coordination platform quarterly and monthly for the steering committee and the technical committee, respectively. However, it was not managed as anticipated due to overlapping schedules and reluctance by some of the steering committee members as they consider it as secondary activity. Moreover, the cross-sectoral coordination was not supported by budget.

3.9 Sustainability

The sustainability issues focused on assessing if the intervention lasts long financially, economically, socially, environmentally, and institutionally after the intervention has ended. Besides, it involves analyses of resilience, risks, and potential trade-offs. The following sub-sections present an assessment of the sustainability of the project from various dimensions.

3.9.1 Social Sustainability

It is socially sustainable because the project's main goal was to improve the income of the target groups which in turn improves the livelihood/well-being of the society. The OFLP social safeguards management has promoted the full and effective participation of the local community,

underserved/vulnerable people, forest-dependent communities, women, and other relevant stakeholders in the project, and guaranteed their timely access to appropriate and accurate information which promoted social cohesion and coexistence.

The intense community consultations conducted at the kebele level in the intervention woredas have brought about societal attitudinal changes towards forest management and natural resources as confirmed by the FGDs conducted in the sample intervention woredas. Moreover, the OFLP principles are compatible with the existing norms of forest and natural resources management in the intervention areas.

The project promoted equity and gender equality as it was inclusive in addressing all segments of the community (women, youth, etc.). Disadvantaged and marginalized groups like women and youth were included in the project

3.9.2 Economic Sustainability

The project is economically sustainable because it supports long-term income generation without negatively impacting the social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the community. Beneficiaries are organized under licensed cooperatives and practicing A/R or PFM income-generating activities. Furthermore, beneficiaries are engaged in business activities like beekeeping which supports livelihood while contributing to environmental sustainability. These activities help the beneficiaries generate long-lasting economic benefits which makes the project economically sustainable.

3.9.3 Environmental Sustainability

The OFLP project focuses on afforestation and reforestation (A/R) on degraded forest lands and participatory forest management of natural high forests while improving the livelihood of the forest-dependent communities in the intervention woredas. The project has created enabling environment that promotes environmental sustainability in the project woredas. Environmental sustainability requires skills, knowledge, and awareness of the efficient utilization of natural resources including forests and biodiversity. The OFLP has accomplished various activities that positively contributed to raising skills, knowledge, and awareness of the community on the environment. More specifically, the project improved the capacity of the experts at the woreda and zonal level on CSA, sustainable energy use, integrated land use planning, forest cooperative formation, environmental protection, the impact of climate change, deforestation, forest degradation, emission reduction benefits, etc. Besides, the community consultations undertaken by the project have raised awareness and attitudes toward the environment. The community's knowledge of the consequences of deforestation and forest degradation, and improved knowledge of the community on forest conservation and management are among the factors contributing to environmental sustainability. To sum up, activities under Component 1 and Component 2 of the project have positively contributed to the environment which in turn ensures environmental sustainability.

3.9.4 Ecological Sustainability

The OFLP's positive outcomes are ecologically sustainable because it contributes to the maintenance or restoration of the composition, structure, and processes of ecosystems including the

diversity of plant and animal communities and the productive capacity of ecological systems in the intervention areas. Particularly, afforestation and deforestation activities along with forest management endeavors play a significant role in maintaining, restoring, or improving ecological systems in the project areas.

3.9.5 Institutional Capabilities

The project has created an enabling environment for the sustainability of the project's positive results. The project provided training, material, and technical support which has strengthened the capacity of the individual beneficiaries as well as the community to maintain the positive results of the project. The project has strengthened the institutional capacities of the key stakeholders through investment and extension services which play a crucial role in sustaining the positive results of the intervention. Among others, relevant stakeholders were provided with internet facilities, personal computers, vehicles, motorcycles, office equipment, and furniture.

Another area of institutional capacity-building investment made by the intervention is the OFLP M&E system development which resulted in the development of the M&E manual and work plan for M&E implementation. The project has also assisted in the development of extension guidelines and manuals. More specifically, guidelines on PFM, nursery, and Integrated Land Use Planning were translated into the local language.

The training was provided to experts and officials from various key sector offices to enhance their knowledge and skills in integrated landscape management, specifically focusing on climate-smart agriculture, water and energy, climate-smart livestock management, land use planning, and forest extension. Training on forest governance to key OEPA and OFWE staff members, lawyers, court staff, and zonal and woreda-level administrative staff. Preparation of communication material on forest laws, including manuals and guidelines, helps strengthen the capacity of the relevant stakeholders which in turn significantly contributes to the sustainability of the positive results of the intervention. Training on BSM manual implementation at all levels; training and technical assistance to federal, regional, and woreda institutions to increase their capacity to manage safeguards in the OFLP carbon accounting domain; and training and support to OEPA/ORCU and other implementing agencies on financial management were also enhanced capacity of the relevant implementing institution and their staff.

The OFLP has strengthened the capacity of individual beneficiaries, community, PFMs, CBOs, and key stakeholders from government offices by providing training on various issues including PFM, livelihood, business skills regarding ICS, and sustainable production of charcoal. This has contributed to promoting the sustainability of the project's positive results.

The project was implemented with strong engagement of key stakeholders which has created a sense of belongingness. Key stakeholders from the government offices took training on how to monitor, and follow-ups which are important even after the project has been phased out.

The project is very relevant and contributes to the existing policies and programs like the CRGE, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), SDGs, and The Ten Years Home Grown Development Plan. Therefore, the project has strong buy-in from the government which increases its likelihood of continuing after the project phases out.

3.10 Factors Affecting Project Implementation

The OFLP project was implemented smoothly and achieved most of its set targets. This does not necessarily mean that the implementation free from challenges. During the project implementation, several challenges are faced though their magnitude and severity vary across clusters. More specifically, the following were the major factors that hindered the smooth project implementation:

- In some areas including East Guji, West, and Kelem Wolega Zones, there were security problems that hindered the smooth running of the community consultation and other project activities. Natural calamities such as drought in Guji, Borena, and some parts of Hararge zones affected seedling survival.
- There was high staff turnover, particularly among woreda coordinators. As a result, a shortage of experts was created which in turn resulted in limited technical support provided to the A/R and PFM cooperatives. Due to this fact, the support provided to the A/R and PFM cooperatives was reported weak
- Document review and KIIs result reveal that there were budget constraints for running the cooperatives to their full potential. The allocated budget was too small relative to the existing number of A/R and PFM cooperatives which hindered.
- The A/R and PFM cooperatives members have limited business skills and experience. Few livelihood options were selected as livelihood income sources by cooperatives due to a lack of business skills and experience. As a result, the A/R and PFM cooperatives are not generating benefits from the activities to their full potential.
- Logistic utilization challenges in clusters like South and South West Cluster: Asalla Safeguard coordination center covers four zones including Arsi, West Arsi, Bale, and East Bale Zone. Vehicles intended for those zones were taken by safeguard coordinators due to mismanagement and misperception regarding the utilization of the logistics. Due to this fact, support activities provided by other relevant initiatives and woreda coordinators were constrained.
- Late transfer of budgets: in a few instances personnel and project implementation budgets have been transferred to woredas and zones. This has posed challenges to timely paying the planned costs and also degrades the image of the project holding unit.
- IBEX network failure: non-functionality of the IBEX system due to network failure resulted in inconsistency and delay in financial management. The main issue with project implementation and fund management according to the scheduled and adopted IBEX to report funds expenditure is the delay in execution and utilization of the disbursed funds by respective woredas. The IBEX report is incomplete in all woredas, including the Coding error by PA.
- Failure to legally organize CBOs on privately pooled AR sites with membership less than 50 members in some woredas due to rigid cooperative guidelines lead to intra-grievance as the community member get information from the supported members in Nekemte Cluster.
- In some zones and Woredas community consultation undertaken is below standard and poor to upload on Google Drive (Cheated signature and duplicated images/pictures).
- Due to weak implementation of OFLP safeguard instruments (ESMP) Prepared to mitigate the probable Negative Social and Environmental impact.
- Lack of commitment from some field-level project staff

- Community expectation of Benefit-sharing pre-schedule and not yet started BS implementation makes the community distrust the project.
- The technical capacity of experts in safeguard management is still not satisfactory and needs further capacity-building intervention.
- Some government sectors and initiatives consider safeguard management as the only requirement of funded projects.
- The capacity building project conducted was only focused on the focal persons assigned. This shows that all relevant experts were not equipped with the skill of safeguard management indicating that as a result of turnover or other means its continuity will be challenged.
- The budget allocated for cooperatives was not sufficient to reach all members at a time which resulted in complaints by members.
- The representation of women in the leading position is not satisfactory. Therefore, women need to become at the capacity of chairing and decision-making power.
- Even though at all kebele the GRC were established the committees are not fully functioning due to lack of training and clear role and responsibility.
- Lack of support either technical or capacity building for the committee, due to budget shortage. This indicates that the committees are not fully equipped with sufficient acknowledge which requires further reinforcement
- Although the grievance log book was produced and sent to each committee kebele by the regional office ORCU, the committee lacks a central office where the book may be registered, indicating that the log book has not become completely functional and requires further effort

4. Lessons Learned

The following lessons are distilled from the implementation of the OFLP project:

- Many project interventions fail to bring the intended outcomes and impacts due to lack of enabling investment and enabling environment. Enabling investment and investment that devoted to creating enabling environment pave the way for smooth and successful implementation of the intervention. In this regard, the OFLP has done a remarkable achievement in undertaking an enabling investment and enabling environment that other governmental and NGOs can learn from so as to implement related future projects in a successful manner.
- The selection of livelihood beneficiaries was done based on a participatory approach, i.e., all members of the cooperatives and relevant stakeholders participated in the selection process. The beneficiary selection was done by involving all members of cooperatives in the presence of relevant stakeholders. As a result, there no significant complaint was raised and there was active participation in the project activities.

- Coordination of stakeholders at the woreda level is good/they work together effectively. The project was innovative in that it brought key stakeholders from government sectors/offices. This has helped reduce conflict of interest due to overlapping duties/responsibilities among these sectors/offices that could have occurred. Besides, projects, projects, and activities generally supported by the FDRE, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBO), the private sector, etc. that directly or indirectly contribute to decreasing emissions from deforestation or increasing forest carbon stocks in the Oromia National Regional State are relevant for REDD+ initiatives had a stake in the implementation of OFLP. This has created a synergy and enhanced the effectiveness and efficiency of the project as it facilitated resource sharing like experts. The coordination also facilitated joint planning and implementation, joint supervision and monitoring, joint reviewing and evaluation, and joint preparation of safeguard site-specific instruments. All these contributed to the smooth implementation of the project.
- Development interventions may have negative may have both social and environmental consequences. Assessing the potential consequences of such interventions and devising appropriate mitigation mechanisms in advance is overlooked in most cases. A good lesson one can draw from the implementation of OFLP is the safeguard management process followed and its implementation. Since the same intervention could have different consequences in different locations as circumstances might be different, the OFLP developed site-specific safeguard tools.
Assets/inputs to the OFLP implementation were procured by parties who are familiar with the local context/market. Accordingly, the woreda livelihood committee, cooperatives representatives, and beneficiaries participated in the procurement which enhanced transparency. Procurement of assets/inputs was done by Woreda livelihood committees as per the guidance note in a transparent manner involving cooperative representatives and beneficiaries. All necessary documents are maintained & available in WoEPA and Finance offices.
- Nowadays, designing gender-sensitive projects/projects has become a crucial step toward ensuring gender equality. However, its implementation is weak when evaluated. The OFLP is novel in that its gender mainstreaming aspect was laid on a strong concrete. For instance, gender analysis was conducted and Action Plan to mainstream gender in the OFLP was developed. Gender mainstreaming guidelines were also prepared. Gender-based capacity-building training and gender-based benefit-sharing plan were prepared. All these endeavors have improved the participation of women in project activities as well as in decision-making power.
- During the purchase of livestock, the health condition of the animals was checked by an animal health officer and in some places, the animals were vaccinated to develop immunity against sporadic animal diseases. This reduces the risk of purchasing infected animals which results in the loss of the animals and/or infect other livestock the household owns.
- The safeguards management applied by the OFLP at different levels including communities is a crucial lesson that should be scaled up and used by all interventions that might have social and environmental impacts. What makes the safeguards management of the OFLP unique is

that it has developed site-specific tools as the “one size fits all” principle does not work. The project undertook the potential social and environmental impacts of the intervention and then developed site-specific E&S tools that could mitigate the possible social and environmental impacts of the intervention.

- The gender mainstreaming activities accomplished by the project are another project that could be learned from the project as it has enhanced gender equality and inclusiveness of the project.

5. Conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Conclusions

This section presents the concluding remarks of the OFLP’s implementation completion report focusing on design of the project and its performance with regard to each component.

The OFLP was designed in a way that can take the complex nature of the intervention into account. The approach employed also facilitated the successful implementation of the project. The way the OFLP project integrated with the existing key government sectors and other initiatives implemented by NGOs has contributed to the successful implementation and sustainability of the positive outcomes brought about by the project.

The OFLP undertook various enabling investments to enhance successful implementation of the intervention. The enabling investment component is categorized into three sub-components: sub-basin land use planning TA and advisory services, investment and extension services, and forest management investment. Tools were developed and knowledge and skills required to prepare and implement integrated land use plans at level across Oromia. The ILUP manual and training syllabus, ILUP ToT training, technical back-up and advisory services on master plan on local level integrated land use plan were prepared and implemented. Various investment and extension services were conducted to strengthen capacity of the ORCU technical team. This sub-component focuses on training, consultations, program operations, and procurement of goods and services. To this end, the project accomplished almost all planned activities as per the program design.

The third sub-component under enabling investment of the OFLP is forest management investment. The project has that successfully implemented this sub-components despite the security concern and drought that occurred in parts of the region during the project implementation period. The assessment revealed that about 10,771 hectares of land were demarcated for AR. Out of these, about 9,673 hectares as compared to a target of 9,0000 hectares have been covered with more than 38 million different seedlings. Among these, the water shortage in the province of Borana and the security crisis that has afflicted the country for four and three years, respectively are the major challenges. Additionally, forest coverage that accounts for 120.2 hectares from shape files that exist in ten different woredas were observed using field observation. Their area was computed using GPS track and accounted for 116.94 hectares, which is almost identical to the shape files result with a small variation that can be caused by materials and exact boundary missing. Additionally, the OFLP project achieved excellent outcomes by establishing PFM on 210,592.03 hectares, exceeding the target of 120,0000 hectares. The OFLP managed to establish 519 Cooperatives (399 AR and 129 PFM). Capacity-building training was provided to the established cooperatives to upgrade their knowledge and skills. The A/R intervention reduced flooding, and soil erosion, and improved the availability of animal feeds, wood products for construction, and

other uses for the households. Besides, the A/R intervention has resulted in improved water availability and reduced conflict over water use as water supply to be shared among users has increased and can be better allocated among users.

To overcome the livelihood gaps that could have happened to direct forest dependent beneficiaries due to the intervention, the OFLP undertook livelihood investment, though started late as it was overlooked during the OFLP design. To do so, the direct forest dependent communities are organized in AR/PFM cooperatives and licensed to undertake AR or PFM related livelihood activities with the support of revolving grant fund. Out of the total 528 cooperatives established, 514 (394 AR and 120 PFM) cooperatives with a total member of 50,686 (17,970 F) received a revolving grant fund amounting to 92,555,085.45. As of June 30, 2023, these cooperatives have managed to mobilize 11,881,441.00 ETB funds generated through members share purchase of 9,404,551.00 ETB and registration fee of 2,476,890.00 ETB. With this revolving grant fund support, the cooperatives have started running different business types including beekeeping, rearing/fattening (sheep, goats, cattle, camels, etc.), poultry, and perry trading. It has been verified that the livelihood support was inclusive and improved the livelihood of the beneficiaries significantly, and no significant problem is reported with repayment. The OFLP intervention has also improved participation of women in cooperative activities. The share of women in cooperatives membership is 34.4%.

Enabling environment is another main component of the OFLP intervention which was intended to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, policies, marketing, BSM, and information (i.e., strategic communication and MRV), and safeguards management at all levels. This component focuses on institutional capacity-building, incentives, information, safeguards management, and program management. The OFLP intervention successfully achieved this component as per the program design. It has managed to improve institutional capacity of ORCU and other key sectoral bureaus/offices through training and office equipment support. Besides, OFLP M&E system was developed. Resources mobilization and leveraging, technical assistance (TA) and analytics on economics, markets, and policy; and preparation and supervision of the Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) were some of the key activities achieved as part of incentives. Furthermore, regional level coordination platform workshop was organized and stakeholder consultation was undertaken regarding OFLP BSP and ER ownership and title transfer.

In order to promote program objectives through disseminating up-to-date and reliable information on a regular basis, the OFLP invested in information. MRV system was established and a lot of key activities were accomplished to strengthen the strategic communication. For instance, communication toolkit was developed for OFLP, and brochures and booklets were duplicated and distributed.

The OFLP has established, operationalized, and strengthened the Safeguards management system. Training of trainers (ToT) was provided on OFLP safeguard instruments at different levels. At the zonal level, officials and experts drawn from relevant implementing partners have taken ToT on OFLP safeguards instruments to help address E&S issues. The training covered different topics including the concept, principles, and objectives of REDD+ safeguards, the finding of ESR (including the action plan), OFLP safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, PF, SA, and GRM), World Bank operational policy, ESMP procedure, and ESIA steps. Sustainability analysis of the project

shows that the project is financially, economically, socially, environmentally, and institutionally sustainable since social and environmental safeguards management were fully implemented and the interventions were included and economically, environmentally, and ecologically feasible.

Though remarkable results were achieved regarding E&S safeguards management, there are some limitations. The technical capacity of the experts who were trained in safeguards management still has skill gaps. Besides, some government sectors consider safeguards management as if it is the requirement for funded projects only. Moreover, the contribution of the communication activities including the community consultations was immense in achieving the project objectives because it helped raise the attitude of the community towards the negative effects of deforestation. Furthermore, it has improved the attitude of the society towards forest and natural resources management.

As part of the Emission reduction purchase agreement (ERPA), the project has accomplished the following activities:

- ERPA Frame work, term sheet and ERP phase agreement were presented and discussed with relevant government bodies. Then, the ERPA term sheet was prepared and submitted officially as agreed by all concerned Program Entity’s representatives and submitted to World Bank and BioCF T3.
- ERPA documents appraisal was conducted: finalizing agreement on project objectives, scope of activities, and expected results; reviewing project implementation arrangements, including fiduciary and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements; and \$1.95 million ERP Grant budget were negotiated and agreed, where 1.2 million was granted to Livestock MRV.
- ERPA was signed between the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank with \$40 million contract value with about 18 million USD additional call option which is implemented from January 2022 –December 2029 in two phases once ER is verified.

Some of the challenges during the implementation of the project include security problems, especially in East Guji, West, and Kelem Welega Zones, natural calamities such as drought in Guji, Borena, and some parts of Harar zones affected seedling survival; Staff turnover, particularly woreda coordinators and as a result limited technical support provided to the A/R and PFM cooperatives at the woreda level was reported to be weak; Budget constraint particularly budget allocated to cooperatives is reported to be limited and delay in transfer of budgets; and limited business skills and experience by A/R and PFM members.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment the following recommendations are drawn:

- Enabling investment and investment in enabling environment has played a crucial role for the successful implementation of OFLP. It does also matter a lot for sustainability of the positive outcomes brought about by the intervention. Therefore, it is good idea to continue and scale-up such types of investments in their related interventions implemented by the government as well by NGOs. Particulary, though the preparation phase of the ERPA is progressing well, and the Oromia regional governemtn has demonstrated strong political committient for its implementiaon, it is important to mobilize resoruces for effective continued implementation ERPA.
- It appears scaling out the afforestation/reforestation as well as sustaining management of the already afforested area will enable the project to further realize the benefits of the multifaceted impact of the project such as improved water availability, reduced flood and soil erosion, carbon sequestration at local, regional and national levels.
- The E&S risk management employed by the project needs to be strengthened, scaled up, and employed by all interventions (by the government and NGOs) to mitigate the possible social and environmental impacts of the intervention.
- The gender mainstreaming endeavors of the project have improved gender equality and inclusiveness in decision-making and benefit-sharing from the intervention. This should be strengthened and encouraged to be applied by all development interventions implemented by both government and NGOs.
- Livelihoods support has brought significant change in the livelihoods of the beneficiaries, it is suggested to continue with diversified interventions, increased budget as demand is growing, and also need to be scaled out. With the growing demand for revolving funds and limited funding available to CBO, only a few members were about to get the funding. Large numbers of CBO members were waiting for the next round. However, still, there is no information and it hinders some of the members from CBO. If the scale of funding is increased the CBOs will be able to disburse more funding at a time and reach more members which in turn results in better impact. The revolving fund should be also supplemented in the livestock insurance system to cover the risk of loss of purchased animals.
- Livelihood and other related activities started with the revolving grant fund should be strengthened and continued by funds obtained from ERPA payments.
- Cross-sectoral coordination must be strengthened and supported with budgets to ensure the sustainability of the coordination as well as the positive results of the project.

Annex

Annex A: Terms of Reference (TOR)

The Preparation of Oromia Forested Landscape Project (OFLP), Grant Completion Report

Project Name - Oromia Forested Landscape Project-Mobilization Grant

Project-ID-P156475

Project Effective date- 28 April 2017

Expected Closing date - 30 June 2023

Practice Area (Lead) - Environment and Natural resource

Source of Fund – World Bank, Bio Carbon Technical Assistant Trust Fund

Lending Instrument –Investment Project Financing

Total Project Cost - \$ 18 million

Implementing Agency-under Ethiopian Forest Development, Oromia Regional State Environmental Protection Authority, Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) and its Coordination in collaboration with steering committee, technical committee and coordination platform at each administrative stratum in collaboration with the key implementing sectors.

September 2022

Addis Ababa

Acronym

AD: Activity Data

BSP: Benefit Sharing Plan

ERPD: Emission Reduction Project Document

A/R: Afforestation reforestation

ESMF Environmental Social management framework,

EWNRA: Ethio Wetland Natural resources association

GLI: Green Legacy Initiatives

ERPA: Emission Reduction Purchase agreement

E&S: Environment and Social

GoE: Government of Ethiopia

GRM: Grievance Redressing Mechanism

ACS: After contract signing

NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution

OEPA: Oromia Environmental Protection Authority

OFLP: Oromia Forested Landscape

ORCU: Oromia regional Coordination unit
OFLP-ERP: Oromia Forested Landscape Emission Reduction Payment
PFM: Participatory forest Management
PIM: Project Implementation Manual
PAD: Project Appraisal Document
PF: Process frame work
RPF: Resettlement plan framework
REDD+: Reducing Emission from deforestation and forest degradation
RIP: Redd+ Investmen Project
SESA: Strategic Environmental Social Assessment,
UNFCCC: unite nation Framework convention on climate change
WB: World Bank

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus conservation of forests, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) in developing countries has been steered as a policy instrument by United Nation Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to mitigate and adapt to effects of climate change through reversing the trend of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission from the forest ecosystem. The framework recognizes that, the implementation of REDD+ activities depends on national circumstances, capacities and capabilities of each developing country and the level of support these receive in terms of finance and technical assistance.

Accordingly, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has adopted a phased based approach to REDD+ implementation that includes, 1) REDD+ Readiness Preparation, 2) implementation of REDD+ project called Oromia Forested Landscape Project (OFLP) at the jurisdiction of Oromia regional state as national pilot with a grant support of US\$18 million financed by the BioCarbon Fund Plus, complemented by (3) an Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA) phase.

The Oromia Regional State Forested Landscape Project (OFLP) was the first large scales jurisdictional REDD+ pilot project in Ethiopia to test the different elements of the National REDD+ Strategy as part of the national project. OFLP was the output of the national REDD+ readiness process designed as projectmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner interventions involving government institutions non-governmental partners, the private sector actors, communities and others with shared vision, all coordinated through a single platform. The OFLP is comprised of three components, including: Enabling Investments, Enabling Environment and Emission Reduction Project Design. The Enabling Investments component financed on-ground investments activities such as: Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Afforestation & Re-afforestation (A/R) in deforestation hotspots woreda, provision of forestry extension services, and land-use planning at local levels. The Enabling Environment component financed activities to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, incentives, information and safeguards management across the landscape.

2. OFLP Objectives

2.1 OFLP Overarching Objective

OFLP has been intended to potentially contribute to key national strategies; the CRGE Strategy and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). OFLP also contributes to the national economic growth, poverty reduction, job creation, food and water security, forest protection and expansion, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The overarching project development objective (PDO) is to reduce net GHG emissions and improve sustainable forest management in Oromia. The PDO of the upfront on-ground investment phase (the Recipient Executed Trust Fund-RETF) is to improve the enabling environment for sustainable forest management and investment in Oromia. The overarching PDO combines the PDOs for the upfront investment phase under the project (the grant financed activities this consultancy assignment intends to evaluate) and the Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA) phase of the project (which is about to be implemented following the official signature of the ERPA document). The two PDOs are presented separately for ease of reporting.

The main objective of component one, i.e., Enabling Investments, is to contribute to the realization and adoption of PFM and A/R activities in selected deforestation hotspots woreda identified during the project development and design phase, as well as extension services, and land-use planning and capacity building at local levels. The objective of component two, i.e., Enabling Environment, is to improve effectiveness and impacts of institutions, incentives and safeguards management at various levels to enhance capacities, institutions and polices to create a conducive environment to support and improves actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation.

2.2 OFLP Specific Objectives

1. To afforest/Reforest on 9000ha in deforestation hotspots measured and evaluated on the preset indicator of area afforested in hectares to reduce the impact of drivers of deforestation for farmland expansion and degradation through wood or charcoal extraction;
2. To promote and establish PFM, ultimately by bringing 120,000 hectares of natural forest under management plan to improve landscapes, watersheds, and environmental services and provide livelihood benefits;
3. To comply with national and donor environmental and social requirements proactively for likely impacts occurring due to on-ground investment activities, through the adoption of WB's safeguard instruments specifically prepared for the project. Generally, about 12 key performance indicators were pre-defined in the result framework to measure the effectiveness of the project.
4. To improve effectiveness and impacts of institutions, incentives and safeguards management at various levels to create a conducive environment to support and improves actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation

3. Objective, Specific tasks and Scope of the assignment

3.1 Objective of the assignment

The main objective of this consultancy assignment is to assess the overall achievement of the project and produce a quality project completion report, as well as assess the overall impact of investment activities financed by the grant under the three components of OFLP. The consultant will work with ORCU staff and OEPA at regional, zonal and woreda levels to gather information/data and document the project progress in terms of measurable outcomes/results using a sound assessment and analytical methodology.

3.2. Scope of the assignment

The scope of the evaluation is expected to include the followings:

1. **Spatial Scope:** OFLP is a statewide jurisdictional intervention in all of Oromia forested landscape, whereas the intervention areas are divided into deforestation hot spots and non-deforestation hot spots. The former encloses the on-ground investment activities whereas the later includes enabling environment and coordination of initiatives and stakeholders' engagement.
2. **Components:** 1) Enabling Investments, 2) Enabling Environment, and 3) OFLP-ERP preparation and design activities;

Activities: AR, PFM, overall Environmental and Social Risk management system including community and stakeholders consultation, functionality and strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM), gender mainstreaming and equity, land acquisition process, stakeholders engagement, documentation of E&S

Instruments/reporting; livelihood enhancements; extension services; capacity building; MRV system; sustainable land management practices and support to Integrated Land Use Planning; support to conducive policy development; BSP development; strategic communication; analytical work in relation to strategic private sector engagement and market, and forest tenure assessment; OFLP-ERP preparation and design, and fiduciary activities.

3. **Time frame:** within the Project implementation time: from April 28, 2017 to June 30, 2023.

4.**Data Source:** OFLP Project Implementation Manual (PIM), OFLP Project Appraisal Document - mobilization grant (PAD) National REDD+ Strategy Environmental and Social risk management instruments including SESA, ESMF, RPF,PF, E&S audit report and gender assessment report (with mainstreaming guideline and action plan), WB guidelines, OFLP working manuals(PIM), all annual and quarter reports, MRV data system, Monitoring and Evaluation system, all IFRs, financial and procurement audits, procurement plan and procurement transaction from STEP, the BSP, the ERPD, third party assessment report of the ERPD, BSP Operational Manual (when ready), Zonal Deforestation Baseline and AD report (when ready), BSP (when ready), Livestock Emission Baseline (when ready), all analytical reports done during the grant implementation period and financed by the grant, other resource material in OFLP and ISFL websites, socioeconomic baseline, National and Oromia FREL etc.

3.2 Specific tasks

The consultant under this assignment is expected to undertake the following:

1. Evaluate the relevance and consistency of the activities and output of the project with the overall goal, outcome, impact, and attainment of the intended objectives. That the project has intended to "to reduce net GHG emissions" part of the PDO
2. Quantify and confirm the afforested/ reforested (AR) area in hectares, the quality of work achieved, and the level of capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained;
3. Quantify and confirm area of forests brought under participatory forest management (PFM) plan in hectares, the quality of work achieved, and the level of capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained;
4. Assess and confirm the level of compliance of environmental and social safeguards against the instruments of Environmental and Social risk management developed for project implementation, including Strategic Environmental Social Assessment, ESMF, PF, RPF, Consultation and Participation Plan, E&S Audit and Gender action plan and other site specific instruments, not only for grant financed activities but also for those complementary projects and programs financed by partners and GoE including RIP, BERRP, EWNRA, GLI, etc.;
5. Assess the level of awareness and institutional capacity developed (including E&S risks management) across vertical and horizontal layers of concerned government institutions, private sector stakeholders, communities, and development partners;
6. Assess and quantify the impact of project interventions on direct beneficiaries vertically and horizontally;
7. Assess the level of stakeholders' participation and community engagement, particularly with regard to women's participation in project activities;
8. Assess and report on the level of coordination with similar initiatives for leveraging investment resources for enhanced results across the landscape, its level of effectiveness and functionality in terms of harmonized or joint planning, harmonized technical measures, alignment of environment and social risk management and GRM system, etc.;
9. Assess and report on the factors that influence the achievements of the objectives positively or negatively.
10. Assess and report on existing documentation of achieved results (communication material produced such as case stories, best practices, and pictorial evidence) and complement with additional documentation of results achieved by the project;
11. Identify and recommend appropriate corrective actions if cases of non or partial compliance are identified, including technical assistance, capacity building training

and awareness required by project staff and relevant stakeholder/implementing partners.

5. Deliverables

The Consultant is expected to produce a project completion report according to the following:

- The consultancy is expected to define and responsible to prepare the final EFA or skill section of economics
- The report should be analytical and specific in nature,
- The report needs to clearly quantify the key result matrix framework,
- The report should indicate project outcomes component by component
- The report should include an assessment of result relevance ratings with justification;

- The report should indicate the impacts of the project based on the theory of change;
- The report should identify key factors that affected implementation and the outcome

- The report should evaluate the quality of monitoring and evaluation

- The report should include an exhaustive collection OFLP case stories, best practices and soft copy of photos in an annexed separate document.

Structure of the report

The report is expected to be of high quality, and include, but not limited to, the following components:

- Executive summary
- Background
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Body of the report which has to be structured based on the data collected and the thematic component of the project
- Conclusions
- Lessons learnt
- Recommendations
- Annexes, including list of consulted stakeholders, including beneficiaries, photos and videos from field sites, and beneficiary interviews/testimonies

5. Methodology

- The consultant is expected to clearly define the methodology to conduct the evaluation required at each phase. The consultant needs to conduct desk review of documents, discussion with staff, field visits to project sites and interviews with beneficiary communities produce study design, and an inception report;
- In the following phase, the consultant is expected to define data collection method, data source, sampling method, analysis and data management processes and produce a

brief interim report outlining these;

- Finally, the report should be produced based on the agreed structure and will be updated in line with comments.

6. General Conditions

Report: The final report will be submitted to OEPA/ORCU in soft and hard copies in English language.

Payment: the payment fees for the consultancy service will be paid up on completion of report and approval of time sheet. Or will be subjected to negotiation,

Travel and logistics: Internal travel to and from sites visit, including payments related to the travel will be arranged by ORCU/OEPA.

Entitlements on the report: The sole ownership of the report and related documents will belong to ORCU/OEPA.

Insurances: The consultant needs to manage his/her own insurance coverage.

Access to project documents and reports: Any project related documents required to conduct the assessment and evaluation is provided to the consultant upon request. **Duration of the assignment:** Total contract dates will be 90 days in total after contract signature.

7. Profile of the Consultant Required

The profile of the Individual consultant needs to meet the following qualifications:

- PHD/ MSc degree in the area of project management, natural resource economics, development management, development economics, and related fields;
- 8 and above years of experience in the area of development research, development management, natural resource development, and project management;
- Experience in the areas of climate change and international policies of REDD+ would be an asset; and
- Knowledge of regional working language is beneficial.

Annex B: Data collection instrument

Annex B.1 Checklist for KII

- How do you rate successfulness of the project regarding livelihood investment interventions? Did the project established CBOs as per the plan and provided capacity-building regarding forest businesses, forest products, and forest product marketing?
- Would you please tell us any Policy and regulatory reforms supported by the project here such as the forest tenure governance assessment and related activities, support for the regional government on the revision on the forest proclamation, and other institutional change as a result of support of this project?
- To what extent did the emission reduction purchase agreement component of the project was successful?
- To what extent and in what term do you think this project is relevant to the need of local community?
- To what extent activities of the project were consistent, and output of the project with the overall goal, outcome, impact, and attainment of the intended objectives, particularly in reducing net GHG emissions as part of the PDO?
- To what extent did the following enabling investment components were successfully implemented and contributed to the success of the project? What challenges were faced?
- Did the project help strengthen capacity of the ORCU technical team? In what ways?
- Please provide us with location and afforested/ reforested (AR) area in hectares that you know competed during the project lifespan?
- What did the forest management investment (A/R and PFM) in the selected project wordas look like? To what extent the implementation was successful? What challenges were faced?
- How do you see the quality of work achieved by the project regarding afforestation reforestation?
- Is there a capacity and involvement of relevant organizations of the community that are necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained in afforestation/reforestation?
- What information do you have regarding the area of forests brought under participatory forest management (PFM)?
- Can you give us the location and area of forest brought under PFM that you are aware of?
- How do you see the quality of work achieved by the project in PFM?
- Is there capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained in PFM?
- What evidence do you have to demonstrate that the activities are in compliance with the set instruments? [This will be assessed against the instruments of Environmental and Social risk management developed for project implementation, including Strategic Environmental Social Assessment, ESMF, PF, RPF, Consultation and Participation Plan, E&S Audit and Gender action plan and other site-specific instruments, not only for grant financed activities but also for those complementary projects and projects financed by partners and GoE including RIP, BERRP, EWNRA, GLI, etc.]
- What are the institutional capacity developed (including E&S risks management) across vertical and horizontal layers of concerned government institutions, private sector

- stakeholders, communities, and development partners what you are aware of?
- Discuss the institutional capacity building support your organization received?
- Please tell us if there were incentives provided to ensure enabling environment enhancement?
- What success stories were achieved and challenges faced concerning the following enabling environment?
- What are impacts of the project interventions on direct beneficiaries vertically and horizontally that you are aware of?
- To what extent the stakeholders' particularly women have participated in the project activities?
- How do you see the level of coordination of activities of the project with similar initiatives for leveraging investment resources for enhanced results across the landscape, its level of effectiveness and functionality in terms of harmonized or joint planning, harmonized technical measures, alignment of environment and social risk management, and GRM system, etc.?
- Please tell us the factors that has influenced the achievements of the objectives positively or negatively. To what extent did the project support developing tools, generating knowledge and skills required to for preparation and implementation of local level integrated sub-basin land use planning with maps across Oromia?
- Please provide us with the Forestry Management Information System; Monitoring, Reporting and Verification; and ICT access for forest management authorities and Strategic communication support you have received
- Would you please share with us if you have documentation of achieved results (communication material produced such as case stories, best practices, and pictorial evidence) that can be evidence for results achieved by the project?
- What were efforts made in communication and knowledge sharing?
- Any positive changes of attitude, behavior change and improved practices as a result that the communication and knowledge sharing activity of the project?
- What corrective actions, in cases of non- or partial compliance, including technical assistance, capacity-building training, and awareness creation do you suggest for project staff and relevant stakeholders?

Annex B.2 Checklist for FGD

- To what extent the project is relevant to your livelihood?
- To what extent the AR activities of the project benefits your and supported livelihood?
- To what extent the project benefits you in terms of PFM capacity-building?
- How many CBOs were established by the project and to what extent are you benefiting from the establishment?
- Are you aware of the revolving fund and have you benefited from it? In what way?
- What type of business did you adopt due to the intervention and to what extent have you benefited from the activities?
- Was the project inclusive? To what extend are women participate and benefit from the intervention?
- To what extent do you think that project has achieved its intended objectives?

- What are impacts of the project interventions on direct beneficiaries vertically and horizontally?
- What was your participation in project activities?
- What factors do you think had affected achievements of the objectives positively or negatively?
- Any case stories for the positive or negative impacts of the project?
- Any best practices, and pictorial evidence to demonstrate results achieved by the project?
- Final remark that you want to make?

Annex B.3 Checklist to gather information on the most significant change

- Please tell us how you learned about and got involved with the OFLP?
- What changes did you see happened in afforestation/reforestation as a result of OFLP?
- What changes did you see happened in livelihood of local communities as a result of OFLP?
- What changes did you see in the understanding of local communities regarding conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources as a result of OFLP?
- From your point of view, describe a story that best illustrates the most significant change that you have experienced as a result of OFLP?
- Why is this change significant for you?
- What are the key lessons you learnt from the OFLP communication activities undertaken in your village, knowledge sharing, and exposure visits you attended, radio/tv projects you listened to or watched
- Did the communication and learning opportunities changed your view towards sustainable management of forest resources, afforestation/reforestation, PFM, use of improved cookstoves, or any other areas of intervention the project was supporting in your village/kebele?
- What are the things you did differently after attending communication and knowledge sharing events or listening/watching to any of the OFLP communication products?
-

Before	After
Demo of improved cookstoves during market days, I used to cook food with traditional stoves using firewood collected from the nearby forest . . .	Demo of improved cookstoves at during market days, I started to use Lakech stove, which is fuel efficient and smoke free, . . .
Reading the GRM brochure, I had no information about my rights in case of . . .	Reading the GRM brochure, I have clearly understood where to plead for my rights in case of . . .

Table 6 . Summary table of data collection methods and data source

	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Methods for Data Analysis/Triangulation
Evaluate the relevance and consistency of the activities and output of the project with the overall goal, outcome, impact, and attainment of the intended objectives.	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with cooperating partners, donor representatives, project staff, and FGD with beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups)
Quantify and confirm the afforested/ reforested (AR) area in hectares, the quality of work achieved, and the level of capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with cooperating partners, donor representatives, project staff, and beneficiaries (CBO/PFM leaders) ✓ Field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Descriptive analysis
Quantify and confirm the area of forests brought under the participatory forest management (PFM) plan in hectares, the quality of work achieved, and the level of capacity and organization of the community involved necessary to keep the momentum and maintain the results obtained	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with cooperating partners, donor representatives, project staff, and beneficiaries (CBO/PFM leaders) ✓ Field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Descriptive analysis
Assess and confirm the level of compliance with environmental and social safeguards against the instruments of Environmental and Social risk management developed for project implementation, including Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (SESA) including Social Development Plan (SDP), ESMF, PF, RPF, Consultation and Participation Plan, E&S Audit and Gender action plan and other site-specific instruments, not only for grant financed activities but also for those complementary projects and projects financed by partners	✓ Primary and secondary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with project implementers, collaborating partners, and donor representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data

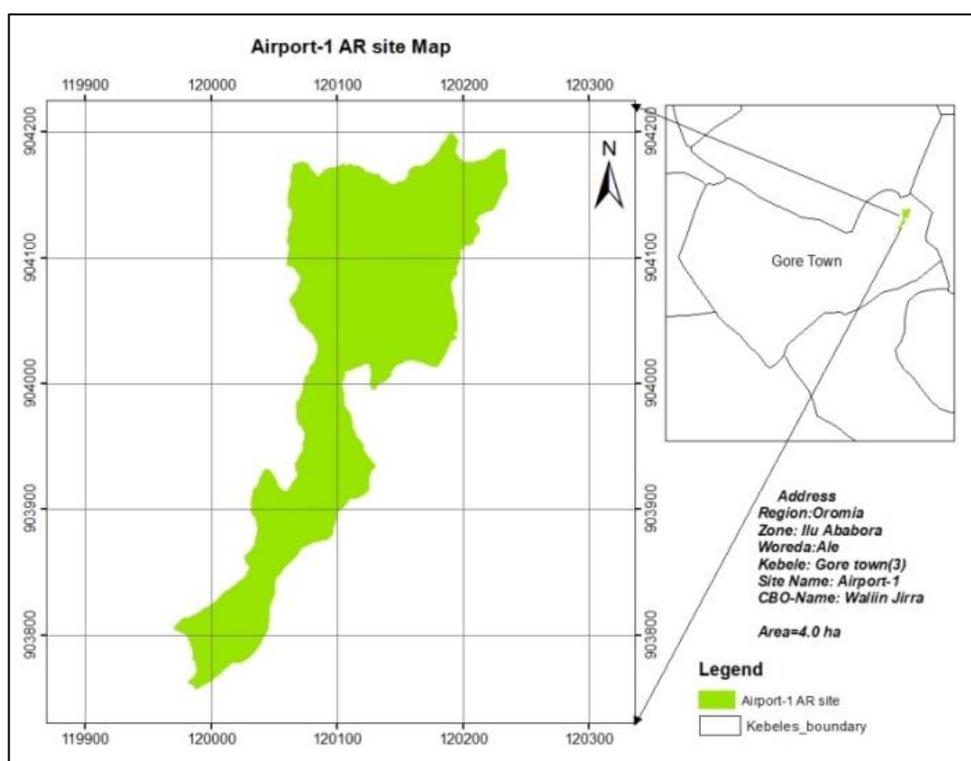
	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Methods for Data Analysis/Triangulation
and GoE including RIP, BERRP, EWNRA, GLI, etc			
Assess the level of awareness and institutional capacity developed (including E&S risks management) across vertical and horizontal layers of concerned government institutions, private sector stakeholders, communities, and development partners	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with the project implementer, stakeholders, and donor representatives ✓ KII with beneficiaries (CBO/PFM leaders) ✓ FGDs with project beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data
Assess and quantify the impact of project interventions on direct beneficiaries vertically and horizontally	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with the project implementer, stakeholders, and donor representatives ✓ FGD with beneficiaries (to be conducted for men and women separately) ✓ Field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Descriptive analysis ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data
Assess the level of stakeholders' participation and community engagement, particularly regarding women's participation in project activities	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with the project implementer, stakeholders, and donor representatives ✓ FGD with beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data
Assess and report on the level of coordination with similar initiatives for leveraging investment resources for enhanced results across the landscape, its level of effectiveness and functionality in terms of harmonized or joint planning, harmonized technical measures, alignment of environment and social risk management, and GRM	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with the project implementer, stakeholders, and donor representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data

	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Methods for Data Analysis/Triangulation
system, etc.			
Assess and report on the factors that influence the achievement of the objectives positively or negatively	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with project implementor, key stakeholders, and donor representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data
Assess and report on the documentation, communication, and knowledge-sharing activities and achieved results (communication materials produced such as case stories, best practices, Audiovisuals, TV and radio spots, short videos, exposure/experience sharing visits, web-based communication activities and pictorial evidence) and complement with additional documentation of results achieved by the project	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with project implementor and key stakeholders ✓ FGD with project beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data
To assess the communication and knowledge-sharing events organized to complement the project activities including PFM, AR, the introduction of improved cookstoves, etc.	✓ Primary and secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ KII with project implementer and key stakeholders ✓ FGD with project beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thematic analysis of primary data (interviews/ focus groups) ✓ Narrative/thematic analysis of secondary data

Annex C: Enabling Investment

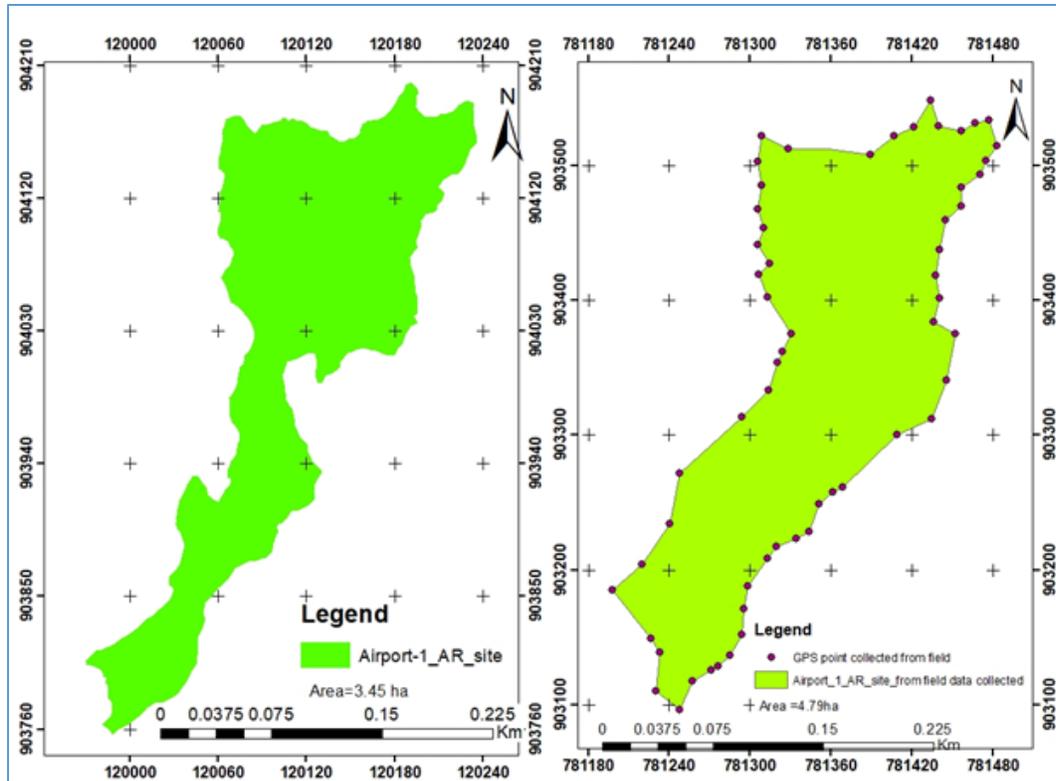
Annex C.1. Details on Afforested/Reforested sites visited during field work

From Illu Abba Bora zone, Ale Woreda, the Airport -1 AR site was taken as a sample to observe on the ground and evaluate the area coverage of the site on the ground. Airport-AR site found in Gore 03 Kebeles has two AR sites which are named Airport-1 and Airport-2. Thus, the observation and cross-checking have been done on the Airport-1 AR site. The airport-1 AR site exists in Gore 03 Kebele in Ale woreda as indicated in Annex Figure 1.



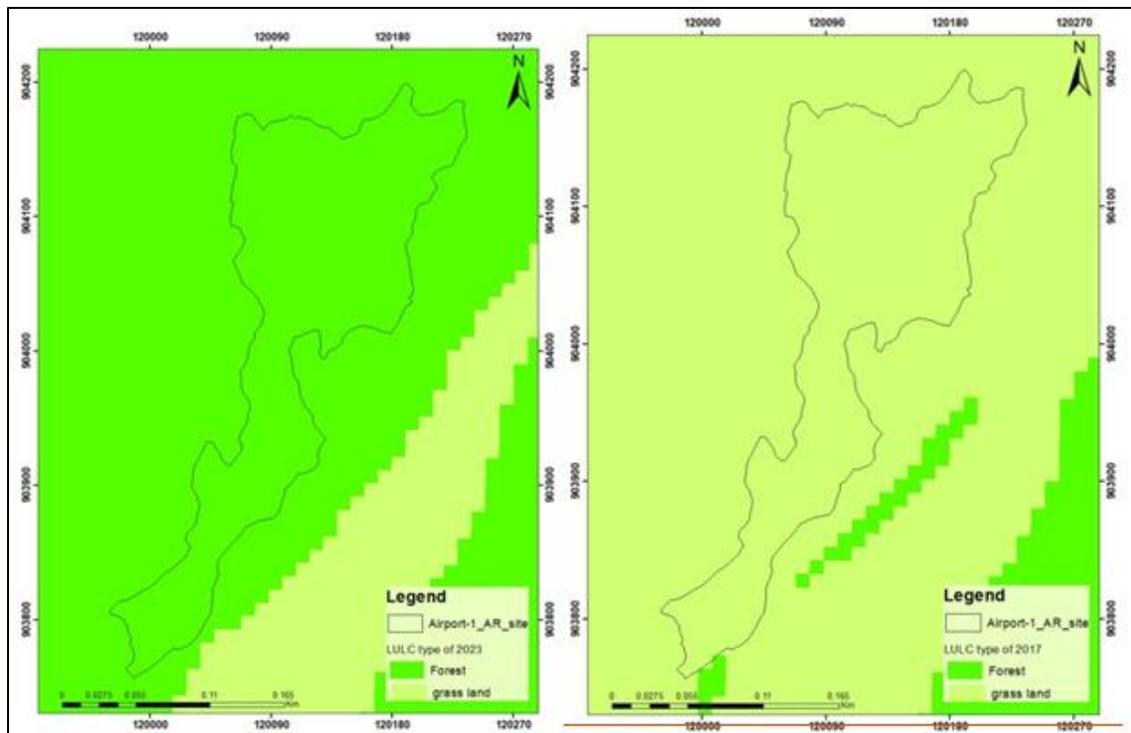
Annexed figure 1 . Airport-1 AR site map

The Airport-1 site was ground observed and cross-checked by taking waypoints that were amassed using a GPS handle (Garmin 72) while moving around the site perimeters during field observations. About 59 waypoints were collected using handle GPS (Garmin 72) and digitized to know the area of the site as indicated in Annexed figure 2. Based on the shapefiles, the area of the Airport AR site was 4 hectares. However, based on the field measurement the area of the Airport AR site was increased to 6.5 hectares. This occurred as a result of the increasing planting of fodder trees in plantations that had expanded following the initial delineation.



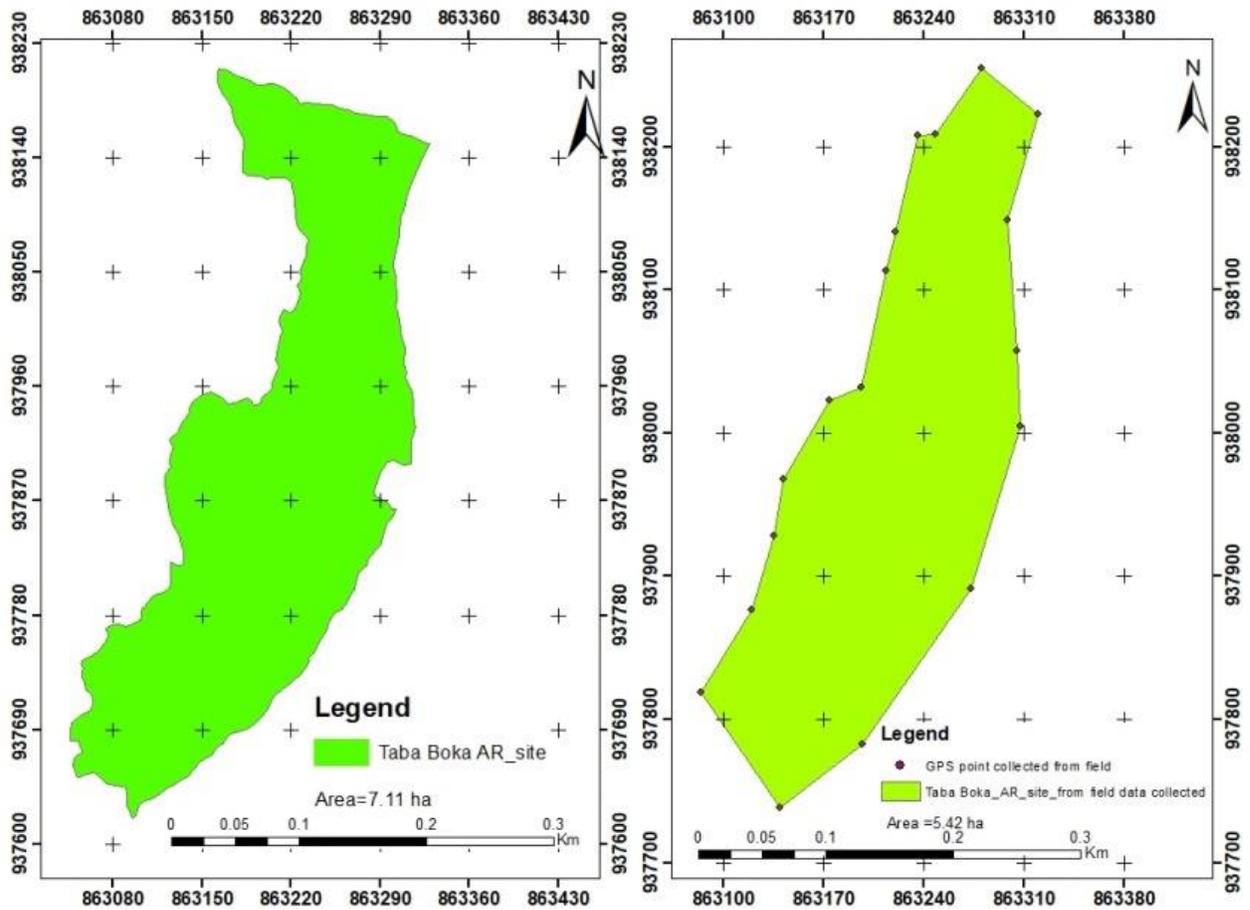
Annexed Figure2. Shapefile map and GPS waypoints digitized map of Airport-1 AR site

Additionally, as shown in Annexed figure 3, the plantation coverage status of the Airport-1 site was observed and compared before the project started. To assess the present plantation coverage status and changes made, sentinel 2 satellite image outputs from before the project began in 2017 and after it was implemented in 2023 were used. Currently, the site was covered by a plantation in 2023. However, before the project's beginning in 2017, satellite image results revealed that this Airport-1 site being released as bare land and used for commonly overgrazing. It was also confirmed by residents including satellite images output, as this site was never even suited for any kinds of crops and grass before the project beginning until 2017.



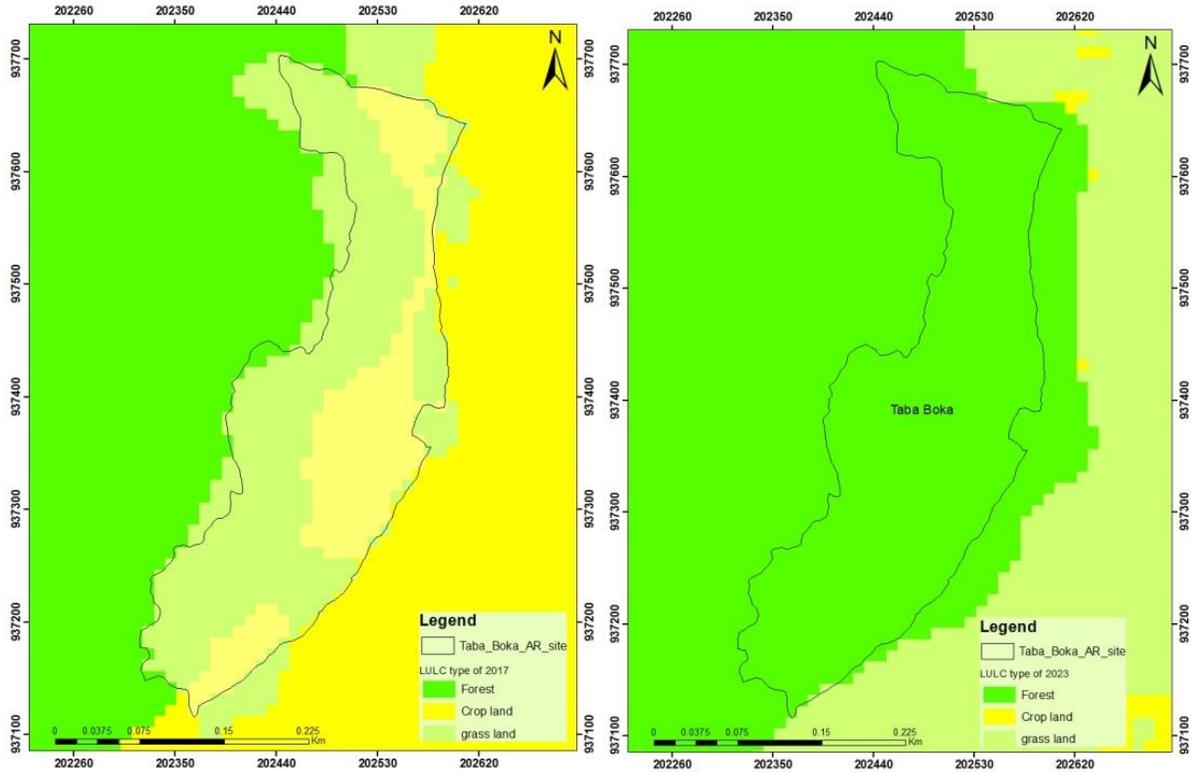
Annexed Figure 3. Land use land cover types of Airport-1 AR site, before and after project

From Buno Bedele Zone, Bedele woreda, Taba Boka AR site from Bedele Zuriya Woreda was selected as a sample to observe on the ground and assess the site's area coverage. The Taba Boku site's area coverage is 7.11 according to the shape file. However, 5.42 hectares were determined from the region that was digitally mapped using GPS ground data. This tiny change could have been caused by several things, including the GPS's accuracy (cloud cover makes it difficult to identify effective satellite signals), a missing borderline while traveling beyond a site's boundary, and other potentially responsible elements. Because the plantation covered the plots, moving around the limits can be extremely difficult. About 18 waypoints were gathered during field observation to determine the AR site's area and compare it to shapefile areas, as shown in Annexed Figure 4.



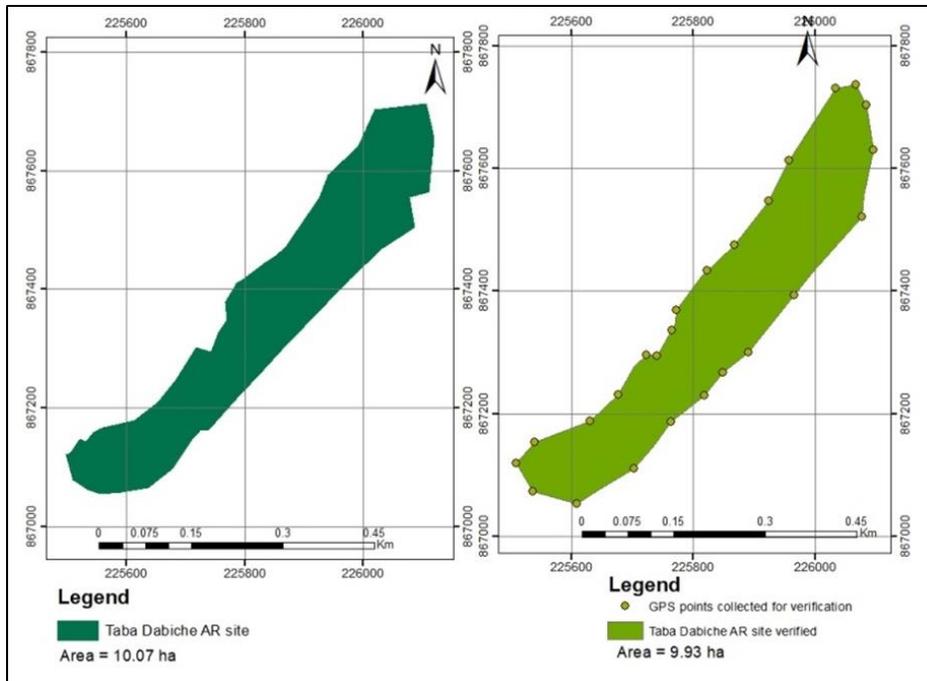
Annexed Figure 4. Taba Boka AR site comparison from shapefiles and GPS points collected from field

Furthermore, before and after the project's implementation, the land use and cover change at the Taba Boka site were evaluated and compared. Sentinel 2 images from before the project started in 2017 and after it was finished in 2023 were taken into consideration to assess the changes in land use and land cover. The results show that from the start of the project until 2017, the region was used as the barren ground that local communities would release livestock on to overgraze. And the crops on this terrain were sparsely distributed. However, it was unsuitable for agricultural yield due to erosion and its steep slope features. The area had since been covered in crops and various seedlings. The land use categories in the covers below are depicted in Annexed Figure 5 before the project began in 2017 and after it was completed in 2023. As can be seen on the map, the project had a substantial impact on the site's steep slope vegetation.



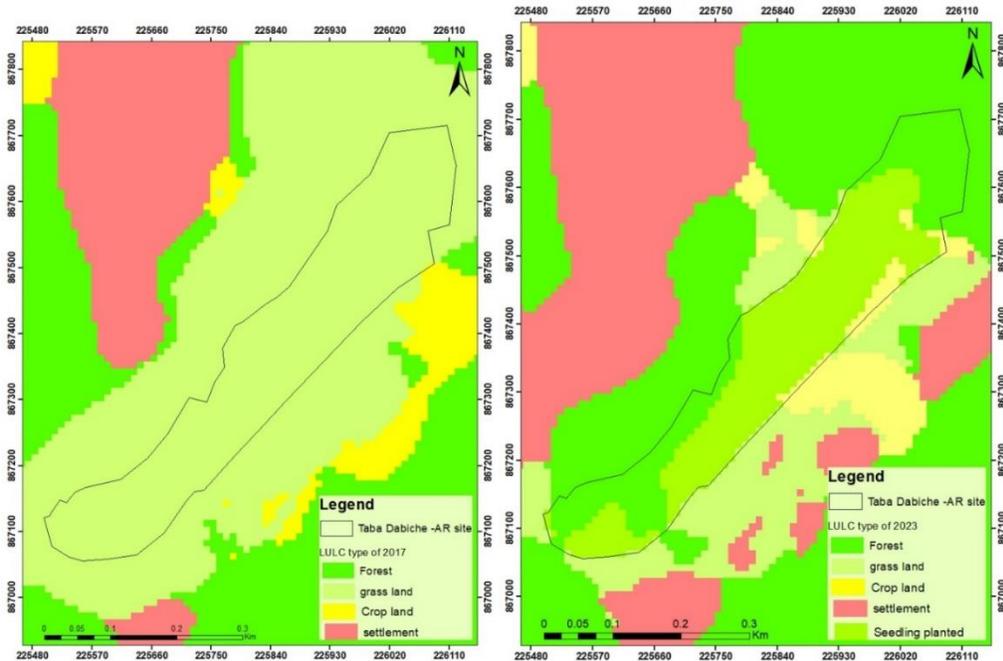
Annexed Figure 6. Land use land cover types of Taba Boka AR site in 2017 and 2023

From Jimma zone, Gomma woreda, Taba Dabiche AR site from Goma Woreda was chosen as a sample to observe on the ground and assess the area coverage of the site on the ground. The Taba Dabiche AR site's area coverage, according to the shape file, is 10.07ha. However, the area that was digitally mapped using GPS ground data ended up being 9.93 hectares. The accuracy of the GPS (cloud coverages can make it difficult to identify effective satellite signals), the absence of a borderline when moving on the site's perimeter, and other potentially responsible elements could all contribute to this tiny difference. Because the plantation covered the plots, moving around the limits can be extremely difficult. To calculate the AR site's area and compare it to shapefile areas, about 25 waypoints were gathered during field observation, as shown in Annexed Figure 7.



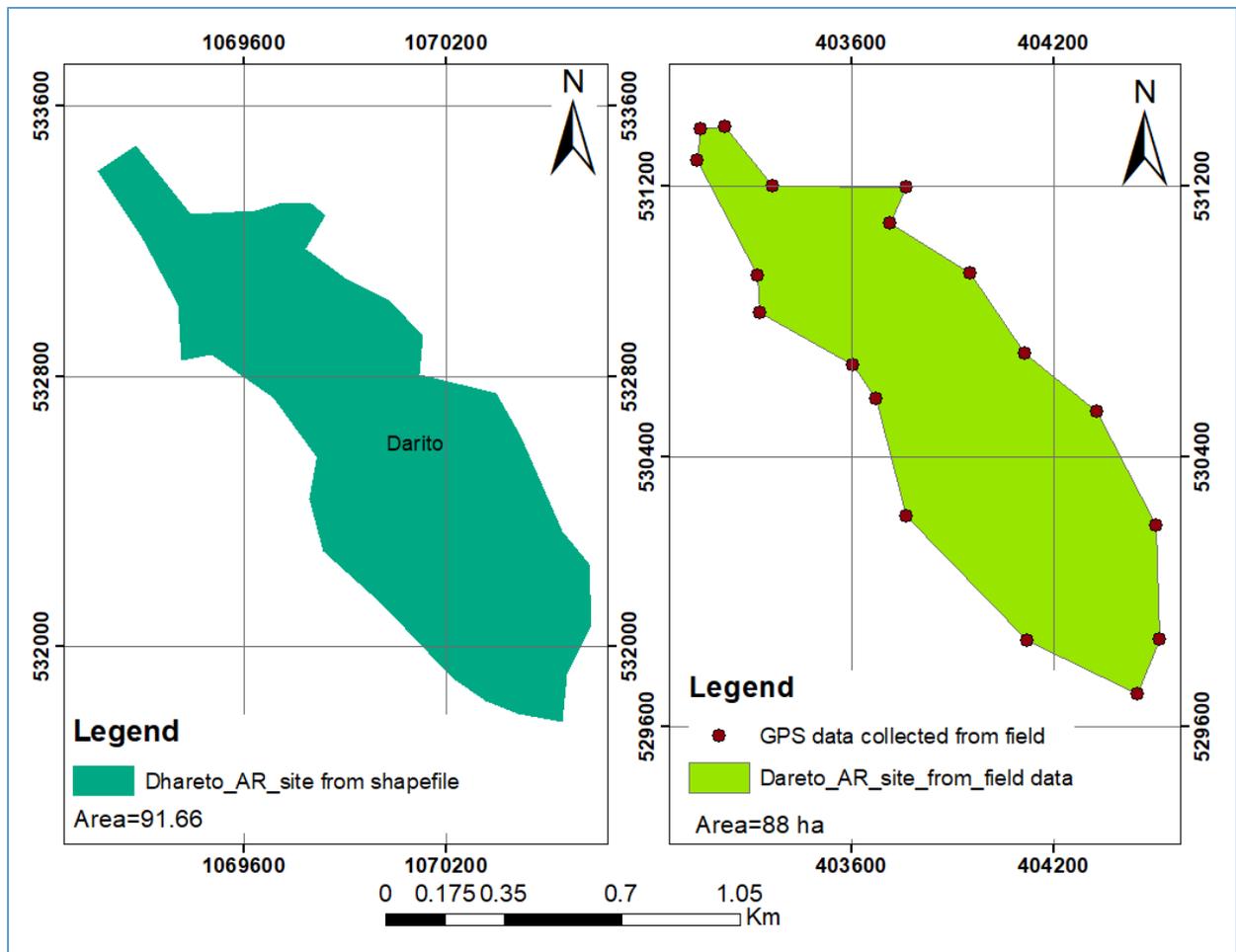
Annexed figure 7. Taba Dabiche AR site comparison from shapefiles and GPS points collected from field

Furthermore, the change in land use and cover at the Taba Dabiche site was evaluated and compared before and after the project's implementation. Sentinel 2 satellite pictures collected before the project started in 2017 and after the project was completed in 2023 was taken into consideration to assess the changes in land use and cover. The results show that from the start of the project until 2017, the area was used as a bare ground where communities let their cattle graze. And the cropland on this terrain was sparsely distributed. However, it was unsuitable for agricultural yield due to erosion and its steep slope features. During the field visit we found that the area is covered by plantations. The below Annexed Figure 8, shows the land use of land cover types before the project began in 2017 and after the project was implemented in 2023, As, visible on the map, the project brought significant changes in vegetation coverage on this steep slope site.



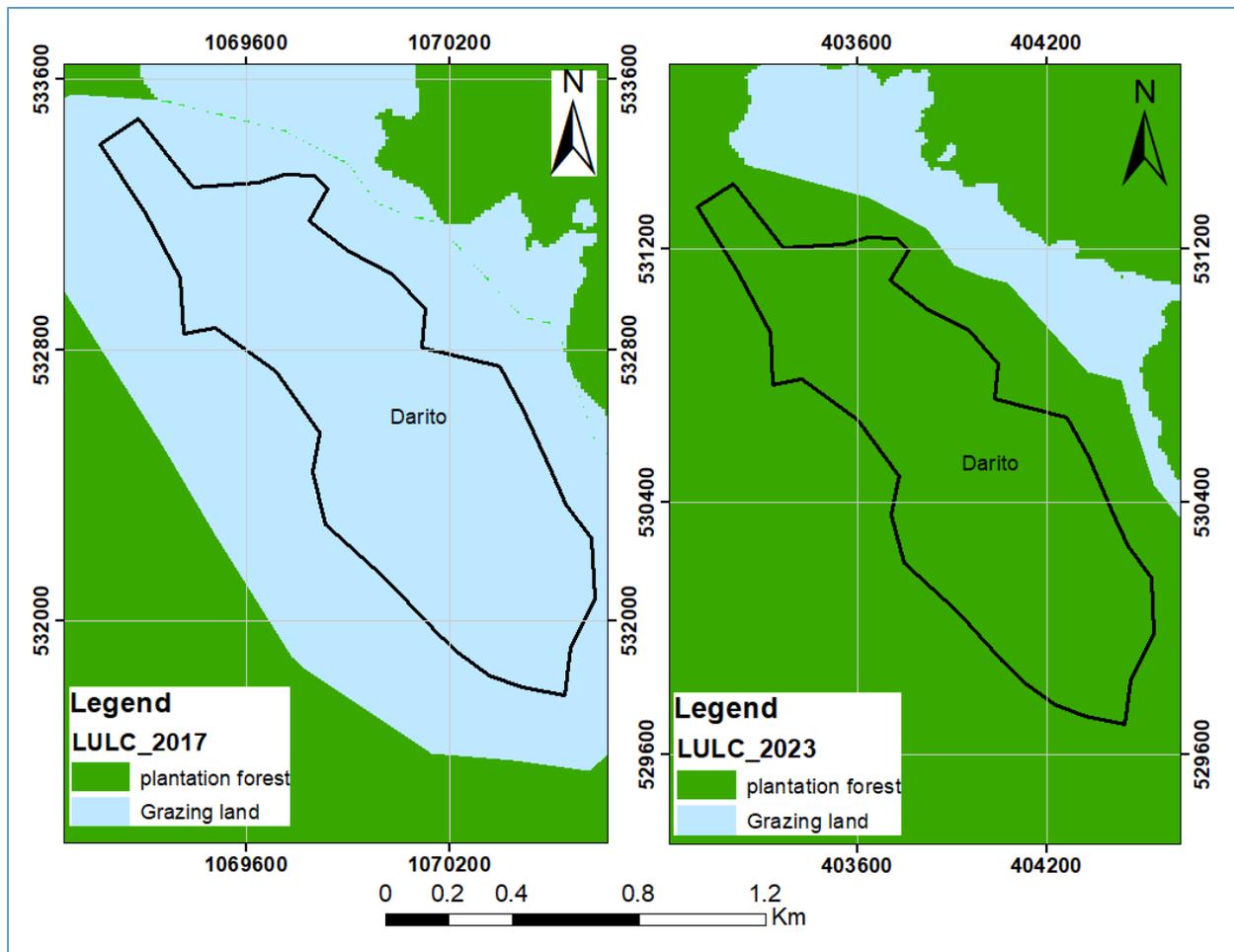
Annexed Figure 8.. Land use land cover types of Taba Dabiche AR site in 2017 and 2023

From Borena Zone, Yabelo Woreda, Dareto AR site from Yaballo Woreda, in particular, was chosen as a sample to observe on the ground and evaluate the site's coverage of the area. The Dareto site was physically inspected and cross-checked during field observation by collecting waypoints from the site's perimeters using a GPS device (Garmin 72). According to the shape file, the Dareto site's area coverage is 91.66. However, the area that was obtained from field data resulted in 88 hectares. This slight change might have been brought on by many factors, including the GPS's accuracy (cloud cover makes it harder to identify effective satellite signals), a missing borderline while traveling outside of a site's perimeter, and other potential contributing factors. Moving around the bounds might be very challenging because the plantation covered the plots. the AR site and compare it to shape file areas, as shown inAnnexed Figure 9.



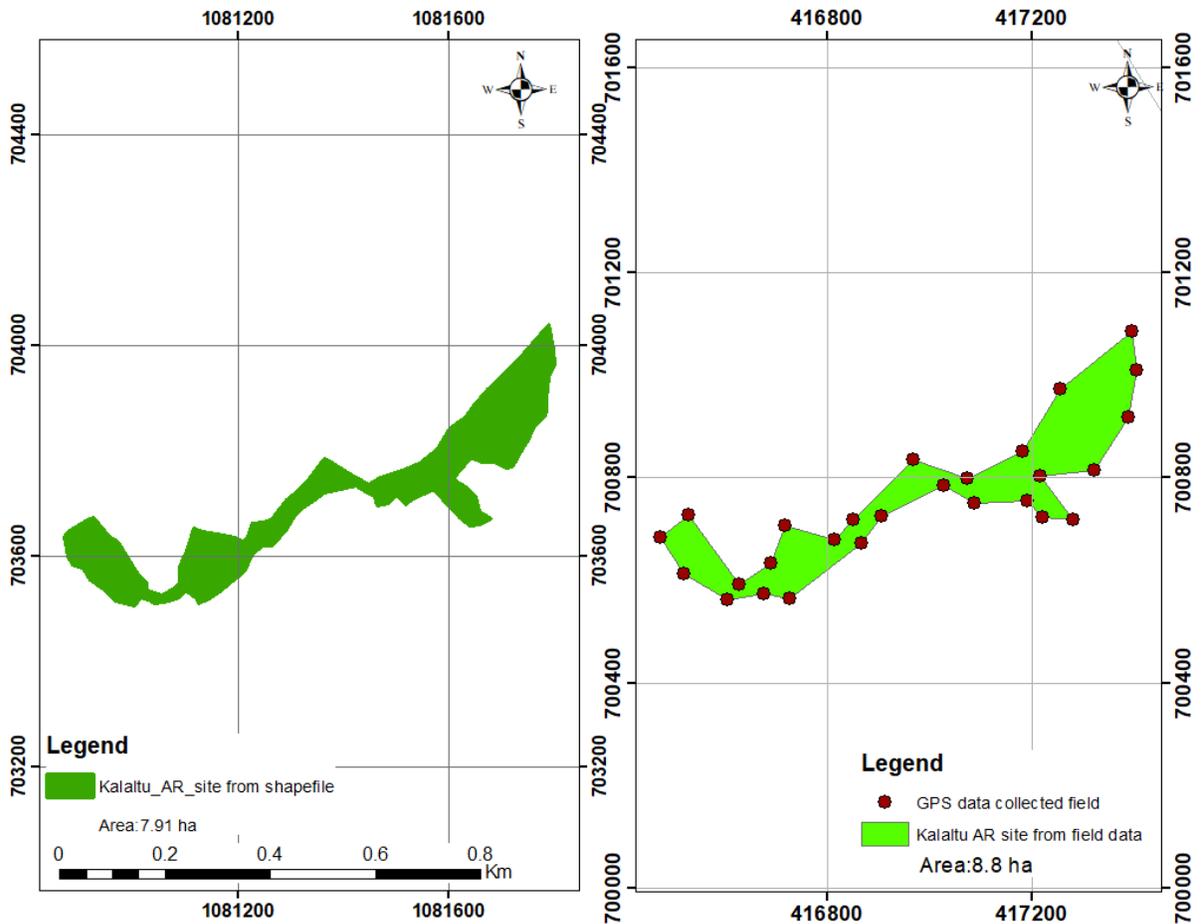
Annexed Figure 9. Dareto AR site comparison from shapefiles and area obtained from field data

Additionally, the land use and cover change at the Dareto site were assessed and contrasted before and after the project was implemented. To evaluate the changes in land use and land cover, Sentinel 2 images from before the project began in 2017 and after it was implemented in 2023 were used. The findings indicate that the area was utilized for common grazing before the start of the project in 2018. The project required significant changes in the vegetative cover, as indicated in Annexed Figure 10. . The location is currently covered in various plantation seedlings.



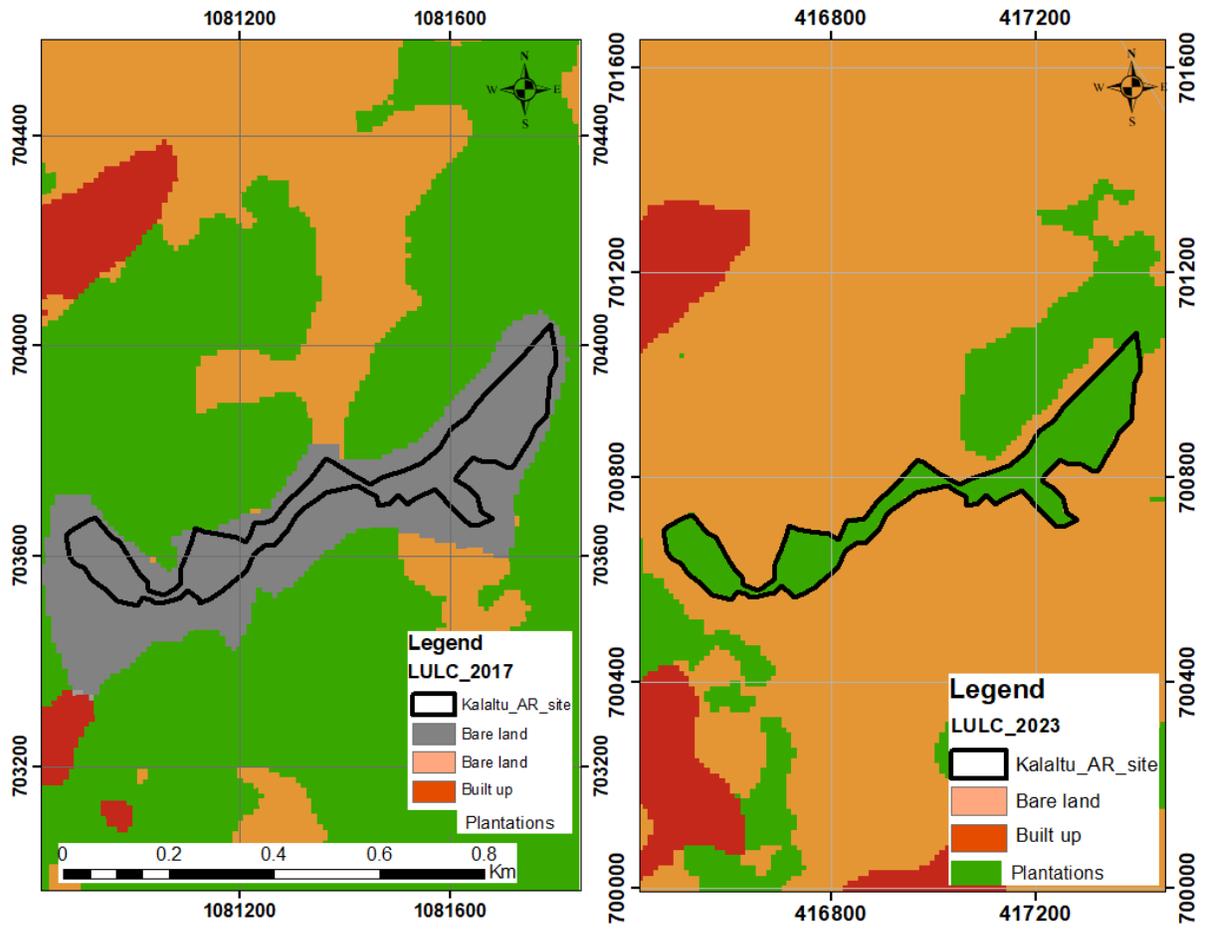
Annexed Figure 10. Land use land cover types of Dareto, Yaballo Woreda, AR site in 2017 and 2023

In West Guji, Abaya Woreda, Kelaltu 1 AR site from the Abaya woreda was selected as a sample to observe on the ground and assess the site's area coverage (Annexed Figure 11). The Kelaltu1 site was physically inspected while being observed in the field, and its accuracy was double-checked by collecting waypoints from the site's borders with a GPS (Garmin 72). According to the shape file, the Kelaltu1 site's area coverage is 7.91. However, 8.8 hectares were determined from field GPS data . This slight variation might have resulted from several factors, including the GPS's accuracy (cloud cover makes it challenging to identify effective satellite signals), a missed borderline while traveling outside of a site's limit, and other potential contributing factors.



Annexed Figure 11. Kelaltu1 AR site comparison from shapefiles and GPS field data

In addition, the land use and cover change at the Kelaltu1 site were assessed and contrasted before and after the project was implemented. To evaluate the changes in land use and land cover, Sentinel 2 images from before the project began in 2017 and after it was implemented in 2023 were used. In 2017, the area was bare ground which is greatly impacted by rainfall, as seen in Annexed Figure 12. The sites' identical areas were likewise made of stone. However, currently, in 2023 the sites appear to have different plantation seedlings.



Annexed Figure 12. Land use land cover types of Kelaltu 1, Abaya Woreda, AR site in 2017 and 2023

Annex C.2. List of Afforested and Reforested (A/R) Sites by Zone, Woreda, and Kebele

Zone	Woreda	Kebele	AR_Site	Impl_Year	Area_ ha
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Gore 03	Air port	2017_2018	6.70
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Babe Tokuma	Didi	2017_2018	6.80
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Babe Tokuma	Ur	2017_2018	2.65
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Chatu Siso	2017_2018	6.36
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Babe Tokuma	Didi 2	2017_2018	4.21
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Agelomoka	Tulu Jiregna	2018_2019	3.73
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Daimo	2018_2019	1.20
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Mizan	2018_2019	3.11
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Megala	Burka	2018_2019	2.13
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Adisalem	Fufate	2018_2019	1.82
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Sodo	Sedo	2018_2019	5.15
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fego Serdo	Kabato	2018_2019	3.69
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fego Serdo	Fugo	2018_2019	5.62
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Adere	Adare 2	2018_2019	1.87
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Sardo	Sardo 1	2018_2019	7.23
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Kidane Mehert	Yabalo	2018_2019	4.44
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Kufi	Kufi	2018_2019	3.08
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Koture	Geno	2018_2019	2.65
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Idget fana	Fana2	2018_2019	1.82
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Doreni dhibi	Jafiti	2018_2019	1.98
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Begersa	Megersa Sato	2018_2019	1.90
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Sibo Town	Yadio	2018_2019	2.75
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Nabo Gomato	Nabo	2018_2019	4.37
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Nabo Siba	Nabo Siba	2018_2019	1.98
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Alga Gosu	Alga Gosu	2018_2019	3.79
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Borey Gabisa	Borey Gabisa	2018_2019	4.75
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Siba	Siba	2018_2019	1.47
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Werikay Dire	Werikay Dire	2018_2019	2.79
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Adere	Adere Gondore	2018_2019	3.29
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Lemen	Haro lema	2018_2019	4.01
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Lemen	Samuge	2018_2019	2.47
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Sardo	Sardo Schol	2018_2019	2.29
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Agaro Denta	Denta	2018_2019	2.30
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fugo Serdo	Fugo Dachi	2018_2019	2.09
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Ale Buya	Ale Buya	2018_2019	2.19
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Magela	Tafera	2018_2019	2.94
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Magele	Kocho	2018_2019	1.89

Ilu Ababora	Ale	Jeto	Alem	2018_2019	2.23
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Sagi Baki	Tageta	2018_2019	1.83
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Y.Mari	Yubi	2018_2019	1.94
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Jeto Koyami	Dase and Dasash	2019_2020	1.86
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Damocho	Dorani Dobi	2019_2020	3.12
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Megersa	Magarsa Yaido 12	2019_2020	3.07
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Adale Bise	Adale Bise	2019_2020	2.53
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Kidane Mehert	Mamo and Fikiru	2019_2020	1.92
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Cheri Obe	Garo	2019_2020	2.15
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Segita Geta	Sagi MY	2019_2020	1.47
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Sardo	Sardo Buche	2019_2020	2.65
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Siso	Siso Wabo	2019_2020	4.11
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Onga Obe	Onga Tesfaye	2019_2020	1.87
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Kotore	Kotore Gendo	2019_2020	3.80
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Lalisa	Lalisa Bonsa	2019_2020	1.88
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Megersa	Megersa Kamate	2019_2020	2.24
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Leman	Leman Lalisa	2019_2020	1.95
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Kidane Mehiret	Kidane Mehiret	2019_2020	2.03
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Hamoma	Hamoma Robe	2019_2020	3.24
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Nebo Miringa	Nebo Aba Keno	2019_2020	2.02
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Adale Haro	Adale Aro	2019_2020	2.90
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Aadale Haro	Aleltu	2019_2020	4.43
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Ligdi Tiba/Qonor 1	2019_2020	1.71
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Haro Megala	Haro Megala	2019_2020	2.39
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Leman Loko	Leman	2019_2020	2.00
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Becho	Atar	2019_2020	2.55
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fugo Sardo	Dachi 3	2019_2020	2.15
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fugo Sardo	Bildima	2019_2020	1.72
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Lalisa	Yuye	2019_2020	2.57
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Nabo Miriga	Abba Keno	2019_2020	3.49
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Walkitesa	Batare	2019_2020	1.84
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Boto	Boto	2019_2020	1.58
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Ale Wuchi	Ale Wuchi	2019_2020	2.03
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Megela	Megela Cucho	2019_2020	3.04
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Toli Cheka	Toli Cheka	2019_2020	1.82
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Gaba Witata	Chalte	2019_2020	2.36
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Siso	Siso Wabo2	2019_2020	3.12
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Alga Guracha	Alga Guracha	2019_2020	3.12
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Agalo Warkiya	Dega	2019_2020	4.92
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fugo Sardo	Megohi	2019_2020	2.87
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Jeto Koyami	Belayi Group	2019_2020	2.51
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Workina	2019_2020	2.24

Ilu Ababora	Halu	Kidane Mehert	Tarekegn Gombo	2019_2020	2.14
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Salen Forest	Ononu	2019_2020	1.70
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Baroy Gabisa	Boray	2019_2020	6.16
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Gebire Dima	Regasa Siso	2019_2020	1.52
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Adale Haro	Aba tayitu	2019_2020	2.01
Ilu Ababora	Metu	Burusa	Burusa	2019_2020	2.09
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Sagi Kaki	Kudada	2019_2020	1.84
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Lalisa	Ilike	2019_2020	1.46
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Magarsa	Oda	2019_2020	0.89
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Dawe Aneso	Dawae Aneso	2019_2020	1.49
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Gamachisa	Gamachisa	2019_2020	2.68
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Manji	Manji	2019_2020	1.53
Ilu Ababora	Becho	T_Suna Gummo	Tulu_Suna Gummo	2019_2020	1.67
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Tulu Dachi	Tulu Dachi	2019_2020	2.83
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Nabo	Aba kenno	2019_2020	2.02
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Siso Benja	Wabo 3	2019_2020	3.50
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Jeto Koyam	Jeto MY	2019_2020	1.51
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Adare	Alabo	2019_2020	2.37
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Adare	Abelo	2019_2020	2.49
Ilu Ababora	Halu	Halu	Halu1	2019_2020	1.92
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Agaro	Dichi	2019_2020	1.53
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Tulusan	Gino	2019_2020	2.51
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Yemi	Obo	2019_2020	5.02
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Walgayi Kubsa	Dawe 1	2019_2020	1.94
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Agaro	Dechi	2019_2020	1.73
Ilu Ababora	Becho	Fugo Serdo	Fugo Shako	2019_2020	1.94
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Chatu mago	2020_2021	2.20
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agelo Humedo	Agalo dabasi	2020_2021	1.56
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agelo Humedo	Agalo gemechis	2020_2021	2.26
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agelo Humedo	Agalo getane	2020_2021	2.01
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agelo Humedo	Agalo safisa	2020_2021	1.91
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agelo Humedo	Magela kochor	2020_2021	1.80
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Magela Chuchu	Magela Chucho	2020_2021	2.50
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Kechi Boran	Bukeche	2020_2021	2.52
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Dorani Dobi	Dorani Dobi Dima	2020_2021	2.42
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Idiget fana	Idiget fana Zuria	2020_2021	8.09
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Haro Megela	Haro Megela	2020_2021	2.94
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Toli korase	Toli Cheka	2020_2021	11.77
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Kechi Boran	Bokache	2020_2021	1.61
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Magela kochor	kochor	2020_2021	2.52
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Ononu	Ononu Walgay	2020_2021	2.85
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Ononu	Ononu Fikadu	2020_2021	2.25
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Abo Mori	Oboo Migira	2020_2021	4.33

Ilu Ababora	Bure	Lalisa jeto	Laga Dhamocha	2020_2021	2.10
Ilu Ababora	Bure		Obo Migna	2020_2021	1.80
			Agalo Dabasi		
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agelo Humedidu	Lencha	2020_2021	1.76
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Dildila Boru	Dildila Boru	2020_2021	2.76
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Gumaro Abo	Melaku	2020_2021	2.82
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Siso	Wabo	2021_2022	2.55
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Sagi	Jemal	2021_2022	2.19
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Yubi Mari	Masha Be	2021_2022	1.66
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chari	Chari Endale	2021_2022	2.06
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chari	Goro	2021_2022	1.46
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agalo	T and T	2021_2022	2.59
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agalo	Gamta zarihun	2021_2022	1.20
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Yubi	Mashi	2021_2022	1.90
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Sagi	Tokofa	2021_2022	1.65
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Onga	Obe Awek	2021_2022	1.70
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Chatu	Mago Getacho	2021_2022	1.97
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Gore 03	UR	2021_2022	2.13
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Jeto	Mora	2021_2022	1.82
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Babe	Ur	2021_2022	3.35
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Agalo	Gamta Dagne	2021_2022	3.35
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Addis Alem	Goma	2021_2022	2.15
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Chore Dagoye	DAGOYE	2021_2022	3.01
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Lalisa	HAWATE	2021_2022	1.46
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Toli Cheka	CHEKA RA	2021_2022	1.27
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Gagi Bachano	Didila RA	2021_2022	1.32
Ilu Ababora	Ale	Sagi	Komi	2021_2022	3.90
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Bure1	Bure1	2021_2022	2.97
Ilu Ababora	Bure	Nabo	Siba	2021_2022	2.28
West Guji	Bule Hora	Donibela Hara	Bule Ano	2018_2019	62.77
West Guji	Bule Hora	Donibela Hara	Bule Ano 2	2018_2019	3.08
West Guji	Bule Hora	Chere Gulelicha	Chira	2018_2019	1.82
West Guji	Bule Hora	Meretur Kuma	Turkuma	2018_2019	7.65
West Guji	Bule Hora	Gerba Town	Badra	2018_2019	4.02
West Guji	Bule Hora	Sorise Wachu	Haro	2018_2019	5.67
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Burkitu Megada	Didmtu	2018_2019	6.99
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Cheme kura	Kintota 2	2018_2019	5.26
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Cheme kura	Kintota 1	2018_2019	25.81
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Jigessa Nanessa	Network	2018_2019	5.01
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Boko gorobali	Dadacha Baya	2018_2019	15.24
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Jigessa Nanessa	Network 2	2018_2019	22.52
West Guji	Kercha	Bankomi Michicha	Reji	2018_2019	15.33
West Guji	Birbirsa	Chebicha Arba	Chebicha Arba	2018_2019	8.15

	Kajawa				
West Guji	Abaya	Gololcha	Gololcha	2018_2019	171.76
	Hambela				
West Guji	Wamena	Chorso Golja	Chorso Golja	2018_2019	6.61
	Hambela				
West Guji	Wamena	Dari Kidame Badiya	Dari Kidame	2018_2019	18.37
West Guji	Suro Barguda	Suro Badiya	Tulo Suro	2018_2019	47.34
West Guji	Kercha	Michicha	Jigeti 1	2018_2019	3.32
West Guji	Kercha	Michicha	Jigeti 2	2018_2019	9.05
	Hambela				
West Guji	Wamena	Dari Bishan Fugu	Hagala	2018_2019	7.95
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Chame Kura	Chame	2018_2019	6.13
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	H/Kinsho	Hadara	2019_2020	16.53
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Boko Goro Bali	Dadacha	2019_2020	6.14
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Cheme Kura	Boko Goro	2019_2020	3.23
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Ji/Nanessa	Hawulti	2019_2020	6.00
West Guji	Kercha	Sare Saba	Shebele	2019_2020	2.86
West Guji	Abaya	Kalaltu Tinkirase	Kalaltu 1	2019_2020	7.91
West Guji	Bule Hora	Gedu Jebessa	Chanda Chira	2019_2020	4.40
West Guji	Kercha	Lemi kercha	Daka Gudo	2019_2020	2.71
West Guji	Kercha	Hebo Mollicha	Motole	2019_2020	5.27
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Boko Goro Bali	Dadacha Baya	2019_2020	5.95
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Guduba	Mazoria	2019_2020	1.91
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Finchawa	Bufata Faya	2019_2020	1.75
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Burkitu Magada	Mada 1	2019_2020	2.86
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Burkitu Magada	Mada 2	2019_2020	2.10
West Guji	Gelana	Bariti	Gonta	2019_2020	8.15
West Guji	Gelana	Wachu	Wachu	2019_2020	2.43
West Guji	Gelana	Shamole Shida	Ejersa	2019_2020	1.58
West Guji	Kercha	Bilida Buksa	Daka buyo	2019_2020	1.38
	Birbirsa		Debu		
West Guji	Kajawa	Birbirsa Chabi	Dertu/Godicaha	2019_2020	9.95
	Birbirsa				
West Guji	Kajawa	Birbirsa Chabi	Debu Dertu	2019_2020	39.29
West Guji	Bule Hora	Hada Loga	Hada Loga	2019_2020	1.63
West Guji	Gelana	Shoro	Shoro	2019_2020	5.71
West Guji	Kercha	Baya	Laga Barbare	2019_2020	7.22
West Guji	Gelana	Chalbessa	Chalbessa	2019_2020	1.82
West Guji	Gelana	Giwe Badiya	Giwe	2019_2020	1.05
West Guji	Abaya	Biyo	Biyo	2019_2020	11.71
West Guji	Gelana	Tore	Gelana Samalo 2	2019_2020	47.99
West Guji	Gelana	Samalo	Samalo 1	2019_2020	2.00
West Guji	Gelana	Cheri Bedess	Samalo 2	2019_2020	1.90
West Guji	Hambela	Chorso Golja	Mesalema	2019_2020	3.74

Wamena

West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Boko Goro Bali	Dadacha Baya	2020_2021	4.96
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Chame Kura	Chame 2	2020_2021	2.10
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Didimtu Raso	Kilta hakima	2020_2021	1.85
West Guji	Kercha	Banko FGuduba	Banko FGuduba1	2020_2021	1.76
West Guji	Abaya	Bochesa	Abaya Bochesa	2020_2021	31.06
West Guji	Abaya	Watanba	Kilita 1	2020_2021	4.47
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Boko Goro	Haro Keri	2020_2021	2.38
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Boko Goro Bali	Tuli	2020_2021	2.16
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Heima Kinsho	Tuli RA	2020_2021	2.11
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Guduba	Banko Guduba1	2020_2021	8.21
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Guduba	Banko Guduba2	2020_2021	2.16
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Suke	Banko Suke1	2020_2021	4.49
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Suke	Banko Suke5	2020_2021	3.14
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Suke	Banko Suke4	2020_2021	1.96
West Guji	Gelana	Cheketa	Dinku	2020_2021	9.26
West Guji	Gelana	Giwe	Hancaliye	2020_2021	7.59
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Guduba(RA)	Banko Guduba(RA)	2020_2021	3.22
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Guduba	Banko Guduba Z	2020_2021	1.57
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Guduba	Banko Guduba Y	2020_2021	11.80
West Guji	Kercha	Suke Chiga	Banko Suke_W1	2020_2021	2.77
West Guji	Kercha	Suke Chiga	Banko Suke_W2	2020_2021	5.54
West Guji	Kercha	Lemi Kercha	Lemi Kercha	2020_2021	1.86
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Burkitu Magada	Burkitu Magada	2020_2021	3.47
West Guji	Abaya	Watanba	Kilita 2	2020_2021	5.98
West Guji	Abaya	Watamba	Goro	2020_2021	4.11
West Guji	Abaya	Kalaltu	Kalaltu 2	2020_2021	3.32
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Burkitu Megada	Bono Misoma	2021_2022	2.37
West Guji	Dugda Dawa	Burkitu Megada	Meda	2021_2022	4.93
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Baya	Laga Angadicha	2021_2022	4.15
West Guji	Abaya	Bunata	Gara Korma	2021_2022	5.69
West Guji	Kercha	Banko Baya	FTC	2021_2022	10.59
West Wollega	Guliso	Jarso Badeso	Tulu Shimala	2017_2018	58.79
West Wollega	Guliso	Guji Warabu	Aba Gure	2017_2018	14.88
West Wollega	Guliso	Chaliya Wara Dale	Dale	2017_2018	16.84
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Amuru Gara			
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Abaware	Amuru	2017_2018	5.14
West Wollega	Ayira	Dagaga Ayira	Gaba Facase	2017_2018	15.50
West Wollega	Ayira	Garjo	Jawe	2017_2018	4.28
West Wollega	Ayira	Kata Aba Korma	Warabu	2017_2018	10.45
West Wollega	Ayira	Wara Babo suchi	Dobi	2017_2018	20.93
West Wollega	Ayira	Jarso Abayini	Gara Ganati	2017_2018	12.19
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Inango	Aba Sibiu	2017_2018	4.37

West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Horo Sobir	Aba Tobo	2017_2018	10.35
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Dongoro Sobir	Dugda Bal'a	2017_2018	16.64
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Igu Kobara	Horo	2017_2018	1.89
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Shabo Meti	Ido Kalo	2017_2018	4.14
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Sibu Ebicha	Dugda Gaba	2017_2018	4.61
			Charaki Kobora		
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Charaki Kobora	School	2017_2018	9.85
West Wollega	Yubdo	Burayu Bake	Lofe	2018_2019	25.22
West Wollega	Yubdo	Jeriso Boloso	Jarso Boloso1	2018_2019	42.50
West Wollega	Yubdo	Jeriso Boloso	Jarso Boloso2	2018_2019	20.37
West Wollega	Ayira	Dagaga Ayira	Dagaga Ayira	2018_2019	5.02
West Wollega	Ayira	Gudina Ayira	Gudina Ayira	2018_2019	3.99
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Ale Bereda	Foche	2018_2019	6.60
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Dongoro Kata	Gaye	2018_2019	16.76
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Dongoro Disi	Daka Boru	2018_2019	14.49
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Ale Bereda	Kaba	2018_2019	8.91
		Wendo Inimay			
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Kobora	Taba Yadesa	2018_2019	3.15
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Sibu Ebbicha	Kume Jambo	2018_2019	6.18
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Sibue Becha	Inimayi Ku'e	2018_2019	2.65
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Mucucoo Kobaraa	Degaga Jenno	2018_2019	6.92
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Wando kubur	Lafto Tufa	2018_2019	4.51
West Wollega	Ayira	Dagaga Ayira	Bara	2018_2019	14.19
West Wollega	Ayira	Dagaga Ayira	Gaba Facase	2018_2019	7.39
			Amuma Kajela/		
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Amuma Kajela	Kubur -	2019_2020	10.82
West Wollega	Ayira	Degaga Ayira	chalte	2019_2020	7.91
West Wollega	Ayira	Degaga Ayira	Boneya	2019_2020	8.46
West Wollega	Ayira	Jarso Abeyan	Jarso Abayan/Dafe	2019_2020	4.71
West Wollega	Guliso	Wara Jiru Sobir	Aba Mando	2019_2020	5.44
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Horo Sobir	Gombo	2019_2020	3.84
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Figa	Kobora -	2019_2020	7.52
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Lalisa Boji	Lalisa Boji/Boji -	2019_2020	2.05
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Didibe Tuli	Yako Jate	2019_2020	3.40
West Wollega	Guliso	Guji Warabu	Kombo	2019_2020	4.60
West Wollega	Guliso	Bulcha Wara sayo	Dimbara	2019_2020	9.84
West Wollega	Guliso	Wara Jiru Lalo	Lalo	2019_2020	3.91
West Wollega	Guliso	Boke Kada	Motora	2019_2020	9.96
West Wollega	Guliso	Inani Korme	Shankati	2019_2020	5.20
			Bulahe		
West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Lalisa Jeto		2019_2020	4.05
West Wollega	Ayira	Sarba Rajo	Suti	2019_2020	5.31
		Garjo Jaro/Dagaga			
West Wollega	Ayira	Ayira	Jaro	2019_2020	7.22

West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Lalisa Jeto	Dacha Amala	2019_2020	5.42
West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Burka Boji	Gata	2019_2020	4.20
West Wollega	Guliso	Guji Warabu	Chago	2019_2020	7.92
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Dongoro Gebo	Wakbulcho Gendo	2019_2020	4.46
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Haroji Serdo	Kokora	2019_2020	3.57
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Ale Bareda	Gute	2019_2020	8.46
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Dongoro Disi	Dacha Tabota	2019_2020	3.18
West Wollega	Lalo Asabi	Dongoro Disi	Burka	2019_2020	0.67
West Wollega	Ayira	Guyo	Guyo	2019_2020	13.03
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Haro Sobir	Haro Sobir	2020_2021	1.84
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Didibe Tuli	Yako	2020_2021	3.23
West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Amuma Agalo	Huris	2020_2021	7.04
West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Lalisa Jato	Odo kalo	2020_2021	7.84
West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Lalisa Jato	Odo kalo2	2020_2021	4.83
West Wollega	Ayira	Dagaga Ayra	Chando	2020_2021	11.17
West Wollega	Ayira	Homi Suchi	Didibe	2020_2021	8.40
West Wollega	Ayira	Wara Karu	Kalo	2020_2021	6.64
West Wollega	Ayira	Wara Wayu	Minya	2020_2021	4.07
West Wollega	Ayira	Wara Wayu	Minya2	2020_2021	6.77
West Wollega	Boji Dirmaji	Lalisa jeto	Dagaga Aba Adho	2020_2021	1.34
West Wollega	Boji Chokorsa	Wando Muka Lami	Bocho	2020_2021	3.66
West Wollega	Yubdo	Burayu beke	Burayu beke	2020_2021	6.64
West Wollega	Yubdo	Burayu beke	Burayu beke	2020_2021	8.31
West Wollega	Guliso	Galawo	Galawo(RA)	2020_2021	4.66
West Wollega	Guliso	Dila	Dila(RA)	2020_2021	21.11
West Wollega	Guliso	Kurfe Birbir	Angalo(RA)	2020_2021	5.16
West Wollega	Guliso	Galawo Gute	Wayesa(RA)	2020_2021	2.72
West Wollega	Guliso	Guji Warabu	Dugda Aba Karo	2021_2022	5.96
West Wollega	Guliso	Sanki Dano	Sanki Dano2	2021_2022	1.87
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Gobi Ijari	Yingi 1	2017_2018	14.10
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Shebel Fanta	Dora	2017_2018	7.17
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Shebel	Dama	2017_2018	7.91
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Gobi Michael	Yingi 2	2017_2018	38.59
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	kelem	Jatura	2018_2019	11.45
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Waba Ebba	An Konga	2018_2019	12.68
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Yati	Dewache	2018_2019	45.12
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Maleko Mana	Ladi	2018_2019	9.71
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hamo	Bele	2018_2019	3.99
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Amballa	Gara Tele	2018_2019	5.49
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Kidame gebeya	Masala	2018_2019	2.26
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Masala	Masala	2018_2019	2.26
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Tulama Biya	Bushana	2018_2019	16.87
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Humbi Karo	Owata *	2018_2019	8.35

Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ripha Gute Soyoma	Gogeti *	2018_2019	8.36
			Jarso Boce and		
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ifa Gelano	Abichu Galano *	2018_2019	5.62
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Geyib	Gara Aba Saba *	2018_2019	5.67
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Mada Talila	Gare 6	2018_2019	8.18
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Ifa bas	Gare 14	2018_2019	9.96
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Botoso	Botoso school area	2018_2019	4.56
			Shume Samarro & Hamba *		
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ripha Gute Soyoma		2018_2019	3.74
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Miniko	Gara Kure 1 *	2018_2019	16.74
	Yemalogi				
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Gara Gada **	2018_2019	31.38
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Kome Koji	Gara Dalle	2018_2019	8.00
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Amarti Kanbo	Amarti Kanbo **	2018_2019	6.64
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Minko	Gara Kure 2 *	2018_2019	7.65
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hawa babo	Gara Tafo	2018_2019	3.19
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Gayib	Laga Samuna *	2019_2020	3.00
	Yemalogi				
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Joge Gara Dhera	2019_2020	384.28
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Humbi kero	Dhaga Dhira *	2019_2020	3.59
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Yangi	Aba Irena *	2019_2020	1.44
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Alaku Gembi	Sobo 1 *	2019_2020	1.63
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Makanisa *	2019_2020	9.28
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Goje *	2019_2020	3.44
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Chome *	2019_2020	1.56
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Geyib	Lomicha *	2019_2020	11.58
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure geyib	Bubuka/Tigacha *	2019_2020	3.61
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Chokorsa	Kararo 1	2019_2020	1.82
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hawu Chokorsa	Nagaso	2019_2020	3.69
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Kebele 17	Xiggara	2019_2020	6.22
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Mojo	Cuphe	2019_2020	11.90
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Botoso	Sobo	2019_2020	4.48
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Chokorsa	Kararo 2	2019_2020	2.98
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Gudina Wacho	Gara Sa'a	2019_2020	2.40
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	walgai Bubuka	Shimbira *	2019_2020	9.05
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Fincho	Qirima 2nd **	2019_2020	6.97
			Laga Jaba(Koji2)		
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Komi Koji	**	2019_2020	2.46
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Minko	Lencha *	2019_2020	1.31
Kellem Wollega	Anfilo	Mugi	Mugi	2019_2020	3.61
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Kumbabe shabi	Laga Balda **	2019_2020	1.69
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Machara	Mada Walkituma	2019_2020	2.27
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ripha Gute Soyoma	Bagido *	2019_2020	1.10

Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ripha Gute Soyoma	Airport area *	2019_2020	3.17
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Alaku Abo	Birbirsas *	2019_2020	1.21
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Geyib	Around BESS *	2019_2020	2.48
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ripha Gute Soyoma	Meti *	2019_2020	1.26
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka	Samo	2019_2020	1.73
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka	Hindina	2019_2020	2.11
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgahi Bubuka	Arangama *	2019_2020	1.19
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgahi Bubuka	Shamate *	2019_2020	1.37
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	School	2019_2020	2.06
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Kumbabi Shapi	Kata	2020_2021	2.36
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Karo Baha	Shigo 2 *	2020_2021	2.54
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Gaba Sanbata Dura	Wacho 1st **	2020_2021	1.51
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Gaba Sanbata Dura	Shigo2 **	2020_2021	4.66
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Odamoti	Gare 5 &6 **	2020_2021	2.13
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Kela	Badoye **	2020_2021	3.48
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Hormata *	2020_2021	4.43
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Makanisa2	2020_2021	2.71
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Kota	2020_2021	2.16
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Batoso	Wacho 2nd **	2020_2021	3.16
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Karo Baha	Deko *	2020_2021	3.35
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Geyib	Chamari	2020_2021	16.55
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Chayi Wako1	2020_2021	3.49
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Chayi Wako 2nd	2020_2021	2.23
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hawa Moi	Gasage **	2020_2021	2.61
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Haro	2020_2021	3.23
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Butuji	2020_2021	1.42
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Machara	Imili **	2020_2021	1.69
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Wacho	Shuna **	2020_2021	2.69
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Kela	School **	2020_2021	3.37
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Gara Korma	Warago	2020_2021	2.16
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Haro Machara	Sole **	2020_2021	6.08
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Bata Mukarba	Katama	2020_2021	2.32
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Une	Gande **	2020_2021	2.43
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Une	Botora **	2020_2021	6.12
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Bata Mukarba	Gubalesa	2020_2021	4.96
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hawa Babo	Dambi geche	2020_2021	1.60
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Machara	Imili **	2020_2021	6.25

Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hibirabirhan	Keto **	2020_2021	1.96
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Haro Machara	Kiltu Aba Kabada	2020_2021	2.59
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Abdi Bori	Arere **	2020_2021	2.00
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Wacho	Tulu gabiresilase **	2020_2021	1.82
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Balaki2 **	2020_2021	1.52
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ano Mikael	Doyu *	2020_2021	1.51
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Ifabas	Gare9 RA **	2020_2021	3.73
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Kalkacha 1st **	2020_2021	4.71
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Kalkacha 2nd *	2020_2021	3.10
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Dolo	Borta **	2020_2021	5.97
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Maji RA **	2020_2021	1.52
Kellem Wollega	Yemalogi				
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Kusaye RA	2020_2021	2.01
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Mata	Bongiyo RA *	2020_2021	1.53
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Yaba	Borta Michael *	2020_2021	2.39
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Qumbabe Shapi	Around Qumbabi school	2019_2020	1.23
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Haro	Kundi Dallo	2020_2021	1.52
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Komi Koji	koji 2	2020_2021	1.83
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Kumbabe shapi	Karsa	2020_2021	0.74
Kellem Wollega	Gidami	Une	Hantute	2020_2021	1.11
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hawa Babo	Dambi Geche	2019_2020	1.40
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ripha Gute Soyoma	Jate 1	2020_2021	1.11
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shego	Haro	2020_2021	1.28
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Geyib	Borta 2	2019_2020	1.00
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Alaku gambi	Gambi	2012	3.18
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Balaki	2013	2.52
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Humbi Karo	Waldo	2021_2022	1.68
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ifa Galano	Mote	2021_2022	10.99
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Kalkalcha	2021_2022	1.94
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Ifa Bas	Gare1ffa	2021_2022	1.01
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hawa Mo i	Nashe	2021_2022	2.12
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Walta gemechu	Misoma Walini	2021_2022	2.80
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Haro	2021_2022	2.34
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Karo Baha	Choriftu	2021_2022	1.97
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Karo Baha	Chamari 2nd	2021_2022	5.32
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Balaki 3rd	2021_2022	1.87
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Balaki 2nd	2021_2022	3.28
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Karo Baha	Takatal	2021_2022	4.57
Kellem Wollega	Yemalogi				
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Hindina 1st	2021_2022	1.56
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Hindina 2nd	2021_2022	2.80

Kellem Wollega	Yemalogi Welel	Burka Walal	Wayu 2nd	2021_2022	3.72
Kellem Wollega	Yemalogi Welel	Burka Walal	Wayu 3rd	2021_2022	4.96
Kellem Wollega	Yemalogi Welel	Burka Walal	Wayu 1st	2021_2022	1.86
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Oda Magarsa	Nado	2021_2022	1.04
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Haro Machara	Dibabe2	2021_2022	2.67
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan Yemalogi	Haro Machara	Dibabe1	2021_2022	3.67
Kellem Wollega	Welel Yemalogi	Tulu Sorama	Laga Tajo	2021_2022	7.33
Kellem Wollega	Welel	Burka Walal	Wayu 5th	2021_2022	1.92
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Mata Tabor	Esho	2021_2022	1.14
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Hibire Birhan	Walin Malatati	2021_2022	2.66
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Humbi Karo	Abono Red	2021_2022	1.64
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Mata Tabor	Yange RA	2021_2022	1.05
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Kure Geyib	Koye	2021_2022	1.31
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Karse	2021_2022	3.89
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Waro 4th	2021_2022	1.48
Kellem Wollega	Hawa Galan	Kella	Gara Donge	2021_2022	2.54
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Abichu Shogo	Amdo	2021_2022	8.28
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Ifa Galano	Gara Halo	2021_2022	3.33
Kellem Wollega	Sayo	Walgai Bubuka	Tulama	2021_2022	1.86
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Kochi	Qochi 3	2018_2019	2.23
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Keto	Tupi	2018_2019	1.92
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Kochi	Balado	2018_2019	1.18
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Oljenera	Oljenera	2018_2019	2.10
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Kore	Bodi	2018_2019	0.78
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Kore	Bodi School	2018_2019	0.45
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Kato	Kato 1	2018_2019	0.64
Ilu Ababora	Didu	keto	Keto 2	2018_2019	1.30
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Gordomo	Dichano	2018_2019	1.23
Ilu Ababora	Didu	Ket	Keto 3	2018_2019	0.63
West Wollega	Jarso	Garjo Torban	Garjo Torban	2017_2018	21.67
West Wollega	Jarso	Hidabu Daga'a	Hidabu Daga'a	2017_2018	22.68
West Wollega	Jarso	Babo Torban	Babo Torban	2017_2018	9.41
West Wollega	Menesibu	Ombosha Iyesus	Ombosha Iyesus 1	2018_2019	7.34
West Wollega	Menesibu	Ombosha Iyesus	Ombosha Iyesus 2	2018_2019	5.68
West Wollega	Menesibu	Ombosha Iyesus	Jaarsee 2	2018_2019	13.00
West Wollega	Menesibu	Ombosha Iyesus	Jaarsee 3	2018_2019	11.30
West Wollega	Menesibu	Ombosha Iyesus	Jaarsee 1	2018_2019	4.29
West Wollega	Menesibu	Buke Hena	Aba Bore 2	2018_2019	5.38
West Wollega	Menesibu	Buke Hena	Aba Wltaji_Hena	2018_2019	7.89

West Wollega	Menesibu	Buke Hena	Aba Bore 1	2018_2019	12.68
West Wollega	Menesibu	West Wollega	Shogole	2018_2019	5.38
West Wollega	Menesibu	Wanke Mena Ako	Kata	2018_2019	10.47
West Wollega	Menesibu	Kera Wayu Abajebi	Gari	2018_2019	8.20
West Wollega	Nejo	Ebba Wakayyo	Nono Aleltu	2018_2019	4.80
West Wollega	Nejo	Kote Ginasi	Tamse	2018_2019	7.02
West Wollega	Nejo	Wagari Buna	Wagari Buna	2018_2019	15.23
West Wollega	Nejo	Muchucho Giyorgis	Muchucho Giyorgis	2018_2019	17.26
West Wollega	Nejo	Kiltu Meko	Kiltu Meko	2018_2019	7.39
West Wollega	Nejo	Dancho Mikael	Dancho Mikael	2018_2019	12.44
West Wollega	Jarso	Hidebu Nyea	Private 2 (Abate)	2018_2019	5.96
West Wollega	Jarso	Mura Leko	Mura Boroka	2018_2019	43.12
West Wollega	Jarso	Adio Goriba	Ada'a Gorba	2018_2019	3.00
			Gorjo Torban		
West Wollega	Jarso	Garjo Torban	Private_wadajo	2018_2019	10.43
West Wollega	Jarso	Tuku Seden	Tuku Seden	2018_2019	9.22
West Wollega	Nejo	Welitate Gida	Biftu Gida 1 and 2	2018_2019	12.46
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Lalisa Komis	Gama Ode	2019_2020	3.40
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wandi Dale	Hawasi	2019_2020	3.30
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Guyo Sachi K/kara	Kusi	2019_2020	1.73
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Ula Kahanti	Kola Adi	2019_2020	7.13
West Wollega	Nejo	Kiltu Mako	Cita	2019_2020	12.73
West Wollega	Nejo	Kiltu Meko	Guda	2019_2020	12.35
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Guyo Dale	Dugda Adi	2019_2020	9.93
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wato Dale	Dugda dale	2019_2020	8.60
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wato Dale	Odo Jabi	2019_2020	6.30
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wato Dale	odo jabi2	2019_2020	2.31
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Kanka	Ereso Gonbo	2019_2020	1.86
West Wollega	Jarso	Garjo Torban	Garjo Mariyam	2019_2020	6.91
West Wollega	Menesibu	Bijit	Bulga Fido	2019_2020	6.44
West Wollega	Menesibu	Riga sachi	Riga sachi	2019_2020	2.84
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Serbi	Oda adi	2019_2020	4.31
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Kanka	Tobo Solan	2019_2020	2.55
West Wollega	Jarso	Garjo Torban	Abayo	2019_2020	1.36
West Wollega	Nejo	Eba Wakayo	Bultum Geno	2019_2020	3.08
West Wollega	Nejo	Eba Wakayo	Nono	2019_2020	4.18
West Wollega	Menesibu	Igu Bijit	Bijit	2019_2020	3.98
West Wollega	Nejo	Eba Wakayo	Eba Wakayo	2019_2020	1.32
West Wollega	Jarso	Babo Torban	Bulgu Hinsene	2019_2020	2.33
West Wollega	Jarso	Gerjo Torban	Bera Kumsa	2019_2020	2.07
West Wollega	Menesibu	Bijit	BijiT	2019_2020	3.98
West Wollega	Menesibu	Wajeti Mendi	Gari	2019_2020	4.54
West Wollega	Menesibu	Wanki Gaba Facase	WG Facase	2019_2020	6.58

West Wollega	Jarso	Gerijo Toriba	Loko Cluster	2020_2021	3.96
West Wollega	Jarso	Gerijo Toriba	Abraham cluster	2020_2021	3.95
West Wollega	Menesibu	Guyo hena	Faki Kela(RA)	2020_2021	7.37
West Wollega	Jarso	Adobi Gorbpo	Mitiku Cluster	2020_2021	2.53
West Wollega	Jarso	Hidebu Nya	Dawit Cluster	2020_2021	2.08
West Wollega	Menesibu	Wajeti Kultu Lubo	Kongil	2020_2021	4.64
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Guyo Lelisa	Mando	2020_2021	2.69
West Wollega	Menesibu	Korke02	Korke02	2020_2021	27.70
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wandi dale	Abata	2020_2021	2.23
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Guyo sachi	Kusi	2020_2021	1.71
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wandi dale	Odo Jabi	2020_2021	2.21
West Wollega	Nejo	Sombo dora	Ugume huluka	2020_2021	1.68
West Wollega	Nejo	Waltate Gida	Waltate Gida	2020_2021	1.62
West Wollega	Nejo	Kote Genasi	Daga sori	2020_2021	4.67
West Wollega	Nejo	Wagari Buna	Hada Warke	2021_2022	18.80
West Wollega	Nejo	Nasisi Genasia	Lata Bonja	2021_2022	19.27
West Wollega	Nejo	Nasisi Genasi	Eba Nono	2021_2022	2.52
West Wollega	Nejo	Muchucho Gorgis	Bosoka	2021_2022	28.72
West Wollega	Nejo	Eba Wakayo	Sachi	2021_2022	6.77
West Wollega	Nejo	Bario Bedeso	Moti Kombolcha	2021_2022	17.97
West Wollega	Nejo	Bario Bedeso	Farda Gumja	2021_2022	5.70
West Wollega	Nejo	Bario Bedeso	Akayu Gama	2021_2022	3.09
West Wollega	Jarso	Odaa Ganka	Sasi	2021_2022	2.72
West Wollega	Jarso	Nyaha Hidabu	MatoNano	2021_2022	3.62
West Wollega	Jarso	Nyaha Hidabu	KomboGalat	2021_2022	2.90
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	TumeGerbi	2021_2022	3.98
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	Muleta Selbana	2021_2022	3.23
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	Morka Nesi	2021_2022	3.02
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	Aba Jirbi	2021_2022	5.89
West Wollega	Jarso	AdahaGorba	Guge	2021_2022	2.54
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Ganka	Ursa	2021_2022	3.14
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	Gague	2021_2022	1.82
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Hidabu	Gague	2021_2022	2.20
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	Gague	2021_2022	4.25
West Wollega	Jarso	Gtorban	Rare jeno	2021_2022	3.10
West Wollega	Jarso	Aba Gorba	Gague2	2021_2022	5.32
West Wollega	Jarso	Adaha Gorba	Efo	2021_2022	2.63
West Wollega	Jarso	01	Bowa	2021_2022	3.80
West Wollega	Jarso	02	Balgese	2021_2022	0.83
West Wollega	Jarso	Nyaha Hidabu	Ago	2021_2022	8.17
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wato Dale	Dugda Dale	2021_2022	3.87
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Dandi Guda	Gida	2021_2022	5.51
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Sarbi	Huti Maus	2021_2022	2.16

West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Dandi Guda	Karsa RA	2021_2022	1.28
West Wollega	Kiltu Kara	Wato	Hodo Jabi RA	2021_2022	2.88
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Ganka	odo Kalo(wrong coordinate)	2021_2022	1.90
West Wollega	Jarso	Babo Torban	Aga Kumsa	2021_2022	3.25
West Wollega	Jarso	01	Balgase	2021_2022	1.68
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Ganka	Chayi	2021_2022	6.03
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Ganka	Fechene_Oda		
West Wollega	Jarso	Oda Ganka	Ganka	2021_2022	2.56
East Wollega	Diga	Kersa Dako	Kersa Dako	2018_2019	34.03
East Wollega	Sasiga	Galo	Galo	2018_2019	2.47
East Wollega	Sasiga	Gemene	Gemene	2019_2020	42.83
East Wollega	Sasiga	Ada Gudina	Mada Jalala	2019_2020	87.92
East Wollega	Leka Dulacha	Migna Kersa	Ammara	2019_2020	2.54
East Wollega	Leka Dulacha	Bedho	Kare Shumi	2019_2020	5.71
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komta	Laga Timketa	2019_2020	3.37
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Harko Gudatu	Ale	2019_2020	2.30
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Bachu	Laga Adami	2019_2020	1.64
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Gudina Walin	Gole	2019_2020	1.49
East Wollega	Guto Gida	Jirenya	Jirenya		
East Wollega	Guto Gida	Jirenya	Private(kombo2)	2019_2020	2.85
East Wollega	Leka Dulacha	Bandira	Migna	2019_2020	2.73
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Harko Gudeta	Tulu amuru	2019_2020	1.82
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Nunu 01	Shimbite	2019_2020	2.02
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Bechu	Laga Namu	2019_2020	2.08
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Nega Hawi	Laga Bora	2019_2020	3.62
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Bideru	Konbee	2019_2020	4.71
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Dila	Kara Hirpo	2019_2020	2.22
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Abdi Umata	Didibe	2019_2020	6.47
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Dila	Chita Migra	2019_2020	2.10
East Wollega	Guto Gida	Jirregna	Jiregna (Kombo1)	2019_2020	13.69
East Wollega	Jimma Arjo	Hara Keku	Hara Keku	2019_2020	17.21
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Gida Basaka	Goto	2019_2020	7.48
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Silase	2019_2020	2.45
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Kondala	2019_2020	9.66
East Wollega	Leka Dulacha	Gerecho	Laga Ciracha	2019_2020	1.28
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Gida Abalo	Bero	2019_2020	1.27
East Wollega	Diga	Lalisa Dimtu	Lalisa	2019_2020	31.20
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Bildima	Tenuse	2019_2020	1.72
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Abdi Umata	Sire Dibi	2019_2020	15.31
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Hawi Bekumsa	Kutana 2	2019_2020	2.26
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Hawai Bekumsa	Kutana 1	2019_2020	1.84
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Nega Hawi	Oshe	2019_2020	1.72

East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Korbu Seka	Konbe	2019_2020	7.22
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Dila Koye	Dache Duga	2019_2020	2.24
East Wollega	Guto Gida	Gara Gari	Gari 1	2019_2020	7.00
East Wollega	Guto Gida	Gara Gari	Gari 2	2019_2020	6.94
East Wollega	Sasiga	Ada Gudina	Oda Gudina	2020_2021	29.36
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Korbu Seka	Jama logi (delete)	2020_2021	3.85
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Lalisa	Gude	2020_2021	2.79
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Adera	Ade Jabo	2020_2021	23.20
East Wollega	Guto Gida	Gari	Gari1	2020_2021	8.08
East Wollega	Sasiga	Gamane	Gamane2	2020_2021	14.27
East Wollega	Sasiga	Wara kura	Wara kura	2020_2021	12.18
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Jeni	2020_2021	3.93
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Menya Kura	Menya Kura	2020_2021	4.05
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Gurmesa	2020_2021	1.51
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Cucu	2020_2021	2.73
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	DKomto	2020_2021	3.84
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Gida Beseka	Basaka	2020_2021	2.69
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Gute	Babu	2020_2021	2.75
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Gute	Ashuf	2020_2021	1.88
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Korbu Seka	Kurbu	2020_2021	2.94
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	W Adare	Ada Jabo (Delete)	2020_2021	23.27
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Korbu Seka	Jama Logi	2020_2021	4.12
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Jamo	Harbu Kaku	2020_2021	2.22
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Abdi Umeta	Elama	2020_2021	2.35
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Dire	Dibiso2	2020_2021	2.08
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Dire	Dibiso Merged	2020_2021	2.83
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Dire	Dibiso Merged1	2020_2021	1.97
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Abdi Umeta	Shake	2020_2021	2.43
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Dire	Sombo	2020_2021	2.21
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Jamo	Asuro	2020_2021	2.05
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Bildima	Shuri	2020_2021	1.55
East Wollega	Nunu Kumba	Wama Lalisa	Wadabo	2020_2021	2.95
East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Chalchisa	2020_2021	9.82
			Nano Mana		
East Wollega	Diga	Arjo konan Bula	Chankali1	2020_2021	2.12
East Wollega	Diga	Arjo konan Bula	Mango Fole	2020_2021	3.52
East Wollega	Diga	Mada Jalala	Danbi2	2020_2021	4.81
			Nano Mana		
East Wollega	Diga	Arjo konan Bula	Chankali4	2020_2021	2.10
East Wollega	Diga	Arjo	Konchi(RA)	2020_2021	8.87
			Nano Mana		
East Wollega	Diga	Arjo konan Bula	Chankali 3RA	2020_2021	7.37
Buno Bedelle	Dideda	Busi	Busi	2017_2018	70.37

Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Bido Jiren	Doma	2017_2018	5.55
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Bido Doma	Mitiku	2017_2018	27.43
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Sacho Mikael	Taba Boka	2017_2018	7.11
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Digaja	Taba Kake	2017_2018	8.51
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Bildima Gobocho	Bowa Hare	2017_2018	31.38
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Gabina	Dimdim	2017_2018	8.54
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Kanani Janata	nadhi	2017_2018	3.98
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Cholorsa	Gara Hadha Mati	2017_2018	4.36
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Waltasis	Taba barkume	2017_2018	7.14
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Hurufa	Siso	2018_2019	13.68
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Medale	Madale	2018_2019	17.54
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Koba Kella	Kersa	2018_2019	31.94
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Jisa	Jisa	2018_2019	5.18
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Shimel Toke	Taba Dhaga	2018_2019	2.77
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Ebeke Keraro	Taba Manjo	2018_2019	4.44
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Terkanfata Misoma	Walgari	2018_2019	8.27
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Gito	Gito	2018_2019	5.94
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Odo	Odo	2018_2019	8.57
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Seko	Tucho	2018_2019	6.28
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Manta Muro	Manta Muro	2018_2019	1.72
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Shene	Shene Badiro	2018_2019	7.74
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Geshe	Dire	2018_2019	2.90
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Abalo Sota	Laki	2018_2019	5.56
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Yembero	Taba Haro	2018_2019	4.26
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Haro Gefersa	Haro Gefersa 1	2018_2019	10.12
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Haro Gefersa	Haro Gefersa 2	2018_2019	13.11
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Busi	Kile	2018_2019	5.05
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Haro Gefersa	Hora Gafarsa 3	2018_2019	18.42
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Gema Gameda	Isoo	2018_2019	2.03
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Abalo Bota	Kabi	2018_2019	5.63
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Haro Tore	Karkaro	2018_2019	4.36
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Sidisa	Gnati	2018_2019	4.15
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Sabo	Taba Booke	2018_2019	6.37
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Gepha	Taba Cote	2018_2019	10.86
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Tarkanfata	Shimal toke Chafe	2018_2019	9.50
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Birkicha	Taba koyam	2019_2020	2.15
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kaba	Abono	2019_2020	5.78
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Markafo	Arabu	2019_2020	4.25
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Baha Biftu	Baha Biftu 01	2019_2020	1.58
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Gixo	Kersa	2019_2020	8.89
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Sema Seka	Dibabi	2019_2020	4.31
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	A/Gabicha	Alife	2019_2020	4.04
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Asendabo Alam	Yadi 1	2019_2020	4.70

Gana					
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Boreta	Genji	2019_2020	10.72
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Asenabo Alemgana	Yadi 2	2019_2020	4.11
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Dire Misoma	Gafarsa 3ffaa	2019_2020	45.50
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Asandabo chora	Koye	2019_2020	10.42
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Chelo	Chelo	2019_2020	5.47
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Baha Biftu	Goro	2019_2020	4.82
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Yabela	Yabela 2	2019_2020	7.48
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Edo	Odo	2019_2020	3.45
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Ilke Kerero	Ilke Kerero	2019_2020	3.29
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Gube Kaba	Gube Kaba	2019_2020	15.29
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Loko	Tunjo	2019_2020	13.72
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lalisa Kone	Guduru	2019_2020	3.04
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Alife Gobicho	Koye	2019_2020	3.85
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Sidisa	Tururtu	2019_2020	4.37
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Jigan	Jigan 01	2019_2020	5.15
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Jigan	Haro	2019_2020	15.69
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Hurufa	Kolo	2019_2020	4.10
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Wachale Fato	Barite	2019_2020	3.30
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lalo Sito	Gube	2019_2020	7.15
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Haro Gafare	Haro Gafare	2019_2020	3.83
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Yabala	Yabala 1	2019_2020	5.84
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lalisa Kone	Kusaye	2019_2020	3.08
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Dhaye	Amaya	2019_2020	5.41
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Gepa	Gepa	2019_2020	5.17
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Sobo	Kumbi	2019_2020	8.14
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Sobo	Sobo /Dacha Kesi	2019_2020	3.32
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Yembero	Yembero/Cule	2019_2020	4.81
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Digaja	Gambayi	2019_2020	2.11
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Mirga_Mute	Mute	2019_2020	1.92
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Lilo	kare	2019_2020	2.10
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Gabina	Gabina	2019_2020	21.05
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Cafe Magartu	Tulu Daga	2019_2020	6.89
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Merga Mute	Dibisa	2019_2020	3.61
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Gube Kaba	Gube1	2019_2020	2.77
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Shunka	Chana	2019_2020	1.93
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Dara	Dara	2019_2020	3.04
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Xako	Gare Arabu	2019_2020	6.09
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lilo sato	Sato	2019_2020	1.86
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Didesa	Burka	2019_2020	8.16
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Mine	Sokore	2019_2020	4.36
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Asandabo Chora	Siso	2019_2020	1.71
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Masara	Buyina	2019_2020	7.84

Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Yembero	Gasare	2019_2020	4.53
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Bebecho	Gare Abdu	2019_2020	5.47
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kersa Yasin	Agama	2019_2020	5.60
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lilo Sito	Lilo	2019_2020	4.13
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Wachale Fato	Dodota	2019_2020	3.55
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Dungo	Dugo	2019_2020	2.28
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Saso	Gasare/Sida	2019_2020	2.33
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Goro	Dule	2019_2020	1.12
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Shunka	Taba Foda	2019_2020	2.43
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Bildima Gobecha	Bildima	2020_2021	14.97
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Chomen Bareda	Bareda	2020_2021	2.72
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Kone town	Lalisa	2020_2021	1.53
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Mirga Muxe	Babo	2020_2021	3.63
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Odo	Abaro	2020_2021	2.38
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Teba Chabali	Goru	2020_2021	3.39
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Cheman Bareda	Bareda 3	2020_2021	5.51
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Cheman Bareda	Bareda1	2020_2021	2.41
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Cheman Bareda	Gito	2020_2021	2.03
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Abu Kombolcha	Gudane	2020_2021	7.18
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Chora Konobo	Taba Chora	2020_2021	2.33
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Togo Gatama	Togo	2020_2021	2.43
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kaba	Kokori	2020_2021	1.73
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Odo	Sarte	2020_2021	1.92
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Baha Biftu	Biftu2	2020_2021	20.37
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Baha Biftu	Biftu1	2020_2021	3.33
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Haro Tore	Fotogo	2020_2021	7.90
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Baha Biftu	Hakabas	2020_2021	7.62
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Gesho	Taba Saso	2020_2021	19.20
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Mirgisa	Mirgisa1	2020_2021	2.08
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Itana Zuria	2020_2021	3.35
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Chaman Bareda	Folxe	2020_2021	8.17
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Inayi Gamoji	Adare2	2020_2021	4.78
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Aba Kura	2020_2021	2.57
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Gorpo Dide	Agalecho(RA)	2020_2021	3.83
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kitawo	Taba Omo	2020_2021	4.12
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gatama	Chora	2020_2021	2.46
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gabito	Gadara	2020_2021	2.07
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Chalo	Gube	2020_2021	5.40
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kaba	Konora	2020_2021	2.14
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Chalo	Sodome Late	2020_2021	2.49
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Toba kala	Dashe	2020_2021	2.19
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Gole Maya	Ebicho	2020_2021	8.75
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Bido Doma	Wami	2020_2021	8.37

Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Mine Koba	Finfine	2020_2021	5.44
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Chona	Kurucha	2020_2021	3.20
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	BahaBiftu	Biftu3(RA)	2020_2021	13.32
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Yabela	Laga sori	2020_2021	9.65
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Chamen Bareda	Yangiras	2020_2021	3.56
		Asandabo			
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Alemgemna	Dangiwaj	2020_2021	1.51
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Doriya Jiren	Doyicha	2020_2021	4.69
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Gkaba	Kochori RA	2020_2021	10.94
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Yanfa	Yanfa	2020_2021	1.53
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Koba kala	Komo	2020_2021	2.34
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kitawo	Daremu	2020_2021	2.15
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Sineso	Dimtu	2020_2021	1.89
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gatama	Gadara2	2020_2021	4.81
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Boreta	Guracho	2020_2021	2.17
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Rasa	Ilike	2020_2021	2.59
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Yanfa	Mole	2020_2021	0.95
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Sineso	Taba Sarbo	2020_2021	13.44
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Sineso	Talko	2020_2021	1.50
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Gabina	Taba Gabina RA	2020_2021	5.96
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lalisa Kone	Guduru RA	2020_2021	2.41
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Mirato	Taba Mirato	2020_2021	2.10
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Chaman	Taba Chaman	2020_2021	3.10
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Yembro	Jarso	2020_2021	3.67
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Baha Biftu	Duki	2020_2021	10.50
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kitawo	Gaje	2020_2021	3.13
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Dalo	Dalo	2020_2021	3.81
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Burka Baraka	Ifa Boru 1	2020_2021	4.33
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Burka Baraka	Ifa Boru 2	2020_2021	6.80
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Wuchale Fato	Masarat	2020_2021	2.25
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Aniyo Gamoji	Adare 1	2020_2021	1.81
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Camman Bareda	Mirgisa 2	2020_2021	3.73
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Coora Kanabo	Obi	2020_2021	4.39
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Liilo Sasto	Marbet	2020_2021	3.15
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Camman Bareda	Bareda 2	2020_2021	3.48
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Camman Bareda	Gumo	2020_2021	2.99
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Gibe	Kocho	2020_2021	0.80
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Haro Tore	Tore	2019_2020	5.83
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Abola Sota	Haro	2019_2020	1.74
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Wuchale Fato	Bungul	2020_2021	4.58
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Alife Gobicho	Lao	2020_2021	3.95
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Bido Jiren	Tobe	2019_2020	1.92
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Qixawo	Lomota	2021_2022	7.51

Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Xaqqoo	Nyare	2021_2022	1.61
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Shunka	Chiro	2021_2022	5.54
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kodo	Darimu	2021_2022	4.51
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Yanfa	Dalo Chafe	2021_2022	3.12
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Dara Sidan	Kalo	2021_2022	12.08
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gubitoo	Gube Ba Ḥí	2021_2022	1.73
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Dalo	Kalo Gute	2021_2022	2.62
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gubbito	Sato	2021_2022	2.84
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Dalo	Gute	2021_2022	1.62
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Togoo Gatama	Lafa Dama	2021_2022	2.46
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gubito	Suphe	2021_2022	1.86
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gatama	Taba Agaya	2021_2022	5.36
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Yanfa	Santa	2021_2022	2.12
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Dalo	Mado	2021_2022	1.71
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Gatama	Ejersa	2021_2022	2.78
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Kaba	Afali	2021_2022	1.93
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lilo saxo	Lilo2	2021_2022	2.22
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lalisa Kone	Baye2	2021_2022	7.70
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lalisa Kone	Baye1	2021_2022	1.68
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Lilo Sato	Bushe	2021_2022	6.96
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Temo Dheko	Temo	2021_2022	3.16
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Cheman	Urgo	2021_2022	2.94
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Darge	2021_2022	3.40
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Chaman Bareda	Dubana	2021_2022	3.01
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Haro	2021_2022	4.00
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Ilike Keraro	Shoboka	2021_2022	1.96
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Dabana Daru	Disinir	2021_2022	3.13
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Malo	Dabaso	2021_2022	5.55
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Geshe	Aruna	2021_2022	3.51
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	Busi	Manjalato	2021_2022	6.94
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Hurufa	Gela	2021_2022	8.91
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Jisa	Aba Dubis	2021_2022	7.33
Buno Bedelle	Gechi	Mine Koba	Ababu 11	2021_2022	2.22
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Damaksa	Damaka	2021_2022	6.26
Buno Bedelle	Chawaka	Mirgisa	Mirgisa(RA)	2021_2022	3.31
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Dikay Guduru	Guduru	2021_2022	4.10
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Togo Gatama	Gube Dima	2021_2022	4.26
Buno Bedelle	Borecha	Bobacho	Zeenuu	2021_2022	2.80
Buno Bedelle	Didesa		Obe	2021_2022	3.90
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Temo Dheko	Murkuti	2021_2022	4.61
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	lalistu	lalistu	2021_2022	4.07
Buno Bedelle	Didesa	OGO	Kersa	2021_2022	3.71
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Ilike kararo	Kararo1	2021_2022	3.20

Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Ilike kararo	Kararo2	2021_2022	4.86
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Dooranii Teba	Teba	2021_2022	4.91
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	odo	Haroo	2021_2022	5.72
Buno Bedelle	Bedele	Daabana Daru	Suruba	2021_2022	4.19
Buno Bedelle	Dideda	Haro	Garasa	2021_2022	3.99
Buno Bedelle	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Abba laga	2021_2022	6.16
Borena	Arero	Meta Gefersa	Olla Diribo	2018_2019	68.98
Borena	Arero	Haro Dimtu	Bulti Jaldesa	2018_2019	141.58
Borena	Yaballo	Darito	Darito	2019_2020	91.66
Borena	Dire	Konsi	Konsi	2019_2020	78.42
Borena	Gomole	Dase Gora	Dira Haro Guyesa	2020_2021	79.26
Borena	Taltale	Kela	Kela	2020_2021	28.40
Borena	Eloye	Idi Ale	Alaka	2020_2021	116.39
Borena	Yaballo	Dharito	Kulalo	2020_2021	51.79
Borena	Yaballo	Colkasa	Colkasa	2020_2021	55.12
Borena	Dire	Dida Jarsa	Mudi	2020_2021	53.85
Borena	Taltale	Hatuse	Hatuse	2020_2021	13.64
Borena	Taltale	Bele Dembi	Milami	2020_2021	11.41
Borena	Dire	Hododa	Samaro	2020_2021	21.87
Borena	Gomole	Buya	Haro Dimtu	2020_2021	38.93
Borena	Gomole	Surupha Badiya	Haro Dima	2021_2022	19.36
Guji	Wadera	Sekora Harete	Midhidi	2018_2019	6.07
Guji	Adola Rede	Shakiso Boke	Gara Barko	2018_2019	109.43
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Didola	Adadi Gurachaa	2018_2019	9.83
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Qorba	Dugda Bala	2018_2019	8.05
Guji	Girja	Xuuxa maaxaa	Lalaba	2018_2019	2.01
Guji	Girja	xuuxa maxaa	Sababa 2	2018_2019	3.49
Guji	Girja	Xuuxa maaxaa	Sababa 3	2018_2019	27.48
Guji	Wadera	Kune Ula Ulo	Ula Ulo	2018_2019	9.16
Guji	Wadera	Sekora Harete	Maskida	2018_2019	4.13
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Jirmi Titi	Dire	2018_2019	2.61
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Welebo	Chiga	2018_2019	3.59
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Hangad	Hangadi School Ebisha (Mansit School)	2018_2019	3.05
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Taro Badiya	School)	2018_2019	3.23
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Dambi Udo	Okolu	2018_2019	5.84
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Diba Bate	Dugda Sorsa	2018_2019	12.31
Guji	Adola Rede	Dugda Goromsa	Gara Robale	2019_2020	104.62
Guji	Girja	Haranfema Debisa	Laga jabi	2019_2020	93.89
Guji	Goro Dola	Sakora Diriba	Haro Udesa	2019_2020	11.47
Guji	Goro Dola	Wato	Koba Mura	2019_2020	49.46
Guji	Wadera	Danisa Horsete	Odola Ababira	2019_2020	6.73
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Hangadi	Daka Hangadi	2019_2020	45.10

Guji	Odo Shakiso	Suke Kuto	Gare Atila	2019_2020	16.32
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Hangadi	Nore	2019_2020	1.44
Guji	Adola Rede	Beloya	Gotu Bukisa	2019_2020	27.41
Guji	Goro Dola	Guduba Bururi	Hadha Kabessa	2019_2020	11.53
Guji	Adola Rede	Maleka	Dumeso	2019_2020	9.06
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Denbe Udo	Dida bala	2020_2021	4.33
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Denbe Udo	Sodu	2020_2021	6.83
Guji	Goro Dola	Mucho	Adadi Hargagessa	2020_2021	19.39
Guji	Girja	Kebenawa Dima	Gugufe	2020_2021	21.59
Guji	Adola Rede	Kilitu Sorsa	Kuduba	2020_2021	14.72
Guji	Goro Dola	Nura Humba	Kurkuru	2020_2021	11.86
Guji	Goro Dola	Nura Humba	Kambe	2020_2021	12.87
Guji	Goro Dola	Gofe Yambo	Kokaye	2020_2021	30.61
Guji	Adola Rede	Oda Buta	Bakicha	2020_2021	7.59
Guji	Goro Dola	Nura Humba	Hara bala	2020_2021	5.73
Guji	Adola Rede	Orene	Debeka	2020_2021	5.50
Guji	Girja	Aranfema kelina	Denbe(RA)	2020_2021	2.82
Guji	Adola Rede	Orone	Ressa RA	2020_2021	23.09
Guji	Girja	Aranfema Kelina	HaroRA	2020_2021	1.67
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Udo Hadama	Dida chalalaka	2020_2021	10.48
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Diba bate	Sodu RA	2020_2021	8.93
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Diba bate	Sodu RA v	2020_2021	8.93
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Korba	Bukisa1	2021_2022	1.59
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Korba	Bukisa2	2021_2022	0.43
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Korba	Bukisa3	2021_2022	4.33
Guji	Odo Shakiso	Dhiba Bate	Adadi RA	2021_2022	4.53
Guji	Goro Dola	Sirba	Badesa	2021_2022	3.66
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Sirira	2018_2019	8.40
Guji	Bore	Gutu Reji	Maride	2018_2019	8.88
Guji	Ana Sora	Robale Dabye	Filiye 1	2018_2019	12.46
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bura Jaro	Ula Bodara	2018_2019	3.52
Guji	Haro Walabu	Burkitu Marmara	Kulule	2018_2019	3.81
Guji	Haro Walabu	Harsu Mermara	Waro	2018_2019	7.94
Guji	Ana Sora	Boltu Gerisa	Koba Boltu	2018_2019	13.61
Guji	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Abeba Hobone	Facha	2018_2019	9.57
Guji	Uraga	Suke Werekata	Boda	2018_2019	9.41
Guji		Harsu Suke			
Guji	Uraga	Kudansa	Tuta	2018_2019	19.70
Guji	Bore	Beleki Baya	Beleki	2018_2019	10.11
Guji	Haro Walabu	Ogo Bagne	Arda Bala	2018_2019	4.85
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Mudi	Dogo Jaro	2018_2019	21.79
Guji	Haro Walabu	Wate Musuka	Bongiti(Raro1)	2019_2020	2.94

Guji	Haro Walabu	Oggo Bagne	Damu	2019_2020	3.76
Guji	Haro Walabu	Gora Borowa	Duda Dugo 1	2019_2020	4.65
Guji	Haro Walabu	Gora Borowa	Duda Dugo 2	2019_2020	2.17
Guji	Ana Sora	Bube Korsa	Bube 2	2019_2020	3.44
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Muri 1	2019_2020	2.89
Guji	Ana Sora	Bube Korsa	Bube 1	2019_2020	4.22
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Muri 2	2019_2020	3.72
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Muri 3	2019_2020	2.56
Guji	Bore	Litu Geda	Buche	2019_2020	15.50
Guji	Bore	Gutu Reji	Okolu	2019_2020	2.21
Guji	Bore	Wate Borate	Kore	2019_2020	9.82
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Wacho Sololo	Midaga	2019_2020	3.59
Guji	Uraga	Suke Kudansa	Tuta Chita 2	2019_2020	26.46
Guji	Ana Sora	Koticha Kubuli	Bute	2019_2020	2.04
Guji	Bore	Gutu Reji	Malaya	2019_2020	3.42
Guji	Bore	Gonbiso Dibisa	Yudo	2019_2020	12.62
Guji	Bore	Ano Kerensa	Galalcha	2019_2020	12.08
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Mudi	Egora2	2019_2020	4.77
Guji	Haro Walabu	Hurufa Dago	Biyicha	2019_2020	1.99
Guji	Bore	Dabo gongoma	Ciga	2019_2020	13.11
Guji	Bore	Anowate	Bukisa	2019_2020	5.86
Guji	Bore	Gutu Reji	Haro	2019_2020	3.47
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bura Jarso	Gutale (Kole Jaro1)	2019_2020	5.34
Guji	Haro Walabu	Wate Musaka	Raro 2	2019_2020	3.21
Guji	Ana Sora	Anole Wadamo	Jeka	2019_2020	9.90
Guji	Ana Sora	Bube Korsa	Bobu Kote	2019_2020	2.02
Guji	Haro Walabu	B_Jarso	Jaro 2	2019_2020	1.83
Guji	Haro Walabu	H_Marmara	Malka Kilkila	2019_2020	3.20
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bucase Marmara	Bucase Ano	2019_2020	2.32
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bucase Marmara	Bucase muri	2019_2020	4.87
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Shute	Buliye	2019_2020	1.83
Guji	Haro Walabu	Burkitu	Badeyi	2019_2020	1.84
Guji	Haro Walabu	Hamacho Dogicha	Bore	2019_2020	5.38
Guji	Ana Sora	Woma Shela	Arda Bursa (Dela)	2019_2020	2.79
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Waco Sololo	Giritu	2019_2020	2.31
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Mudi	Golja	2019_2020	2.60
Guji	Haro Walabu	Ilale Dango	Dango	2019_2020	1.79
Guji	Ana Sora	Robale Dabaye	Filiye 2	2019_2020	6.42
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Mudi	Egora 1	2019_2020	3.97
Guji	Ana Sora	Galasho Gajaba	Sombe2	2020_2021	5.21
Guji	Ana Sora	Galasho Gajaba	Sombe 1	2020_2021	6.37

Guji	Bore	Garbicho Guticha	Dako Hache	2020_2021	5.11
Guji	Bore	Suke Lafto	Togisa	2020_2021	7.11
Guji	Bore	Watiko Shuna	Haro Ejersa	2020_2021	7.73
Guji	Haro Walabu	Harsu Marmara	Tibiro	2020_2021	5.28
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bura Jaro	Golja	2020_2021	5.49
Guji	Ana Sora	Mudihora	Jigessa	2020_2021	23.69
Guji	Bore	Tatessa Deneba	Malka Dama	2020_2021	4.02
Guji	Bore	Watiko Shuna	Gilosa1	2020_2021	9.73
Guji	Ana Sora	Boltu Girisa	Unta 2nd	2020_2021	6.28
Guji	Ana Sora	Boltu Girisa	Unta1st	2020_2021	5.32
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bura Jaro	Edara	2020_2021	2.44
Guji	Haro Walabu	Bura Jaro	Melka Eba	2020_2021	3.72
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Sheto	Egora Bonditi	2020_2021	8.29
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Adadi (RA)	2020_2021	3.60
Guji	Haro Walabu	Goro Borowa	Arda Kore	2020_2021	3.92
Guji	Haro Walabu	Ogobagne	Mudiborowa	2020_2021	3.79
Guji	Ana Sora	Raya Boda	Kulo	2020_2021	1.87
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Shato	Koba Korma	2020_2021	2.19
Guji	Ana Sora	Kuku Salato	Guri	2020_2021	16.30
Guji	Ana Sora	Kuku Salato	Salato	2020_2021	2.23
Guji	Bore	Suta Gindisa	Dogo	2020_2021	3.09
Guji	Bore	Jarota Walena	Shofe	2020_2021	2.19
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Sirira	2020_2021	8.61
Guji	Haro Walabu	Goro Borowa	Bonditi	2020_2021	3.00
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Mudi	Heto Galma	2020_2021	2.15
Guji	Bore	Watiko Shuna	Gilosa 2 (pooled)	2020_2021	2.96
Guji	Bore	Haro Milki	Chuluke (pooles_	2020_2021	2.07
Guji	Bore	Furfursa Kalacha	Furfursa Mararo	2020_2021	2.12
		Arda Jila Me'e			
Guji	Boko	Kilenso Babicho	Dugda Dera	2020_2021	6.67
Guji	Bore	Tatesa Hancule	Lugo	2020_2021	3.09
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Dibisa	Kanchacha	2020_2021	5.75
Guji	Bore	Litu Goda	Chalchale	2020_2021	9.38
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Koche	2020_2021	2.68
Guji	Bore	Anowate	Bochessa	2020_2021	2.78
Guji	Haro Walabu	Wate Musaka	Bolo	2020_2021	6.20
Guji	Haro Walabu	Hurufa Kochisa	Tule	2020_2021	23.45
Guji	Haro Walabu	Udesa Shato	Busa Riphesa RA	2020_2021	3.17
Guji	Haro Walabu	Harsu Marmara	Sodu Gutale RA	2020_2021	4.05
Guji	Haro Walabu	Burkitu Musaka	Musaka RA	2020_2021	9.83
Guji	Haro Walabu	Harsu Marmara	Gutale	2020_2021	1.30
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Debisa	2020_2021	4.90
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Guduba	2021_2022	5.53

Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Holota	2021_2022	1.75
Guji	Bore	Haro Milki	Dugda Gedo	2021_2022	3.00
Guji	Bore	Suke Lafto	Lafto Togisa	2021_2022	4.52
Guji	Ana Sora	Sa ፊ-- Chichu	Sa ፊ--	2021_2022	4.36
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Yudo_1	2021_2022	1.50
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Yudo_2	2021_2022	2.50
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa3	Yudo_3	2021_2022	2.16
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Yudo_4	2021_2022	2.92
Guji	Bore	Muri Murato	Koba Eba	2021_2022	2.35
Guji	Bore	Lito Goda	Chalchale	2021_2022	1.69
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Tala	2021_2022	2.27
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Tala2	2021_2022	2.20
Guji	Bore	Gombiso Debisa	Tala3	2021_2022	2.61
Guji	Bore	Songo Baricha	Bidoka	2021_2022	6.92
Guji	Bore	Songo Baricha	Bidika	2021_2022	4.25
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Sama Hindhale	Bo'e Bolesa 1st	2021_2022	4.25
Guji	Haro Walabu	Hurufa Dango	Aladicha	2021_2022	5.11
Guji	Haro Walabu	Homacho Dongicha	Santariyaa	2021_2022	3.04
Guji	Haro Walabu	Homacho dongicha	Dagala Homacho	2021_2022	12.05
Guji	Haro Walabu	Harsu Marmara	Harsu sodu	2021_2022	2.00
Guji	Bore	Suke Lafo	Lafto Togisa RA	2021_2022	3.41
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Ababa Onkora	Daka dala	2021_2022	2.20
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Gidicho Chabi	Malka Chabi	2021_2022	1.27
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Ababa Onkora	Sodu	2021_2022	3.70
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Ababa Hobone	Birbirsa Roba	2021_2022	2.96
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Melka Dimtu	Koba Gudo	2021_2022	1.77
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Sama Hindhale	Bo'e Boles	2021_2022	2.07
	Arda Jila Me'e				
Guji	Boko	Sama Hindhale	Bo'e Boles2	2021_2022	1.95
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kolba Kobolo	Tobo 01	2017_2018	11.05
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kolba Kobolo	Tobo 02	2017_2018	5.03
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kolba Kobolo	Gudu	2017_2018	8.20
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Bolo Botor	Botor	2017_2018	10.70
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Ulmaya Aba Galmo	Adure	2017_2018	7.53
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Debeso Ciracha	Aba Necha	2017_2018	8.68
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Dabaso Ciracha	Chiracha	2017_2018	8.21
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	GUDETUHERO	Gudatu Haro	2018_2019	8.91

West Wollega	Nole Kaba	HEROCHORQA	Haro Choroka	2018_2019	7.55
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	HEROTUMSA	Haro Tumsa	2018_2019	10.74
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Guto Dedebe	Aba Itaya	2018_2019	6.20
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Debeso Cherecha	Dale	2018_2019	4.97
			Gecha Abbaa		
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gecha Abamura	Murraa(Kake)	2018_2019	6.11
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Gudatu Haro	Gudatu Har	2018_2019	1.79
West Wollega	Homa	Ware	Ware	2019_2020	2.71
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Dale Sayo	Sopho/Dale	2019_2020	10.61
West Wollega	Gimbi	Chuta Gechi	Tulu chuta	2019_2020	10.89
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kolba Kobolo	Didibe	2019_2020	2.68
West Wollega	Gimbi	Jogir	Haro1	2019_2020	5.79
West Wollega	Gimbi	Jogir	Haro2	2019_2020	7.61
West Wollega	Gimbi	Wara Seyo	Heto	2019_2020	2.64
West Wollega	Haru	Chegeli Kombolcha	Tulu Boro	2019_2020	3.17
West Wollega	Haru	Sadale	Sadale	2019_2020	4.28
West Wollega	Haru	Diri	Kake	2019_2020	7.39
West Wollega	Haru	Kombolcha Yonge	Solan(RA)	2019_2020	9.46
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Suge Genji	2019_2020	1.48
West Wollega	Gimbi	Bikiltu Tokuma	Seda Roro	2019_2020	1.86
West Wollega	Homa	Homa Giorgis	Tulu Ano	2019_2020	1.93
West Wollega	Homa	Bundayo dangi	Ungama	2019_2020	2.69
West Wollega	Homa	A/Arsema	Namo	2019_2020	2.59
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Qltu Tobe	Shuko	2019_2020	6.95
West Wollega	Haru	Genet Abo	Argo	2019_2020	7.95
West Wollega	Homa	siba Charo	Gara Dagala	2019_2020	1.92
West Wollega	Homa	Homa Birbir	Sato	2019_2020	3.70
West Wollega	Homa	Sotallo Kebele	Kalicha	2019_2020	1.94
West Wollega	Haru	Kombolcha Yonge	Around school	2019_2020	5.89
West Wollega	Gimbi	Wara Seyo	Malke	2019_2020	1.98
West Wollega	Gimbi	Tokuma	Dire Sombo/Abosi	2019_2020	9.43
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Alito Gatiro	Karo	2019_2020	6.51
West Wollega	Haru	Dogi Adare	Gara Dobi 1	2019_2020	2.10
West Wollega	Homa	Homa Birbir	Aba Gune 1ffa	2019_2020	2.96
West Wollega	Homa	Siba Eyasus	Belam 1ffa	2019_2020	2.47
West Wollega	Homa	Siba Eyesus	Belam 2ffa	2019_2020	2.11
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Suge Genji (Edited)	2019_2020	3.90
West Wollega	Homa	Hoam Birbir	Gune 2ffa	2019_2020	2.86
West Wollega	Gimbi	01	Fida Janko	2019_2020	3.13
West Wollega	Gimbi	Chuta Gochi	kache	2019_2020	0.56
West Wollega	Gimbi	Inango Dambali	Suki Waga	2019_2020	1.83
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Sombo	2019_2020	2.78
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Kersa	2019_2020	3.43

West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudetu debeso	Buri	2019_2020	4.68
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kiltu kenchere	Alaltu	2019_2020	4.97
West Wollega	Homa	Siba Charo	Muleta	2019_2020	3.29
West Wollega	Homa	Bondayo Dangle	Lalistu Birbir	2019_2020	8.96
West Wollega	Homa	Homa Giorgis	Jate	2019_2020	4.04
West Wollega	Homa	Siba Charo	Aba Galat	2019_2020	1.06
West Wollega	Haru	Dobi Gele	Gara Dobi 2	2019_2020	3.65
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Felfeli Gelan	Bayimo	2019_2020	3.17
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Oda Lali	Banti Kose	2019_2020	3.15
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Adiya Suphe	Akuku	2019_2020	2.96
West Wollega	Homa	Siba yesus	Gafare Bolale	2019_2020	1.33
West Wollega	Gimbi	Wara Sayo	Simile	2019_2020	2.73
West Wollega	Gimbi	Chuta Gochi	Gelel	2019_2020	2.64
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Loya Site	2019_2020	3.22
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Ursa	2019_2020	3.47
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Gudatu Haro	Sadale 2nd	2019_2020	2.60
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Aba Bobo	2019_2020	5.67
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Aba Gubo	2019_2020	1.35
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Tulu Yubdo	2019_2020	10.03
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Kiltu Tobe	Aba Shone	2019_2020	4.65
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Tumsa	Bambasi	2019_2020	7.18
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroke	Bechero 6th	2019_2020	3.96
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Irfu	2019_2020	8.70
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Karkaro	2019_2020	10.75
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Korse	2019_2020	2.07
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Haro Anani	Gundeyo	2019_2020	2.24
West Wollega	Haru	Alebanta	Akuku	2019_2020	2.12
West Wollega	Haru	Budi	Fayisa	2019_2020	2.17
West Wollega	Haru	Chonge	Wara Jawi	2019_2020	2.01
West Wollega	Haru	Golja Halata	Kalicha	2019_2020	3.07
West Wollega	Homa	Siba Yesus	Laga Bochosi	2019_2020	3.14
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gecha Aba Mura	Dede	2019_2020	1.42
West Wollega	Haru	Diri	Diri Kake2	2020_2021	1.16
West Wollega	Haru	Diri	Diri Kake1	2020_2021	1.95
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Dakibo Bururi	Taba Bataskana	2020_2021	3.52
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudatu Debeso	Use	2020_2021	2.02
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudetiu Debeso	Aba Lubu	2020_2021	5.93
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Gaba Robi	Nunu1	2020_2021	8.22
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Gaba Robi	Nunu2	2020_2021	13.35
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Gaba Robi	Dire Sida	2020_2021	8.47
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Gaba Robi	Dire Guda RA	2020_2021	1.43
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Alaku Dembi	Sirba	2020_2021	3.61
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Daye Beda	Kure	2020_2021	2.56

West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Choroka	Figa	2020_2021	6.09
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Imani	2020_2021	3.42
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Adiya Suphe	Chore Bendi	2020_2021	1.76
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Konto Mugito	Ilike2	2020_2021	3.32
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Bolo Botoro	Bate	2020_2021	3.46
West Wollega	Gimbi	Chuta Kaki	Aba Moga	2020_2021	1.81
West Wollega	Haru	Wara Baro	Haro	2020_2021	4.70
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Kiltu Tobe	Dede	2020_2021	4.14
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Dakibo Bururi	Jalta	2020_2021	4.90
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Daye Dobi	Mato	2020_2021	2.70
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Ulma Aba Galmo	Teji2nd	2020_2021	2.57
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kire sabo	Bondawo	2020_2021	2.07
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudatu dabaso	Nyaha	2020_2021	3.96
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Guto Didibe	Sororo	2020_2021	5.34
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kontomi Guto	Unkuse	2020_2021	2.17
West Wollega	Haru	Kom bolcha Yonge	Yadesa(RA)	2020_2021	1.88
West Wollega	Haru	Diri	Kaki3	2020_2021	2.86
West Wollega	Haru	Diri	Kaki1	2020_2021	8.63
West Wollega	Haru	Alebanta	Dire Walda	2020_2021	2.32
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudatu Dabaso	Dugda bera	2020_2021	1.42
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Laga Hora	2020_2021	5.88
West Wollega	Gimbi	Chuta Gochi	Canteri(RA)	2020_2021	6.96
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Bone Mayibasi	2020_2021	2.70
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Oda	Dumbuche	2020_2021	1.51
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Goget	Alito	2020_2021	3.82
West Wollega	Haru	Diri	Kake4th	2020_2021	4.19
West Wollega	Gimbi	Malka Gasi	Mura(RA)	2020_2021	12.92
West Wollega	Gimbi	Malka Gasi	Wase Amaya(RA)	2020_2021	10.60
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Alito bedasa	DidibE	2020_2021	6.83
West Wollega	Gimbi	Wara Sayo	Yebo	2020_2021	2.46
West Wollega	Haru	Budi	Fayisa RA	2020_2021	4.58
West Wollega	Gimbi	Gimbi Town	Genja 2RAA	2020_2021	0.82
West Wollega	Haru	Kabi	Gareru	2021_2022	3.47
West Wollega	Gimbi	Aba Sena	Aba Sena	2021_2022	6.02
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Ada Korka	2021_2022	4.34
West Wollega	Haru	Diri Toli	Bondawo14	2021_2022	2.23
West Wollega	Haru	Guracha Ujumo	Gare Bora	2021_2022	1.90
West Wollega	Haru	Gadi	Kabir	2021_2022	1.67
West Wollega	Haru	Ganati Abo	Kido Goro	2021_2022	5.40
West Wollega	Haru	Mone Aco	Tulu Ebicha	2021_2022	2.57
West Wollega	Haru	Chalagili	Chagili Kombolcha	2021_2022	5.99
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Kiltu Tobe	Banga	2021_2022	1.70
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Roob Gebeya	Aba Gole	2021_2022	15.51

West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Debeso Chiracha	Gunjo	2021_2022	1.19
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudatu Debeso	Kara	2021_2022	10.97
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudatu Debeso	Aba Kuacho	2021_2022	3.67
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kolba Kobolo	Biche	2021_2022	2.45
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Chirecha	Bildima	2021_2022	1.31
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Debeso Chiracha	Chirecha2	2021_2022	1.33
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Gudatu Debeso	Dhoke Morke	2021_2022	2.86
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Kolba Kobolo	Segele	2021_2022	2.67
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Gure RA	2021_2022	10.33
West Wollega	Haru	Chonge	Dicha	2021_2022	8.49
West Wollega	Haru	Kaki Adare	Haru Kake	2021_2022	6.93
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Korka 3rd	2021_2022	1.32
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Ula Mura	2021_2022	1.23
West Wollega	Gimbi	Lalo Choli	Korka2nd(RA)	2021_2022	17.66
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Kaki Adare	Agabas Fido	2021_2022	9.75
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Ifa Waraksa	Alga Dogi	2021_2022	2.67
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Daye Gobi	Daga Lencha	2021_2022	2.66
West Wollega	Haru	Kaki Adare	Ula Tirigni	2021_2022	5.26
West Wollega	Haru	Kabi	Gareru	2021_2022	3.19
West Wollega	Gimbi	Bikiltu Tokuma	Inango 1st	2021_2022	3.14
West Wollega	Sayo Nole	Debeso Chiracha	Sharo	2021_2022	1.88
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Daye Dobi	Aba Sige	2021_2022	1.99
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Haro Chorka	Haro	2021_2022	1.91
West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Daye Dobi	Lemena	2021_2022	0.98
West Wollega	Gimbi	Melka Gasi	Suge Genji2nd Nono Tulu	2021_2022	3.28
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Gaba Jimata	Korbessa	2019_2020	1.96
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Lalise Gudina	Ebicha siyane	2019_2020	2.34
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Gaba Jimata	Jale	2019_2020	2.05
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Gaba Jimata	Dongi Jale	2019_2020	2.34
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Gaba Jimata	Hawi	2019_2020	2.44
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Ejere	Digo	2019_2020	1.72
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Ejere	Kakaro	2019_2020	2.28
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Andode Dicho	Teso Biru	2019_2020	5.10
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Ejere	Golobo	2019_2020	4.57
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Konoji	Kacho Aba Kulo	2019_2020	5.19
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Sirba Wadessa	Anfare	2019_2020	2.17
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Sirba Wadessa	Wadessa	2019_2020	2.00
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Arele waja	Ona Arabi	2019_2020	2.64
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	H/Ansara	Bildime	2019_2020	24.62
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Karsa Arbukane	Kiltu_Hurge	2020_2021	3.56
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Kersa	Asto1	2020_2021	1.26
East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Kersa	Asto2	2020_2021	2.26

Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tabo	Taba Kada	2017_2018	25.88
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Baro Sariti	Taba Wangegne	2017_2018	7.62
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tobo	Taba Koda	2018_2019	4.02
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Shenigela	Kumbabe Bereha	2018_2019	5.76
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tabo	Raya	2018_2019	26.18
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Aba Bora	Kedesse	2019_2020	2.39
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tabo	Chibsa	2019_2020	9.36
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Shengela	Shengela	2019_2020	2.80
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tabo	Dale	2019_2020	5.77
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Hambe	Bonja	2019_2020	3.99
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Bero Sariti	Dongoro	2019_2020	3.10
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dilbi	Shafe	2019_2020	2.28
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dilbi	Wayu	2019_2020	2.30
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dulibi	Ginda Bali	2019_2020	2.11
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Digaja	Baka Aba Faro	2020_2021	2.34
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabp Tobo	Tokuma	2020_2021	2.63
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tobo	Shono	2020_2021	1.65
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Elala	Gube Bakare	2020_2021	1.70
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dilbi	Ganji	2020_2021	1.83
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Korbu	Sayo	2020_2021	2.32
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Hawa Gaba	Koda	2020_2021	2.03
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Hawa Yimar	Dabo	2020_2021	3.30
			Kumbabe		
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Shengela	Bereha2(RA)	2020_2021	4.67
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dalkesa	Lalisa	2020_2021	2.27
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Degeja	Degeja	2021_2022	1.13
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Dabo Tobo	Kada	2021_2022	2.49
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Degeja	Kodo	2021_2022	1.32
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Degeja	Maya	2021_2022	2.06
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Korbu	Sachani	2021_2022	2.38
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Sese Dekechae	Yabelo	2021_2022	2.62
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Sese dekeche	Yero	2021_2022	0.89
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Aba Goro	Lenden	2021_2022	5.18
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Degeja	Magartu	2021_2022	2.21
Buno Bedelle	Chora	Gefo Degeja	Siso	2021_2022	5.16
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Hana Ifa	Dalati	2017_2018	5.97
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Guri	Haro	2017_2018	6.31
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Emboro	Emboro	2017_2018	9.59
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Mandara	Dagoye	2017_2018	3.55
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Chora Dambi	Chora	2017_2018	9.44
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Mandara	Chari	2018_2019	3.61
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Babo	Unku	2018_2019	4.03
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Meti Dheko	Soni	2018_2019	4.98

Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Wabeko/Afersi	Balo	2018_2019	7.41
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Abu Gobora	Abu Gobora	2018_2019	2.67
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gumgumi	Gumgumi	2018_2019	4.40
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Abuna Gali	Taba Aba Sardo	2018_2019	6.07
			Taba Aba		
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hagayo Bogus	Gemechis	2018_2019	5.02
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Haro Mole	Burka Bekumsa	2018_2019	12.74
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Mogu	Beja	2018_2019	4.28
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Obolona yero	Gobora	2018_2019	7.56
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Uso_sige	Dima	2018_2019	3.49
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Uso_sige	Asendabo	2018_2019	1.78
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	Jajaba	2018_2019	3.29
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	FTC	2018_2019	2.49
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Uche	Becho	2018_2019	6.30
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Uche	Kesi	2018_2019	4.31
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Meti Dheko	Deko	2018_2019	2.61
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Bero	Sekele	2018_2019	3.32
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	Caraye	2018_2019	5.59
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Alge Town	Alge 01	2018_2019	3.04
			Chanco Arami		
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Hana ifa		2019_2020	3.05
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Ouche Dima	samoni	2019_2020	4.53
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Mogu Chokorsa	Chokorsa	2019_2020	5.41
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sibo Genji	Sibo	2019_2020	2.08
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	Aba Faji	2019_2020	4.71
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Haro Gudetu	Churuka	2019_2020	6.00
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sachi Sanbato	Nunu	2019_2020	3.50
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Mogu Chokorsa	Sige	2019_2020	7.37
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Chalte	Chuli	2019_2020	3.05
			Chanco Gobora		
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gobora		2019_2020	8.99
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gobora	Dero	2019_2020	5.58
			Horiyo		
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gobora		2019_2020	5.29
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gobora	Melka Teso	2019_2020	6.36
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gobora	Tulu Arba	2019_2020	8.57
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sibo Genji	Genji	2019_2020	2.30
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Uche Dima	Samoni	2019_2020	4.53
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Uki Didibe	Kata	2019_2020	6.31
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Tulama	Bola	2019_2020	3.14
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	Yexo	2019_2020	7.90
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Anole Boru	Sole	2019_2020	2.48
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Homi Dima	Karkaro Homi	2019_2020	3.79

Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Babo	Wale	2020_2021	2.05
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Gobara	Gobara (RA)	2020_2021	3.45
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	Gobicho	2020_2021	6.87
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Mogu Chokorsa	Gogeti 1st	2020_2021	2.83
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sanbato	Gijo1st	2020_2021	5.84
Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Sanbato	Gijo2nd(RA)	2020_2021	2.18
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Usosige	Dima	2021_2022	2.71
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Jerkuli	Kawisa	2021_2022	2.30
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sibof Jenji	Suphe	2021_2022	2.97
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sibof Genji	Sendabo	2021_2022	2.63
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sardo Sachi	Diko	2021_2022	3.03
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Gaba Kamisa	Sado	2021_2022	2.77
Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	SibofGenji	Senbeto	2021_2022	1.24
Jimma	Gomma	Odo Adami	Odo Adami	2018_2019	13.20
Jimma	Gumay	Kuda Kufi	Kakaro	2019_2020	4.68
Jimma	Gumay	Efoyachi	Bake Gera	2019_2020	2.19
Jimma	Gumay	Gorbo Dage	Semeta	2019_2020	4.08
Jimma	Gomma	Kilole Kirkir	Taba Urji	2019_2020	6.19
Jimma	Gumay	Kuda Kufi	Shimo	2019_2020	4.24
Jimma	Gomma	Bore Dinsera	Taba Dabiche	2019_2020	10.07
Jimma	Gomma	Dedo Urache	Bake Kilole	2019_2020	14.98
Jimma	Gumay	Kuda Kufi	Galiga'o	2019_2020	9.83
Jimma	Gumay	Efoyachi	Bake Kolo	2019_2020	1.09
Jimma	Gumay	Hawisa Bulo	Taba Golja	2019_2020	3.78
Jimma	Gumay	Hawisa	Taba Abune	2019_2020	2.28
Jimma	Gumay	Gorba Dage	Taba Ginjo	2020_2021	4.14
Jimma	Gomma	Kata Bero	Kata Aba Uma	2019_2020	4.62
Jimma	Gomma	Ganji Ilbu	Sombo	2019_2020	4.01
Jimma	Gomma	Bilado Choche	Urxubo	2019_2020	1.28
Jimma	Gomma	Ganji Ilbu	Managasha	2019_2020	4.05
Jimma	Gomma	Kaso Hixi	Kamise	2020_2021	4.32
Jimma	Gomma	Kaso Hixi	Kolbo	2020_2021	2.70
Jimma	Gomma	Kaso Hixi	Dabu	2020_2021	2.52
Jimma	Gomma	Kilole	Aba Nabso Gito	2020_2021	3.35
Jimma	Gumay	Berrwerenigo	Taba Hurisa	2020_2021	5.61
Jimma	Gomma	Bilado	Coche Kambi	2020_2021	1.87
Jimma	Gomma	Dayikechene	Sibo Urge	2020_2021	6.30
Jimma	Gomma	Bulado Choche	Boloso	2020_2021	1.29
Jimma	Gomma	Bako	Lalisa	2020_2021	1.36
Jimma	Gomma	Dahi	Bojito	2020_2021	11.94
Jimma	Gomma	Dedo Urache	Chami1	2020_2021	1.08
Jimma	Gomma	Dahi	Nano Masi	2020_2021	1.92
Jimma	Gomma	Dahi Kachane	Goro	2020_2021	1.28

Jimma	Gomma	Dahi Kachane	Wachu1	2020_2021	0.50
Jimma	Gomma	Ganji Ilbu	Inerata	2020_2021	0.84
Jimma	Gomma	Kaso Hiti	Bake Kombe	2020_2021	1.89
Jimma	Gomma	Kilole	Bake Bobe	2020_2021	1.43
Jimma	Gomma	Kada Masa	Haro Limu	2020_2021	2.07
Jimma	Gomma	Koye Seja	Kata Aba Gisa	2020_2021	2.14
Jimma	Gomma	Goga Kamise	Charana	2020_2021	2.16
Jimma	Gomma	Chami Chago	Sado	2020_2021	1.42
Jimma	Gomma	Homo Gurude	Mache	2020_2021	3.59
Jimma	Gomma	Meti	kobi warabo	2020_2021	13.75
Jimma	Gomma	Kaso Hiti	Kombe2nd	2020_2021	2.13
Jimma	Gomma	Kadamasa	Boto	2020_2021	1.13
Jimma	Gumay	Gurbo dage	Taba Ginjo	2019_2020	1.90
Jimma	Gumay	Kuda Kufi	Inabro	2020_2021	4.37
Jimma	Gumay	Nago Ido	Gameli	2020_2021	3.65
Jimma	Gumay	Nago Agayo	Bake Nago	2020_2021	2.05
Jimma	Gomma	Sedero Suse	Gege	2020_2021	1.57
Jimma	Gomma	Odo Adami	Nopho	2021_2022	4.34
Jimma	Gomma	Ganji Dalacho	Almaze	2021_2022	11.52
Jimma	Gumay	Efo Yachi	Bake Efo	2021_2022	3.21
Jimma	Gumay	Efo Yachi	Bake Efo2	2021_2022	1.55
Jimma	Gomma	Gobu	Dhibu Aba Nano	2021_2022	4.15
Jimma	Gumay	Nago	Chuge	2021_2022	1.83
Jimma	Gomma	Bulado Choche	Kampi 2nd	2021_2022	2.89
Jimma	Gomma	Goga Kamise	Kata	2021_2022	2.42
Jimma	Gomma	Kaso Hiti	Gephe	2021_2022	3.23
Jimma	Gomma	Kilole	Taba Aba Maraba	2021_2022	2.11
Jimma	Gumay	Kuda Kufi	Iso	2021_2022	0.83
Jimma	Gumay	Kuda Kufi	Sombo	2021_2022	1.19
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Kore Same	Gara Guracha	2017_2018	9.87
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Leka Kobecha	Bake Cita	2017_2018	26.32
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Buko	Gara Buko	2017_2018	7.20
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Ogiyo Jaro	Jaro	2017_2018	14.85
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Ogiyo Jaro	Kaba	2017_2018	19.47
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Jarso Ajabul	Miju	2017_2018	20.51
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonze Darba	Siniko	2017_2018	27.24
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Adano Walbata	Adano Walbata	2017_2018	32.00
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Danta Chabal	Kedo	2017_2018	11.00
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Daye Gomi	Daye Gomi	2017_2018	7.51
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Wale Amo	Omo Walensu	2017_2018	5.07
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Foge Kobocho	Gara Gari	2017_2018	6.44
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Oudodenta	Gute Raga	2018_2019	14.04
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Dogono Dhumuga	Ale Kusaye	2018_2019	5.27

Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wankir	Wankir	2018_2019	4.55
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nano Jeno	Dophe	2018_2019	8.74
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nya'a	Nya'a	2018_2019	4.30
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Arere Chole	Kata 2	2018_2019	4.51
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Arere Lakku	Kile 2	2018_2019	4.16
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	Akaki 1	2018_2019	11.75
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	Akaki 2	2018_2019	10.14
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Arere Leku	kile 1	2018_2019	2.38
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Sago Adami	Gara Adare	2018_2019	6.28
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Dogano Adami	Dogano	2018_2019	15.47
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji Kebe	Kombolcha	2018_2019	18.09
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kara Jeno	Borale	2018_2019	3.24
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Sago Adami	Huruse	2018_2019	4.50
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Waju Gari	Genji	2018_2019	8.12
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake	Mora Tika	2018_2019	4.72
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Sego Adami	Bejo	2018_2019	6.25
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji Kebe	Kakari	2018_2019	20.84
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Wara JIRU	Borale	2018_2019	4.84
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Waju Gari	Komadu	2018_2019	5.66
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudetu Qebe	Laga Basha	2018_2019	3.31
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chiracha	Chiracha	2018_2019	10.17
Kellem Wollega	Jimma Horo	Koye	Kofale	2018_2019	6.93
Kellem Wollega	Jimma Horo	Nunu Inaro	Muji	2018_2019	4.21
Kellem Wollega	Jimma Horo	Wara Leka	Nakaro	2018_2019	5.82
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Furdisa Jawi	Ale Hara	2018_2019	8.06
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Degono bile	Kulo	2018_2019	3.00
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amarekucho	Gara Kucho	2018_2019	4.76
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Qebe Town	Gudatu Kebe	2018_2019	0.98
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Qebe Town	Ganji Kebe	2018_2019	0.83
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chanka Bururi	Tadiso	2019_2020	6.80
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake Town	Mora Guda (Surafa)	2019_2020	1.96
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Cherecha	Ilala	2019_2020	19.21
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Dereba	Tokuma Obolota	2019_2020	4.57
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Semero baro	obdi Jarti	2019_2020	41.75
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Arere Leku	Gudatu Laku	2019_2020	5.27
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Arere Gebi	A/Gabi	2019_2020	3.43
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Badesa Gote Anani	Gute Anani	2019_2020	14.37
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nono Dino	Lalo2	2019_2020	8.14
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nono Dino	Lalo	2019_2020	1.75
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Degenon Dumuga	Dumuga2	2019_2020	1.51
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wayu Bedase	Wayu Kota	2019_2020	3.42
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sego	Wayu2	2019_2020	8.42

Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nono Dino	Nano Jenjo	2019_2020	2.55
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Degeno Dumuga	Dogano1	2019_2020	1.58
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Joge Walwao	Mole Tiko	2019_2020	5.52
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chirecha	Bildima Lafa	2019_2020	5.18
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Degono Adami	Odo	2019_2020	2.28
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	Danse Namomsa		
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	PL	2019_2020	9.78
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	Danse Tolosa PLC	2019_2020	2.22
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chirecha	Ilala Lafa Ciracha	2019_2020	8.47
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Mendelo Sojiru	Tulu abiyu	2019_2020	1.54
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Denta Chabel	Gara Kedo	2019_2020	3.94
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Dereba	Satano	2019_2020	2.91
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Dereba	Bende1	2019_2020	5.81
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Wara Wale Suchi	Bura1ffa	2019_2020	2.13
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dale Gecho	Bala Plantation	2019_2020	2.93
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Waju Gari	Luku Pllantation	2019_2020	2.88
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Denta Chebel	Gara Kedo	2019_2020	3.94
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji Kebe	Gara Jano	2019_2020	10.48
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Kebe Town	Kara Bili 1st	2019_2020	3.00
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji Kombolcha	Sembo	2019_2020	24.18
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake 02	Gondeyi	2019_2020	6.92
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Waju Gari	Luku 3	2019_2020	2.17
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Waju Gari	Luku 2	2019_2020	2.95
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Shankafe Green		
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	legacy	2019_2020	8.87
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake02	Ununu 1st (RA)	2019_2020	1.76
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nya'a	Sara	2019_2020	7.93
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Manjoso Jiru	Bidiru Karsa	2019_2020	1.67
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Hidabu Aboye	Kidus Mariyam	2019_2020	1.54
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Dogano Duguma	Ale	2019_2020	2.12
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wanker	Lomicha	2019_2020	2.69
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Karsa	2019_2020	2.95
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Kata	2019_2020	2.40
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Hatu	2019_2020	2.14
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Canani	2019_2020	1.98
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wayu Badasa	Abuki	2019_2020	6.93
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Bile 1	2019_2020	3.66
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Kalbi	2019_2020	5.39
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Madale Kalisa	Kuchay	2019_2020	1.80
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chanka Bururi	Haro	2019_2020	1.53
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chanka Bururi	Gechi	2019_2020	6.49
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Igu Kofele	Urge 1	2019_2020	2.07
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	Kuni	2019_2020	5.49

Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu	Konbolcha	2019_2020	8.28
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Yoso	2019_2020	9.04
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Sankala	2019_2020	3.09
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Wale Diba	Mida Filo	2019_2020	7.65
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Daraba	Bende2	2019_2020	1.98
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Daraba	Kophayina	2019_2020	5.39
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Daraba	Gudatu Dayito	2019_2020	5.85
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Wale Diba	Wale Diba	2019_2020	2.81
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Amara Kucho	Bile 2	2019_2020	1.47
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chenka town	Ququ	2019_2020	8.87
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kara Jenjo	Karsa	2019_2020	2.48
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake02	Haro(RA)	2019_2020	2.30
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dahe Gomi	Abayi	2020_2021	2.11
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Barti Wachu	Dorsayi	2020_2021	3.65
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake 02	Labu 2	2020_2021	3.53
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Badesa Gute Anani	Kiltu Anole	2020_2021	2.64
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nano Jenjo	Wayu Kalo2	2020_2021	4.14
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Manjaso Jiru	Kanchare	2020_2021	2.57
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nano Jenjo	Guge	2020_2021	3.24
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sago	Ganka	2020_2021	2.31
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wankir	Badeso	2020_2021	3.17
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sago	Haro Dusha	2020_2021	1.33
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sago	Boye	2020_2021	1.52
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji Kebe	Kiltu Wara	2020_2021	3.11
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Mender sidist	Shigshige	2020_2021	17.77
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Meki Dinbar	Karu	2020_2021	3.64
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Kala	2020_2021	2.05
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Kala Chancho	2020_2021	4.81
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Aroji Harawa	2020_2021	3.38
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Gila	2020_2021	5.23
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Disis	2020_2021	5.02
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Yoso Senkela	2020_2021	2.63
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Chancho	2020_2021	2.27
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Fotoka Yoso	2020_2021	6.00
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nano Jenjo	Wayu Kalo	2020_2021	2.07
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Dogano Dumuga	Jila Harawa	2020_2021	1.52
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Dono Dumuga	Karsa Agi	2020_2021	3.71
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wayu Bedas	Kombolcha	2020_2021	4.53
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wankir	Modo	2020_2021	2.31
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Lalo Kara	Gibe	2020_2021	10.70
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Ogiyo Jara	Botoro	2020_2021	2.27
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Wayu Wenkir	Demami	2020_2021	5.11
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Wayu Wenkir	Kersa	2020_2021	3.46

Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Jajo Akaki	Muje	2020_2021	8.80
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Jajo Akaki	Jima	2020_2021	7.46
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Jarso Ajabul	Darimu	2020_2021	3.40
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Dereba	Dayito 2nd	2020_2021	4.96
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Badesa Gute Anani	Gara Gute	2020_2021	6.60
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Awetu Gandaso	Babu	2020_2021	5.73
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Awetu Gandaso	Gandaso	2020_2021	2.55
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chanka 02	Kuku	2020_2021	3.93
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Mender 6	Dire	2020_2021	2.64
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Dogono Bururi	Sadi Jima	2020_2021	8.78
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chirecha	Kela	2020_2021	4.20
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wankir	Shungu	2020_2021	1.73
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Sago Adami	Dildila	2020_2021	1.68
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Meki Dinbar	Muche	2020_2021	3.38
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Waju Gari	Laga Medo	2020_2021	3.60
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Daye Gomi	Gara Abasanbo	2020_2021	2.01
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Meki Dinbar	Gaday 1st	2020_2021	2.98
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Foge Kombolcha	Gara Kofale	2020_2021	1.75
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake 02	Ununu 2nd	2020_2021	2.51
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Foge Kombolcha	Kombolcha	2020_2021	1.76
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sago	Bowa	2020_2021	2.02
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nano jeno	Bufata Tiyara	2020_2021	1.60
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Bile Kela	Dugda Kulubi	2020_2021	6.72
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wayu Bedas	Minko	2020_2021	22.85
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nya	Losa	2020_2021	1.74
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nya	Mine	2020_2021	1.97
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Keto5	Laga Bomba	2020_2021	1.53
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Keto5	Laga Keto	2020_2021	2.98
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Igu Kofale	Urge 2nd	2020_2021	7.21
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Dogano Adami	Awaresa 3RA	2020_2021	8.83
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Shankafe	2020_2021	1.48
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake02	Labu1 RA	2020_2021	2.48
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ilu gonde	Gibe	2020_2021	1.37
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Ganda19	Nachisar	2020_2021	10.66
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	igu Kofale	Urge	2020_2021	6.89
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Keto 7	Gishen	2020_2021	14.24
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Meki Dimbar	Migira	2020_2021	0.70
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wado	Alata	2020_2021	3.15
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Samaro Baro	Hursa	2021_2022	2.63
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Bikila Birbir	Yaka	2021_2022	11.78
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji	Lalo	2021_2022	1.05
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Joge Walwalo	Kiltu Kuda	2021_2022	1.60
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Kore Same	Kara Bili Sichiri	2021_2022	5.24

Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Wara Jiru	Kara Badhaso	2021_2022	1.91
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Jabato	2021_2022	6.71
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Joge Walwalo	Wasare	2021_2022	3.90
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ganji	Wara Gile1	2021_2022	0.48
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Joge Walwalo	Walensu	2021_2022	2.74
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dhay Gomi	Laga Karsa	2021_2022	1.59
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Foge Kombolcha	Hutu	2021_2022	5.26
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Sogo Adami	Gara Haruse	2021_2022	1.87
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Jajo Akakil	Muje	2021_2022	19.97
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dale Bururi	Gara Chita	2021_2022	0.66
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Wayu Menkir	Gure2	2021_2022	2.57
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Wayu Mankir	Gure1	2021_2022	4.99
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Arere Gebi	Guma	2021_2022	2.25
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dale Bururi	Bario	2021_2022	2.23
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Joge Walwalo	J.Sembo	2021_2022	8.62
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Gola	2021_2022	7.85
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Wara Jiru	Duracha	2021_2022	9.33
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Buko	Bobo	2021_2022	8.77
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Wara Jiru	Dugude 2ffa	2021_2022	3.55
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Areri Chole	Kersa	2021_2022	3.12
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Kombo	Gabar	2021_2022	9.23
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Midhaga Biribir	Lalistu Oromo	2021_2022	6.86
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Canka Bururi	Aba Shanko	2021_2022	1.33
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Igu Kofale	Laga Mere	2021_2022	4.60
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Ciracha	Tafi	2021_2022	6.48
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Marfo	Maki	2021_2022	4.31
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Bonsa Kuyu	Limiti	2021_2022	2.44
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Kutala Lube	Kala	2021_2022	1.89
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Lalo	Bufata Tiyara	2021_2022	0.40
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Lalo1	Chiracha	2021_2022	1.52
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sarba	Dulacho	2021_2022	0.83
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sarba	Dulacho1	2021_2022	0.46
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sarba	Fincho	2021_2022	1.60
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Furdisa Jawi	Gosu	2021_2022	1.69
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nya	Kako	2021_2022	4.47
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Manaso Jiru	Karsa Bidiru	2021_2022	1.48
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Sarba	Biri	2021_2022	1.70
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Lalo	Sarba	2021_2022	1.37
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Gonsi Daraba	Kota Aba Hobo	2021_2022	15.12
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Jajo Akakil	Bagul Edited	2021_2022	9.25
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nano Jenjo	Bile	2021_2022	3.29
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Dogano Dumuga	Galani	2021_2022	2.08
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Wayu Dibaba	Mulo	2021_2022	7.51

Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Foge Kombolcha	Akuku	2021_2022	2.45
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Karabili	2021_2022	2.58
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Jarabi	2021_2022	1.07
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Ilu	Jala	2021_2022	7.81
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Chancho 2nd	2021_2022	2.67
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Alata	2021_2022	3.72
Kellem Wollega	Lalo Kile	Nya	Ija Warrabesa RA	2021_2022	1.41
Kellem Wollega	Gawo Kebe	Aroji Wedo	Tugajo RA	2021_2022	4.48
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dale Gecho	Lelo	2021_2022	2.39
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Chanka Bururi	Chancho	2021_2022	4.89
Kellem Wollega	Sadi Chanka	Keto07	Arbar	2021_2022	8.24
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Meki Dinbar	Dinbar RA	2021_2022	1.89
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Foge Kombolcha	Angari	2021_2022	5.26
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Kake01	Chando	2021_2022	0.77
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Daye Gomi	Burruru Gudaa RA	2021_2022	1.07
Kellem Wollega	Dale Wabera	Dale Bururi	Jarayi RA	2021_2022	7.89
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Areri Gebi	dhaye	2021_2022	1.28
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Chamo	Gute	2021_2022	2.23
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Imo	Satano	2021_2022	1.85
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Areri Laku	Becho	2021_2022	3.06
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Lalo Kara	Ganka	2021_2022	2.23
Kellem Wollega	Dale Sadi	Badeso Gute Anani	Shakame	2021_2022	1.73

Annex C.3. Participatory forest Management (PFM) sites

Id	Initiative	Zone	Woreda	Kebele	Site_Name	Year of Establishment	Area
1	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Bikila	Bikila block-1	14/09/2012	1145.20
2	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Bikila	Bikila block-2	18/09/2012	674.61
3	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Gudisa	Gudisa block-2	18/09/2012	230.07
4	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Gudisa	Gudisa block-1	18/09/2012	842.36
5	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Furdisa	Furdisa	26/09/2013	2048.11
6	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Burka gudina	Burka gudina block-1	12/04/2013	771.50
7	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Arjo K/Bula	Arjo K/Bula	10/03/2012	765.58
8	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	B/Soruma	B/Soruma	27/09/2012	906.03
9	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Adugna	Adugna	12/04/2013	1821.11
10	OFLP	East Wollega	Diga	Burka gudina	Burka gudina block-2	23/11/2013	165.76
11	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Didu	Oljenera	Oljenera	2019_2020	2180.80
12	OFLP	Jimma	Kersa	TiKur_Abullo	TiKur_Abullo	2019_2020	179.23
13	OFLP	Jimma	Kersa	Gara Sariti	Gara Sariti	2019_2020	1101.39
14	OFLP	Jimma	Kersa	Kara Gora	Gora Sariti	2019_2020	499.60
15	OFLP	Jimma	Kersa	Shawa Totobi	Shawa Totobi	2019_2020	596.16
16	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Darimu	Babo	Babo	2019_2020	811.28
17	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Baroyi Gabisa	Baroyi	2019_2020	5315.24
18	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hana Mogu	Hana Mogu	2019_2020	3400.27
19	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Didu	Kashe	Kashe	2019_2020	738.11
20	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Bure	Megersa	Megersa	2019_2020	493.00
21	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Ale	Kechi Borena	Kechi	2019_2020	1808.93
22	OFLP	Guji	Liban	Siminto_Boba_Buradhera	Manakusa	2019_2020	7982.75
23	OFLP	Jimma	Satama	Kamiso_Sika_Sogesacha	Kamiso	2019_2020	978.53
24	OFLP	Jimma	Satama	Damu Kufi	Golo	2019_2020	1418.48
25	OFLP	Jimma	Satama	Sata Gona	Fote Forest	2019_2020	2024.98
26	OFLP	Jimma	Satama	Sata Gona	Geba and Boshecha	2019_2020	7144.38

27	OFLP	Jimma	Satama	Sika	Sika	2019_2020	8943.04
28	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sardo Sachi	Sardo Sachi	2018_2019	1757.12
29	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Bilu Tibiro	Bilu Tibiro	2018_2019	1700.62
30	OFLP	Guji	Girja	GURA KORIKE	Dadatu Muja	2018_2019	2118.64
31	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Dida Guda	Dida Guda	2018_2019	1048.69
32	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Gera Mejo	Gera Mejo	2018_2019	13.05
33	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Tuta Mata	Tuta Mata	2018_2019	981.64
34	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Handoya Kino	Handoya Kino B3	2018_2019	225.19
35	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Handoya Kino	Handoya Kino B4	2018_2019	1017.54
36	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Handoya Haro	Haro Block 1	2018_2019	340.62
37	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Handoya Haro	Haro Block 2	2018_2019	661.70
38	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Handoya Haro	Haro Block 3	2018_2019	155.10
39	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Aisiya	Aisiya	2018_2019	2330.07
40	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Didu	Babu Gimibo	Babu	2018_2019	1302.48
41	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Jamiya	Jamiya	2018_2019	3153.00
42	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Kodine	Kechi	2018_2019	496.17
43	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Becho	Seki	Seki	2018_2019	422.47
44	OFLP	West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Aleku Dambi	Aleku Dambi	2018_2019	329.53
45	OFLP	West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Dahe Tobi	Dahe Tobi	2018_2019	228.78
46	OFLP	West Wollega	Nole Kaba	Mole	Mole	2018_2019	290.67
47	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Bido Doma	Mitiku & Bongo	2017_2018	210.25
48	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Bido Doma	Wami	2017_2018	131.00
49	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Mucha	Birbirs	2017_2018	109.24
50	OFLP	Guji	Uraga	Terbe Guduba	Kuto block	2017_2018	131.46
51	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Alge Sachi	Hiriyo	Hiriyo	2017_2018	3284.53
52	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Chara	Kechema Abba Shiri	2017_2018	26.34
53	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Haro	Didesa & Konoso	2017_2018	175.74
54	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Gole Maya	Taba Maya Forest	2017_2018	125.22
55	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Gechi	Haro	Gosera	2017_2018	747.33
56	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Alife Gobicha	Teba	2020_2021	690.27

57	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Dudesa	Citu	2020_2021	787.05
58	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Lilo Sato	Sato	2020_2021	333.65
59	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Gute Amuma	Gute	2020_2021	1858.44
60	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Sata Kebericho	Sata Kabaricho	2019_2020	1156.29
61	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Jamiya	Jamiya (New)	2019_2020	2177.41
62	OFLP	Guji	Liban	Miesa	Badao Alga	2020_2021	2812.52
63	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Aribo Welale	Kalina Gobu Block-1	2020_2021	485.29
64	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Arbo Wale	Arbo jigesa Block-2	2020_2021	321.23
65	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Ber Melka Alati	Bar Malka Alati	2020_2021	4274.05
66	OFLP	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Kilenso Babicho	Kilenso	2020_2021	1945.20
67	OFLP	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Melka Dimtu	Melka Dimtu	2020_2021	560.01
68	OFLP	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Kelenso Babicho	Babicho	2020_2021	295.16
69	OFLP	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Ababo Hobone B1	Ababo Hobone B1	2020_2021	358.60
70	OFLP	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Ababo Hobone B2	Ababo Hobone B2	2020_2021	293.01
71	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Handiya Anchoka	Handiya Anchoka	2020_2021	2907.22
72	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Chulo Segida	Rejiti	2020_2021	259.19
73	OFLP	Guji	Wadera	Chulo Segida	Gararas	2020_2021	273.85
74	OFLP	East Wollega	Wayu Tuka	Dalo Komto	Walane Forest	2020_2021	1787.86
75	OFLP	East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Sapera Meti	Dhabso (Dicho Forest)	2020_2021	1603.15
76	OFLP	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Kelenso Babicho	Kilenso(RA)	2020_2021	70.50
77	OFLP	Jimma	Dedo	Abdi Gudina	Haro Charo	2019_2020	693.83
78	OFLP	Jimma	Dedo	Dafakala	Barsiis	2019_2020	377.72
79	OFLP	Jimma	Mancho	Odo Gurati	Odo Gurati	2019_2020	2714.68
80	OFLP	Jimma	Mancho	Kaja Dilbi	Dilbi	2019_2020	795.80
81	OFLP	Jimma	Mancho	Kaja Dilbi		2019_2020	471.63
82	OFLP	Jimma	Mancho	Hasanophe	Soma Gida	2019_2020	172.37
83	OFLP	Jimma	Mancho	Hasanophe	Dita	2019_2020	716.25
84	OFLP	Jimma	Mancho	Warabo	Warabo	2019_2020	457.80
85	OFLP	East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Ejere	Nageso(Dicho Forest)	2020_2021	222.68
86	OFLP	East Wollega	Gida Ayana	Gute Gudina	Haro Ayana(Dicho)	2020_2021	1045.13

					Forest)		
87	OFLP	Guji	Goro Dola	Chena Mensa	Adi Ola	2020_2021	862.26
88	OFLP	Guji	Goro Dola	Chena Mensa	Sidamosit	2020_2021	718.12
89	OFLP	Guji	Goro Dola	Guduba Bururi	Darara	2020_2021	269.26
90	OFLP	Guji	Goro Dola	Gudubi Bururi	Bururu	2020_2021	166.63
91	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Gawo kebe	Kore Same	Kore Same	2017_2018	104.65
92	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Gawo kebe	Gudatu Kebe	Bilok Baar1	2017_2018	366.04
93	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Gawo kebe	Bejo Kobocho	Bejo Kobocho	2017_2018	642.77
94	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Gawo kebe	Joge Walwalo	Joge Walwalo	2017_2018	180.77
95	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Ilu Gebi	Andibobilo Block	2017_2018	283.59
96	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Ilu Gebi	Ilu Gebi	2017_2018	368.19
97	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Ako Jiru	Kayis Block	2017_2018	468.61
98	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Ako Jiru	Ako Jiru	2017_2018	376.10
99	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Nunu Inaro	Bolock 1 and 2	2017_2018	798.95
100	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Tonfi Chari	Baru and Borecha Block	2017_2018	1822.98
101	OFLP	Kellem Wollega	Jima Horo	Gile	Doma block	2017_2018	1090.35
102	OFLP	West Wollega	Menesibu	Buke Sechi	Dhagaa Dubbataa	2017_2018	916.22
103	OFLP	West Wollega	Menesibu	Dangi	Minisi	2017_2018	1173.43
104	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Camman Bareda	Bareda	2020-2021	3749.25
105	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Chora Konbo	sadeni	2020_2021	428.70
106	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Coora Kanaboa	Abado	2020-2021	264.27
107	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Coora Kanaboa	Kanabo	2020-2021	220.43
108	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Chawaka	Baha Biiftu	Gachara 1	2019-2020	1333.03
109	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Chawaka	Cafe Magartu	Gaara Torbe	2019-2020	68.19
110	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Chawaka	Dukii	Gachara2	2019-2020	845.33
111	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Chawaka	Cafe Magartu	Abbaa Xuucha 2	2019-2020	731.74
112	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Chawaka	Burka Baraka	Abbaa Xuucha 1	2019-2019	1353.96
113	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Chawaka	Biiftu Ayaana	Gaachara 3	2019-2010	823.61
114	OFLP	Guji	Liban	Miesa	Baltokessa	2021_2022	1442.12

115	OFLP	Guji	Girja	Haranfama Debisa	Olati	2021_2022	561.77
116	OFLP	Guji	Bore	Dabo Gongoma	Gunate	2021_2022	26.64
117	OFLP	Guji	Bore	Dabo Gongoma	Balaki Baya	2021_2022	131.37
118	OFLP	Guji	Adola Rede	Oda Buta	Tebela	2021_2022	93.26
119	OFLP	Guji	Adola Rede	Bachara	Semero	2021_2022	243.07
120	OFLP	Guji	Adola Rede	Orone	Gara Sibar	2021_2022	234.28
121	OFLP	Guji	Adola Rede	Oda Buta	Oda Buta	2021_2022	129.31
122	OFLP	Guji	Adola Rede	Dhiba Bate	Tebila2	2021_2022	13.60
123	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Shunka_Gachara1	Gachara1	2021_2022	207.71
124	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Kodo_Gachara2	Gachara2	2021_2022	242.59
125	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Togo Gatama_simbiri2	Simbiri2	2021_2022	433.71
126	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Bobacho	Fincha Fanda	2021_2022	246.53
127	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Birkicha	Simbiri1	2021_2022	504.50
128	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Gambo	Gambo	2021_2022	320.73
129	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Reji	Reji1	2021_2022	380.20
130	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Simacho	Simacho	2021_2022	1172.91
131	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Dalloo	Dallo	2021_2022	1161.91
132	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Daye	Amaya	2021_2022	391.15
133	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Tufisa	2021_2022	111.46
134	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	TemoDheko	Coqorsa Dabana	2021_2022	319.64
135	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Gero Digaja	Gungum	2021_2022	429.06
136	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Daye	Haro	2021_2022	318.52
137	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Looko	Loko	2021_2022	536.56
138	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Wangare Babalii	Se'ee	2021_2022	381.92
139	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Didea	Sanate	2021_2022	1329.41
140	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Geero Digaja	Mandho	2021_2022	446.89
141	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Lalisa kone	Lalisa	2021_2022	2480.63
142	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Ayino Gamojii	Ayino	2021_2022	4369.90
143	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Geero Digaja	Taba Mandho	2021_2022	2250.55
144	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Sineso	Sineso_B1	2021_2022	817.48

145	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Ooga	Ooga	2021_2022	679.94
146	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Haro	Haro_B1	2021_2022	305.34
147	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Harbu	Harbu	2021_2022	690.31
148	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Yembero	Gendo	2021_2022	284.82
149	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Bumba	Bumba	2021_2022	723.98
150	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Bili Kumu	Bili Kumu	2021_2022	837.64
151	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Saso	Saso_B1	2021_2022	346.34
152	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Masara	Masara	2021_2022	633.60
153	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Gibe	Gibe_1	2021_2022	410.05
154	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Sineso	Sineso_B2	2021_2022	555.99
155	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Saso	Saso_B2	2021_2022	366.66
156	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Haro	Haro_B2	2021_2022	479.73
157	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Gibe	Gibe_2	2021_2022	145.16
158	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Gibe	Gibe_3	2021_2022	307.83
159	OFLP(OFWWE)	Guji	Arda Jila Me Boku	Waso Sololo	Sololo	2021_2022	5932.94
160	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Borecha	Reji	Reji2	2021_2022	575.38
161	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Bure	Adisalem	Adisalem	2021_2022	2039.80
162	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Bure	Dhamocha	Dhamocha	2021_2022	254.68
163	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Bure	Dorani Dibi	Dorani Dibi1	2021_2022	212.59
164	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Abalo Eko	Shenkora	2021_2022	275.29
165	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Abalo Eko	Haro	2021_2022	172.34
166	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Alga Gosu	Alga Gosu1	2021_2022	179.63
167	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Alga Gosu	Alga Gosu2	2021_2022	156.39
168	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Metu	Alga Gosu	Alga Gosu3	2021_2022	671.57
169	OFLP	Ilu Ababora	Bure	Dorani Dibi	Dorani Dibi2	2021_2022	27.63
170	OFLP	Borena	Arero	Guto	Bobela	2021_2022	5453.76
171	OFLP	Borena	Arero	Guto	Guto	2021_2022	4623.69
172	OFLP	Borena	Arero	Hirmaye	Hirmaye	2021_2022	10518.72
173	OFLP	Borena	Yabelo	Dharito	Dharito	2021_2022	4341.78

174	OFLP	Borena	Yabelo	Kukuba	Kukuba	2021_2022	1840.89
175	OFLP	Borena	Yabelo	Areri	Areri	2021_2022	664.28
176	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Dabo Hana	Daye	Daye	2021_2022	281.27
177	OFLP	Buno Beddele	Didesa	Yembero	Serte	2021_2022	127.90
178	OFLP	Borena	Yabelo	Yubdo	Yubdo	2021_2022	5757.30
179	OFLP	Guji	Bore	Watiko Shuna	Gilosa	2021_2022	26.36
180	OFLP	Guji	Bore	Abay Kuture	Worko	2021_2022	41.09
181	OFLP	Guji	Bore	Watiko Shuna	WEPA Edited	2021_2022	18.31
182	OFLP	Borena	Yabelo	Obda	Obda_Forest	2021_2022	6328.42
183	OFLP	Illo Ababora	Didu	Dabeno	Kulud	2022	70.30
184	OFLP	Illo Ababora	Didu	Daeno	Chego		104.16
185	OFLP	Illo Ababora	Alge Sachi	Sodo	Sodo Forest		394.46
186	OFLP	Illo Ababora	Darimu	Abuna Gali	Geba Forest		1748.68
187	OFLP	Borena	Yabelo	Cholkasa	Jijidu		646.05

Annex D: Financial management

Annex D.1. Total OFLP costs by component and use of financing (US\$, millions)

OFLP components by financing source	RETF grant		ERPA		Total	
	Amount (US\$ millions)	%	Estimated Amount (US\$ millions)	%	Amount (US\$ millions)	%
Component 1: Enabling investments						
1.1 Sub-basin land-use planning support	0.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	100
1.2 Investment and extension services	6.76	100.00	0.00	0.00	6.76	100
1.3 Forest management investment in deforestation hotspots	3.92	100.00	0.00	0.00	3.92	100
Component 1 Subtotal	11.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	11.18	100
Component 2: Enabling environment						
2.1 Institutional capacity building	1.81	100.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	100
2.2 Enabling environment enhancements	1.55	100.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	100
2.3 Information	1.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	100
2.4 Safeguards management	1.55	100.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	100
2.5 Project management	0.17	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	100
Component 2 Subtotal	6.26	100.00	0.00	0.00	6.26	100
Component 3: Emission reduction payments	0.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	100
Component 3 Subtotal	0.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	100
Total OFLP costs, excluding contingencies	17.44	25.63	50.00	74.15	67.44	100
Physical and price contingencies applied to grant (3.25%)	0.56	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	100
Total OFLP costs	18.00	26.47	50.00	73.53	68.00	100

Annex D.2. Financial support for established Cooperatives

S.N	Zone	Total No of Coops established/registered			No of coops received financial support			Budget Disbursed		
		AR	PFM	Total	AR	PFM	Total	AR	PFM	Total
1	Bedelel	80	36	116	74	27	101	10,358,311.30	7,687,855.79	18,046,167.09
2	E/Guji	65	26	91	65	26	91	8,271,764.02	7,305,731.35	15,577,495.37
3	I/A/Bora	75	18	93	76	18	94	9,789,837.19	4,493,145.85	14,282,983.04
4	Jimma	40	16	56	40	16	56	5,159,053.77	4,200,043.36	9,359,097.13
5	K/Welega	51	9	60	51	9	60	8,405,758.63	2,052,750.00	10,458,508.63
6	E/Wollega	25	12	37	25	12	37	3,386,495.40	4,151,000.00	7,537,495.40
7	Borena	12	9	21	12	9	21	3,789,740.00	2,722,500.00	6,512,240.00
8	W/Guji	25	0	25	25	0	25	3,810,782.86	-	3,810,782.86
9	W/Welege	26	3	29	26	3	29	6,219,218.00	751,097.93	6,970,315.93
10	Total	399	129	528	394	120	514	59,190,961.17	33,364,124.28	92,555,085.45

Annex D.4. AR Intervention Grant Disbursed

S.N	Name of Cluster	1st round	2nd round	3rd round	4th round	5 th round	Total
1	Bedele	1,570,526.20	2,627,750.00	4,289,600.00	-		8,487,876.20
2	Chora	285,552.10	86,250.00	392,000.00	385,000.00		1,148,802.10
3	Ale	1,137,897.52	403,000.00	-	3,540,800.00		5,081,697.52
4	Metu	1,847,239.67	-	-	2,168,500.00		4,015,739.67
5	Didu	-	-	582,400.00	-		582,400.00
6	D.Wabera	1,004,708.63	1,357,000.00	2,340,800.00	-	2,453,500.00	7,156,008.63
7	Seyo	-	600,750.00	336,000.00	-	313,000.00	1,249,750.00
8	Gomma	431,603.77	1,443,250.00	1,299,200.00	1,985,000.00		5,159,053.77
10	Liban	1,198,069.46	2,061,500.00	-	660,000.00	451,000.00	4,370,569.46
11	Bore	447,444.56	2,949,750.00	504,000.00			3,901,194.56
12	B.Hora	285,233.16	1,081,000.00	828,800.00	1,445,000.00		3,640,033.16
13	Gimbi	-	615,250.00	313,600.00		418,000.00	1,346,850.00
14	Gulliso	-	776,250.00	-		165,000.00	941,250.00
15	Nedjo	-	-	925,120.00		863,000.00	1,788,120.00
16	Yaballo	-	448,500.00	3,143,240.00	-	198,000.00	3,789,740.00
17	G/Ayana	141,981.53	-	224,000.00	-		365,981.53
18	G.Gida	495,413.87	862,500.00	705,600.00			2,063,513.87
	Total	8,845,670.47	15,312,750.00	15,884,360.00	11,630,300.00	3,415,500.00	55,088,580.47

Annex D.5. PFM Grant Interventions Support

S.N	Cluster	1st round	2nd round	3rd round	4th round	5th round	Total
1	Bedele	2,028,855.79	2,771,500.00		2,887,500.00		7,687,855.79
3	Ale	1,776,484.70				1,470,499.00	3,246,983.70
4	Metu	262,912.15	983,250.00				1,246,162.15
5	Nono					320,726.00	320,726.00
6	D.Wabera	-	2,052,750.00				2,052,750.00
8	Gomma	3,326,043.36	316,250.00				3,642,293.36
10	Liban	2,553,481.35	1,564,000.00		412,500.00	1,221,000.00	5,750,981.35
11	Bore	-	304,750.00	1,008,000.00		242,000.00	1,554,750.00
13	Gimbi	751,097.93					751,097.93
16	Yaballo				2,035,000.00	687,500.00	2,722,500.00
17	G.Ayana		851,000.00				851,000.00
18	G.Gida		276,000.00	3,024,000.00			3,300,000.00
	Total	10,698,875.28	9,119,500.00	4,032,000.00	5,335,000.00	3,941,725.00	33,127,100.28

Annex D.6. Consolidated Expenditure Summary (3rd Quarter)

Particulars	Annual Budget (1)	1st Quarter Exp (2)	2nd Quarter Exp (3)	3rd Quarter Exp (4)	Total Exp for the year (6)	Variance /Remaining Budget/ (1-6)=7	% of utilization
Expenditures(Applications)							
<i>Component 1: Enabling Investments</i>							
1.1 Sub Basin Land-use planning support	1,019,000.00			183,599.80	183,599.80	835,400.20	18.02
1.2 Investment and Extension Services	41,264,220.00	8,222,058.53	8,598,744.19	24,487,502.80	41,308,305.52	-44,085.52	100.11
1.3. Forest Management Investment in Deforestation Hotspots	36,813,757.38	13,879,915.42	18,036,320.25	6,882,069.53	38,798,305.20	-1,984,547.82	105.39
Sub Total Component 1	79,096,977.38	22,101,973.95	26,635,064.44	31,553,172.13	80,290,210.52	-1,193,233.14	101.51
<i>Component 2: Enabling Environment</i>						0.00	
2.1 Institutions	21,833,799.50	3,974,990.00	10,069,836.84	1,022,887.32	15,067,714.16	6,766,085.34	69.01
2.2 Incentives	11,733,600.00	1,249,009.25	6,675,090.35	872,295.64	8,796,395.24	2,937,204.76	74.97
2.3 Information	35,963,450.00	13,540,407.44	3,432,078.24	3,908,212.21	20,880,697.89	15,082,752.11	58.06
2.4.Safeguards Management	9,762,663.00	1,097,392.00	1,802,557.68	4,169,223.17	7,069,172.85	2,693,490.15	72.41
2.5. Program Management	1,620,000.00		28,450.32	463,587.66	492,037.98	1,127,962.02	30.37
Sub Total component 2	80,913,512.50	19,861,798.69	22,008,013.43	10,436,206.00	52,306,018.12	28,607,494.38	64.64
Contingency (5% of Total Budget)	3,200,209.78	0.00	0.00		0.00	3,200,209.78	0.00
Grand Total of the Project	163,210,699.66	41,963,772.64	48,643,077.87	41,989,378.13	132,596,228.64	30,614,471.02	81.24