Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

National REDD+
Consultation and Participation Plan

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National REDD+ Secretariat
Committed to Making Ethiopia
Ready to
the global REDD+ mechanism

ADDRESS

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, REDD+ Secretariat,

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

P.O.Box: 12760

Tel.: 251-(0)-11-5580536

Telfax: 251-(0)-11-5580529/90/24/78

website: www.epa.gov.et

weblog: reddpluswordpress.org

Contributors: SESA C & P Task Force members

No	Name	Representation	Organization
1	Dr. Girma Balcha	Chair	CCF-E
2	Mr. Eyob Tenkir	Secretary	MEFCC
3	Mr. Temesgen Yohannes	Co-Secretary	EEFRI
4	Dr. Almaz Tadesse	Member	HoA-REC&N
5	Mr. Desalegn Kebede	Member	ILCA
6	Mr. Sahilemariam Mezmur	Member	Farm Africa

Other contributors

No	Name	Representation
6	Mr Solomon Haile	National REED+ Social Safeguard Specialist
8	Mr Getachew Shiferaw	National REDD+ Communication Specialist
9	Mr Taye Dugasa	ORCU Social Safeguard Specialist
10	Mr Fekadu Legesse	ORCU Environment Safeguard Specialist
11	Mr Lulu Likassa	Farm Africa/SOS Sahel (Now Norway Embassy)

	Acronyms
C&P	Consultation and Participation
CCF-E	Climate Change Forum Ethiopia
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
EEFRI	Ethiopian Environment and Forestry Research Institute
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPCC	Ethiopian Panel on Climate Change
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Green House Gas
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HoA-REC&N	Horn of Africa Regional Environment Center and Network
ILCA	Initiative for Living Community Action
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment and Forest Climate Change
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MoLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation Forest for Sustainable forest management and Enhancing forest carbon stocks
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regional State
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention for Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stakeholder engagement is an important element of the safeguards agreed at the sixteenth UNFCCC international conference of the parties held in Cancun which requires "respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities", as well as "the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities" in REDD+.

In-line-with UNFCCC stakeholder engagement pillars, the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change of Ethiopia in collaboration with World Bank is working to make Ethiopia REDD+ ready by implementing different activities, of which designing and conducting national stakeholder consultation and participation is one of the major tasks. In the readiness phase of REDD+, countries need to implement R-PP prepared by respective institutions. The R-PP outlined key activities that need to be implemented to develop REDD+ implementation nationally; among which the consultation and participation plan got due attention and presented in detail on the R-PP document as Annex 1b.

The overall objective of this National Consultation and Participation Plan is to provide a framework and platform for multilevel dialogue among all stakeholders to ensure ownership, transparency, effective and informed consultation and participation of the relevant stakeholders in the process of REDD+ Programme in Ethiopia. The design and implementation of the REDD+ Programme shall be guided by the core principles of stakeholder engagement: inclusiveness, transparency, participatory, consensus building, flexibility, effective communication, grievance and conflict resolution.

For effective and efficient engagement, stakeholders are mapped. The stakeholder mapping for the REDD+ program in Ethiopia showed that there are several important stakeholder groups who should be involved in the REDD+ process in the country. These include groups from local communities, traditional authorities/institutions, local and international nongovernment organizations (NGOs), academia, development partners/donors, relevant government institutions, private sector/investors and religious institutions. The identified stakeholders were analysed

based on their potential contribution, involvement on implementation and accruing benefits from REDD+ process.

Stakeholders that are identified as implementers are organizations, which are involved or will be involved in implementing and managing REDD+ process. Stakeholders identified as contributors are those involved in funding, sponsoring and provision of technical support to the REDD+ process. Stakeholders categorized under beneficiaries are those benefiting or have the potential to be benefited from the REDD+ process. Thus, based on the above approach, stakeholders identified were categorized by type as governmental (federal, regional and woreda); nongovernmental, community based, academia, international, religious and cultural groups.

Issues for consultation were identified and tailor made for each stakeholder type (local authorities, regional and local officials, expert groups, community in general and forest dependent people). The tools and techniques of C&P were identified but no single best technique is recommended in any particular situation. Each technique is useful in relation to how it is used, how it is situated and how it is practiced. Thus, a good public consultation, participation and communication are likely to make use of a mixture of approaches. Moreover, cost effectiveness, breadth of distribution and reach, amount of time available and way of communication needs to be considered. Following this, a mixture of tools and techniques were identified for different stakeholders.

Institutional arrangement to conduct consultation and participation at different level and for different stakeholders were also prepared.

1.   INTRODUCTION

1.1.   Global Overview

Climate change is an increasingly urgent global environmental and humanitarian problem, threatening to disrupt ecological processes, alter land-based and aquatic food production systems, and ultimately increases risks to human health, biodiversity and species survival. According to the IPCC report (2014), tropical deforestation and forest degradation are one key part of the problem with 12% of the total Green House Gas (GHG) emissions - a major driver of climate change in the period of 2000-2009 coming from forests and other land uses. On the other hand, climate change constitutes a direct threat to forest ecosystems, forest-dependent peoples and society as a whole through reduced delivery of products and forest ecosystem services. Indirect effects, driven by land use, economic and social changes, will also have impacts on forests and their ability to provide products and ecosystems services.

Even though climate change poses these crucial challenges, it may also create new opportunities for the forest sector to respond to it in the context of the multiple goods and services of ecosystem to meet the diverse needs of stakeholder which is now being considered by policy-makers and forest managers and take actions to reduce the vulnerability, increase the resilience and facilitate the adaptation of people to climate change.

The commitment of each country and agreements on the international architecture to support climate change mitigation and adaptation are made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The protocol laid out targets for GHG emission reductions and the different mechanisms by which these reductions could be achieved. However, deforestation and degradation were not included within the protocol's mechanisms as their impacts were not fully known and their effective measurements were seen as too difficult.

Over the past twelve years, however, the debate on deforestation and degradation has progressed significantly. Because of their important role in climate change mitigation, forests feature prominently in the on-going negotiations on further commitments of countries. The UNFCCC negotiations on greenhouse gas accounting on land use, land

use change and forestry (LULUCF) in developed countries and on forestry mitigation measures in developing countries have raised the visibility of forests to the highest levels of governments.

Policy makers and researchers agree that efforts to reduce deforestation and degradation must be included as part of a credible attempt to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the degree necessary to frame the process. It is also understood that reducing deforestation and forest degradation on the scale required to address climate change can only work through a series of 'financial incentives' designed to make standing forests more profitable and attractive to countries than the conversion of such areas for agriculture, timber or other uses. The Copenhagen accord and the Cancun agreement recognized the crucial role of forest and the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD+ to slow, halt and reverse forest loss in developing countries and to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries. However, the challenge for policy makers is the design of a mechanism such as REDD+ that is able to effectively and efficiently provide payments in return for measurable decreases in deforestation.

The Cancun agreement (2010) encouraged all countries to find effective ways to reduce the human pressures on forest that result in GHG emissions. It also established several new institutions and processes including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through which new multilateral funding for adaptation and mitigation will flow and designate as a new operating entity of the convention's financial mechanism. The World Bank was selected to serve as the trustee of the GCF to deliver financing. One of the outcomes of COP17 were mainly the establishment of a second commitment period (2012-2020) under the Kyoto Protocol, a decision on long-term cooperative action under the convention, and agreement on the operationalization of the GCF.

At the international level, potential mechanisms were suggested to finance REDD+ such as market based (use of carbon markets), non-market based and voluntary-market approaches, but it is up to each country to determine its position to choose and proceed with applying one or blend of these mechanisms. The market-based proposal finally led the establishment of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank and UN-REDD funds. The non-market based approach looks to develop at least one international fund from which payments for REDD would be drawn as there would

be insufficient public funds available to fully address deforestation and degradation from developed countries and from domestic emissions trading schemes. An alternative route is the voluntary carbon markets which allows consumers to buy carbon offsets from private firms or charities which utilise the money to implement projects that either reduce carbon emissions elsewhere or improve carbon sequestration.

At COP16 a 'phased approach' to REDD+ implementation was recognized, beginning with capacity building and the development of national strategies or actions, followed by implementation, capacity building, technology development and transfer, and result-based demonstration activities, and evolving into result-based REDD+ actions that are fully measured, reported and verified. According to the COP 16 decision, countries may begin to implement subnational accounting systems for REDD+ while preparing for full-scale national REDD+ which was reinforced in Durban at COP 17.

The Cancun agreement also set four stakeholder engagement pillars: full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular underserved peoples and local communities, in REDD+ actions; respect for the knowledge and rights of underserved peoples and members of local communities; recognizing the importance of "transparent and effective" national forest governance structures; and enhancing social and environmental benefits (Table 1).

Table 1. REDD+ safeguards in the Cancun Agreements (Source: UNFCCC, 2011).

a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;

b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;

c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in REDD+ actions;

e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;

f) Actions to address the risks of reversals; and

g) Actions to reduce displacement of emission.

Following the international movement to tackle climate change, Ethiopia was also engaged since 2006. At the initial phase of the REDD+ process, the then Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) was responsible for the R-PP preparation and to lead the REDD+ process. Later, the process was coordinated by a REDD+ Secretariat under the then Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). In 2013, the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF), which is recently renamed as Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) was established as a dedicated institution to lead the REDD+ process among other things and is implementing the national REDD+ Readiness Programme to prepare Ethiopia to receive climate finance for sustainable forest management. In-line-with UNFCCC stakeholder engagement pillars, MEFCC in collaboration with World Bank, is currently working to make Ethiopia REDD+ ready by implementing different activities, of which designing and conducting national stakeholder consultation and participation is one of the major tasks. The others include: preparing REDD+ Strategy, establishing reference GHG emissions and uptake, designing a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, designing a monitoring and evaluation framework, and preparing up to four national REDD+ pilots in different regional states.

1.2.   Background

It is obvious that the current trend of climate change leads to significant economic lose in countries whose economy is mainly dependent on climate sensitive activities, particularly Agriculture. The people of Ethiopia are vulnerable to climate change as livelihoods are highly sensitive to changes in rainfall and temperature and depend on limited natural resources. A report by USAID (2012) evaluated recent trends in rainfall and temperature and identified significant reductions in rainfall (up to 20% in southern, south-western, and south-eastern parts of the country) and increases in temperature overtime in many areas of Ethiopia. According to Centre for Global Development (2010), Ethiopia is ranked 11th of 233 countries in terms of its vulnerability to physical climate impacts, and 9th in terms of overall vulnerability (physical impacts adjusted for coping ability).

However, Ethiopia's contribution to GHG emissions is negligible on a global scale (less than 0.3%), which is around 150 Mt CO_2e in 2010 (of which about 87% of GHG emissions came from agricultural (crop - 12 and livestock - 65 Mt CO_2e a year), and forestry (55 Mt CO_2e a year) and the remaining 13% is from power, transport, industry and buildings) (CRGE, 2011). However, if current practices prevail, the GHG emissions will be 400 Mt CO_2e in 2030 and the per capita emission level will increase by more than 50% to 3 t CO_2e and will exceed the global target to keep it between 1 - 2 t per capita to limit its contribution to climate change (CRGE, 2011).

In response to the adverse effect of climate change, Ethiopia formulated and launched Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy in 2011 to build a climate resilient green economy to address climate change with zero net increase in carbon emissions and achieve middle-income status by 2025. This initiative aims to reduce emissions from landuse and forestry thereby shifting agriculture from high carbon to low carbon areas. The green economy plan is based on four pillars: improving agricultural production practices, forest protection and development, renewable energy expansion, and leapfrogging to modern and energy-efficient technologies.

Although Ethiopia is not a major emitter of GHG, it has a huge potential to contribute to the global efforts of climate change mitigation by managing its carbon stock. The forestry sector alone is estimated to account for 22.5% of greenhouse gas emissions

levels under a business as usual scenario by 2030. It possesses more than 12 million hectares of forests and woodlands which has stored over 2.7 billion tons of CO_2e (CRGE, 2011). At the same time, deforestation and forest degradation account for one third of total emission currently. The average rate of deforestation was estimated to be about 1.11% based on forest cover change from 2005-2010 (FAO study 2010). The main drivers of deforestation are agricultural expansion and fuel wood use, and to a lesser extent, illegal logging and forest fires. However, with the recent opportunity, deforestation and forest degradation shall be reversed by protecting and re-establishing forests, not only for its economic and ecosystem services but also to serve as carbon stocks and benefit from financial resources such as REDD+. In the CRGE strategy, REDD+ has been identified as one of the four initiatives to fast-track implementation, having the best chances of capturing large abatement potentials and attracting climate finance for their implementation.

However, with the opportunity that climate change brought, REDD+ aims to strengthen and expand the role of forests as carbon pools by supporting the conservation and sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. This mechanism can be a relatively cost-effective climate change mitigation strategy that will create additional benefits for communities and strengthen biodiversity conservation with the right attention to the social and environmental functions of forest countries. REDD+ offers the opportunity to implement forestry abatement levers and monetise the respective abatement potential in a structured way.

The national REDD+ programme is funded through the World Bank FCPF Readiness Fund as a participant country of the FCPF. Since June 2011, Ethiopia became an official observer of the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board, which makes it eligible to access additional capacity building support and funding from the UN-REDD programme. Ethiopia prepared Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in 2008, the first part in a three step process (R-PP, REDD Readiness Phase and REDD Implementation), which lays out the process, methods and milestones that it should follow to get ready for REDD+ implementation and later finalized and approved by FCPF in May 2011. In January 2013, Ethiopia entered the implementation of R-PP.

During the R-PP development, the Bale Mountains Eco-Region REDD+ Project in Oromia Regional State was identified as the first national REDD+ pilot project at sub-

national level. In the second phase (REDD+ Readiness), the government recognized the Oromia Forested Landscape Programme as a national REDD+ pilot project as Oromia comprises 60% of Ethiopia's high forest and 15 million hectares of woodlands. This programme adopts jurisdictional and landscape approach and is believed to promote cross-sectoral initiatives in the area of participatory forest management (PFM), climate smart agriculture, livestock improvement and biomass energy to contribute to reducing poverty and address issues of deforestation and forest degradation within the framework of the national REDD+ strategy, and ultimately contribute to CRGE's vision. Other sub-national initiatives of relevance for REDD+ include: Humbo and Soddo Afforestation/Reforestation Projects in SNNPR, Soddo Afforestation/Reforestation CDM project, Bale Mountains Eco-region REDD+ Project; NonoSele Participatory Forest Management REDD+ Project, and Yayu Coffee Forest REDD+ Project.

Together with establishing pilot projects during the Readiness Phase, the R-PP outlined other key activities that need to be implemented to develop REDD+ implementation nationally; among these consultation and participation got due attention and presented in detailed on the R-PP document as Annex 1b. This part of the document explains about stakeholder consultation held so far on R-PP, importance of Consultation and Participation Plan, and supplementary information for consultation and participation methods (R-PP, 2011).

During the R-PP development, an extensive stakeholder consultation was conducted from national to woreda levels, which form the basis of the R-PP. The purpose of these consultations and participations is to ensure that key forest stakeholders are given an opportunity to be involved in REDD+ related activities decision making process that impacts them. Various methods/techniques of consultation and participation were used: workshops, community consultations with forest dependent peoples, questionnaire surveys and interviews in seven regional states: Amhara, Oromia, SNNPS, Tigray, Benishangul-Gumz, Gambella and Somali. The wide-range of participatory and interaction techniques/methods were used to maximize the engagement of stakeholders as well as to test the various awareness raising and capacity building approaches and testing materials.

The successful implementation of the REDD+ Projects requires a comprehensive national consultation and participation plan which can serve as a tool to consult the national level stakeholders as wells as to serve as a framework for the regional C&P plan. This national C&P plan was prepared by taking into consideration the lessons, experiences and processes learnt during the R-PP preparation and implementation of the R-PP which includes the pilot projects (please see Chapter 3. which summarizes the experiences of major REDD+ related projects' C&P activities), and REDD+ policy framework development process at all levels from local to federal. The key principle of stakeholder C&P plan is to put in practice the free, prior and informed consultation (FPIC) of stakeholders that could be affected due to REDD+ activities in any decision making. This C&P will continue throughout the R-PP implementation to incorporate the voices and insights of forest dependent people into the strategic decision making process of the implementation of REDD+ and avoid the sole decision of professionals. Thus, this National C&P Plan is prepared to ensure full and effective engagement and participation of all ranges of stakeholders from design to emission reduction phases of REDD+ Programmes in the country.

1.3. Objective

General Objective

The overall objective of the National Consultation and Participation Plan is to provide a framework and platform for multilevel dialogue among all stakeholders to ensure ownership, transparency, effective and informed consultation and participation of the relevant stakeholders in the process of REDD+ Programme in Ethiopia.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the consultation and participation plan are to:

i) Guide dialogue and access to information among stakeholders (governments-all levels, communities, civil societies/NGOs, implementing agencies) to ensure their engagement in the programme from the design to implementation and monitoring phases;

ii) Ensure that REDD+ activities and implementation frameworks are informed by local stakeholder's views and contributions by providing opportunity through

which the voices and experiences of key stakeholders are captured and incorporated in decision making at all levels;

iii) Ensure transparency in all aspects including in costs, risks and equitable access and share of benefits by all stakeholders and sectors at all levels;

iv) Improve the quality of decision-making process by capturing the experience of civil society organizations, and the initiatives of other similar groups;

v) Integrate the contribution of REDD+ to the national development priorities by guiding development of regulatory frameworks that are socially inclusive, transparent and support improvements in forest governance; and

vi) Comply with the international laws on human rights and other relevant policies on social and environmental safeguards.

2. RATIONALE

Consultation and participation of stakeholders is a very crucial activity in REDD+ process. Stakeholder participation improves REDD+ by facilitating early identification of interested stakeholders, issues, conflicts and benefits, and create data generating and exchange and providing venues to air grievances when group decisions are not implemented as expected. It helps to improve awareness about REDD+ implementation and monitoring by stakeholders by setting stages through which beneficiaries can access information and also participate in the design and implementation of REDD+ activities.

The UNFCCC conference held in Cancun explicitly call for stakeholder engagement in REDD+. Participation rights are protected in international agreements, both for human rights and the environment, and within many national constitutions and legal frameworks. Multilateral REDD+ financing mechanisms and donors have supported this stakeholder engagement and play an important role in encouraging inclusive approaches to REDD+. Civil society has pushed for more meaningful participation and institutionalization of engagement for environmental and other forms of governance.

Consultation and participation in REDD+ is considered as a means to achieve more sustainable policies, programs and projects, which reflects stakeholder priorities, knowledge and ownership of implementation. Ethiopia's Constitution urges all

stakeholders to be consulted and participated in development activities of the country. The FDRE Constitution Article 92 (Environmental Objectives), which is the most pertinent provision, stipulates that 'People have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementations of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly'. Based on this fact the 1997 environmental policy of Ethiopia states that public consultation is required to be conducted while environmental and social impact assessment statement is prepared.

In addition, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) proclamation of the country also firmly encourages consulting stakeholders in the process of EIA. Article 6 of the proclamation says a proponent shall carry out EIA of a project that is likely to produce a trans-regional impact in consultation with the communities likely to be affected in any region.

The above mentioned international and national legal frameworks insist on engaging or participating and consulting stakeholders at different level. Thus, for the sustainability and effective implementation of the REDD+ program, preparing consultation and participation plan is crucial.

3. COUNTRY EXPERIENCES ON C&P IN REDD+ RELATED PROJECTS

3.1. Humbo and Soddo Community-Managed Natural Regeneration Projects

Consultation meetings were held at all levels from regional government offices (Hawassa) to the local community level following government structure. The overall objective of the consultations was to understand the perceptions of the different stakeholders about degradation of natural resources, accommodate and integrate the community needs and expectations from the project, to find their commitment and readiness to participate and look for possible solutions and opportunities in a community based forest management program, and to provide information, create awareness and give opportunities for discussions, and seeking feedback on issues related to the carbon project. Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), which involves informal interviews with farmer's focus groups made-up of elders, representatives of women and the youth, user groups and local leaders, and focus group discussions were conducted to initiate the process of provision of information to all communities, to create awareness, and to get their feedback on issues regarding the Carbon.

Consultation meetings were undertaken with relevant government officials at the regional, woreda and kebele levels in Hawassa, Humbo, Soddo and Alaba Woredas; and RRA was conducted with communities from selected Kebeles of Humbo, Soddo and Damot Gale Woredas to gather information on different aspects of people's participation in the envisaged project. Seven Kebeles of the Humbo Woreda (over 6,223 people), six Kebeles of the Soddo Zuria Woreda (6,551 people), and two kebeles from Damot Gale Woreda (1,165 people) participated in the consultation meetings. The issues consulted include the conditions of natural resources, management, and challenges of their respective villages/kebeles; policy on land ownership system, identification of major user groups, major problems and possible solutions, border demarcation and user rights of communal lands, project concept and communities commitments to the project, forest management, benefit sharing and the role of women. The major challenge identified during consultation was that the livelihood of some members of the community was entirely dependent on the area to be closed and require developing different livelihoods diversification programs through on-farm and off-farm income generating activities.

3.2. Bale Mountains Eco-region REDD+ Project

The project follows Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations and participation principle. Accordingly, about 33,689 forest dependent community members (12 976 male and 20713 female) were consulted on initiation of Bale REDD+ Project, Carbon benefit sharing and local based monitoring, reporting and verification approach. A training of trainers (ToT) was given for woreda government extension workers drawn from Bale and Arsi Zones OFWE branch offices and key stakeholders from ten woredas of both zones on FPIC and its key elements, climate change and REDD+. The trainees were oriented to follow the 10-step plan of REDD+ Projects FPIC:

Step 1: District and village level awareness-raising about the project;

Step 2: Establishment of a grievance mechanism to allow for objections to be filed

Step 3: Recruitment of interlocutors that can be messengers to all citizens

Step 4: Interlocutor training on the project

Step 5: Villages meeting preparation

Step 6: Villages meetings and awareness-raising

Step 7: Village decision-making event

Step 8: Recording of decision over the project

Step 9: Documentation and reporting

Step 10: Verification and evaluation

After the comprehensive training delivered to the woreda and kebele level government, the trainees went back to their localities and delivered similar trainings for community representatives. At final stage, community consultation in the 64 project kebeles was conducted by the community representatives and kebele level development agents with the support of project staffs and woreda level government staffs. Issues consulted include selection of decision making body, grievance handling mechanism, benefit sharing, forest management plan, communication strategy, capacity building strategy, and monitoring and evaluation plan.

During first FPIC process, the participation of women was very low. To overcome the problem, the project has organized a ToT only in favour of women to increase their participation and obtain the consent of women on the start of the Project. Following the completion of the ToT for women on FPIC, REDD+ Project Keble level women

meetings in REDD+ Project kebeles were held and secured women only FPIC. During the meetings, the issue of women membership to the forest management cooperatives was discussed and agreed that the women can also become member like their husband and membership increased significantly.

Figure 1. Consultation meetings with communities and approval with their signature

3.3. REDD+ Participatory Forest Management in South-West Ethiopia by Ethio Wetlands and Natural Resources Association (EWNRA)

The REDD+ Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Southwest Ethiopia (REPAFMA-SW Ethiopia) has brought 230,614.8 ha of forested landscapes under PFM arrangement, from January 2013 to December 2015 in selected five woredas located in SNNPRS and Oromia Regional State. The Project ensured establishment and implementations of community-based forest management model and worked for incorporation of the model into the national REDD+ strategy in Ethiopia. It has established and legalized 145 Forest Management Groups (FMGs) who entered into PFM agreement with concerned local government authorities to take the forest (co-) management responsibilities.

In the execution of FPIC, the following procedures were followed:

1. A poster presenting REDD process was produced and translated into Amharic;
2. Training on REDD+ concepts and how to use the posters in the consultation of the local community were provided to the interlocutors selected from woreda level forest management associations (FMA) and kebele level development agents (DA). During the training the following participants were involved in each of the woredas: Gesha - 5 DAs, woreda agriculture head, Natural Resource management (NRM) process owner, 3 supervisors and 8 FMA leaders, Masha -12 DAs, woreda agriculture head, 5 supervisors and 8 FMA

leaders, and Andracha -11 DAs, woreda agriculture head, NRM process owner, 4 supervisors and 8 FMA leaders.

3. Orientation was given for 'Gote' level FMA leaders about REDD+ and FPIC process at the kebele centres and posting the prepared posters at all PFM intervention 'Gotes';

4. The interlocutors (Forest management association leaders and development agents) after some time went to the PFM community and briefed the community;

5. Discussion was held with the whole PFM community and their feedback was captured and summarized and the output reported to woreda agriculture and woreda level project offices.

Once 'Gote-level community consultation was completed, the FPIC process feedback meeting was held with the woreda level FMAs general assembly in each of the three woredas (Gesha, Masha and Andracha).

3.4. Oromia Forested Landscape Programme

Oromia Regional State was selected to implement the first pilot REDD+ project, which is called Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP). The project is a multi-sector investment involving forestry, agriculture and biomass energy, all implemented from a landscape perspective. Multi-stakeholder consultation and participation is one of the main elements of the design and implementation of OFLP. A structure for reaching out all levels of stakeholders from federal to grassroots including the private sector, and effectively handles the C&P process is developed as part of the preparation of the Program.

The consultation and participation of OFLP is guided by the following core principles: transparency and accountability, inclusiveness, participatory, and mechanisms for grievance, conflict resolution and redress. During piloting of C&P of OFLP from regional government offices to the local community level, following the government structure, ToT was given on how to consult communities for about 1134 people (of which 95 female) from 265 woredas for key stakeholders i.e. Agriculture, Land and Environmental protection, Water and Energy and OFWE branch as well as district offices. At zonal level, ToT was provided for 72 experts and zonal heads from 18 Zones of Oromia. Furthermore, 31 federal and regional government officials

and representatives of relevant initiatives were also engaged. Issues of consultation include climate change and CRGE in brief, forest and climate change, concepts of REDD+, OFLP REDD+ program in brief, methods & tools of C&P, OFLP conflict & grievance readdressing mechanism, and OFLP learning &documentation.

Two pilot consultations of local communities, government officials and other stakeholders were also undertaken at Becho and Adola Redde Woredas of Illu-Ababor and Guji Zones, respectively. A total of 511 representatives of local community including 12 females and 499 males, and 105 individuals including 6 females and 97 males from government and NGOs were engaged.

3.5. Experience of National REDD+ Secretariat

The national REDD+ Secretariat so far has done diverse consultation and participation activities using different communication tools and techniques. In line with this, REDD+ awareness and training had been given to all members of the REDD+ management bodies. Awareness has also been expanded to the regions (Southern People, Nations and Nationalities, Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Afar, Somali Region and Amhara) involving higher officials, senior experts, research and civil society institutions in a series of workshops and seminars. Further, a series of meetings and workshops were also held to create awareness on REDD+ program at Hawassa (Wondo Genet College of Forestry), Addis Ababa and Jima Universities.

The REDD+ conferences have shared experiences and lessons drawn from NGO experiences in Humbo Community Assisted Natural Regeneration (Carbon Project), REDD+ NTFP, REDD+ PFM and other best practices supported with video, field visits and other learning materials. Women and youth associations and high level political figures such as zonal administrators have participated in these events. Many of the events: workshops, meetings, and seminars were covered by national and local media outlets including radio, TV, newspapers, and magazines.

It was able to reach millions of Ethiopians with two TV programs (questions and answers) and two live radio talk-shows on REDD+, CRGE Strategy and climate change thematic areas. Awareness creation materials using print media and other materials (booklets, flyers, brochures, stickers, note books, capes, T-shirts, key holders, pens, banners with REDD+ logo and motto, and business cards) were

prepared and distributed on various events such as national tree planting campaigns. Other printed materials include publication and distribution of 2,500 new-year postcards, 2500 calendars and various quick publication brochures.

Examples of communication materials:

Lots of photo and video shots were taken and documented. Continuous radio, TV, and print interviews and advertisements were also made on various occasions. In addition, SMS text messages were sent to 12 million mobile telephone subscribers of Ethio-telecom to increase awareness on the need to plant more seedlings and care for trees and forests, while speeding up the development of a standard website, a temporary blog web account has been created (www.reddplusethiopia.wordpress.com) and information on REDD+ and related data is being organized and uploaded for the public. For large scale and efficient communication and outreach, a national REDD+ communication strategy is now on the process of formulation by a consultant. With respect to capacity building at a bigger scale, a contract was given to Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources for training of trainers.

The result of the above efforts showed increase in degree of participation of different stakeholders, increase in number of REDD+ activities, high outreach, and positive feedback on REDD+ were gained. Many people have benefited from these concerted efforts. However, the move towards ensuring meaningful engagement of stakeholders and make REDD+ more inclusive requires developing well organized consultation and participation plan with appropriate communication tools and techniques.

4. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF C&P PROCESS

In the FCPF and UN-REDD Programme, consultation and participation of stakeholders is important and compulsory for effective implementation of REDD. Both UN REDD and FCPF support the full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in national and international REDD+. UN-REDD Programme is facilitating the development of guidelines to seek Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependent communities, and to provide an effective recourse mechanism for stakeholders participating in readiness and REDD+ initiatives. However, the World Bank Operational Policy calls for the recipient county to engage stakeholders in a process of Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation.

The UN-REDD programme assists national and international REDD+ processes to establish transparent and accountable REDD+ guidelines and strategies that recognize and respect the rights of, and respond to the concerns of, these stakeholders. This is carried out in accordance with safeguards articulated for specific application to REDD+, such as those under the UNFCCC negotiations. The experience gained in assisting countries to implement the Operational Guidance is contributing to a body of knowledge on the participation and engagement of stakeholders that will position countries participating in the UN-REDD Programme to engage effectively in the REDD+ process.

The design and implementation of the REDD+ Programme shall be guided by the following core principles before, during and after the C&P process:

    i.   **Inclusiveness**: target a broad audience of stakeholders both at national, regional (state) and local levels including those which are directly or indirectly affected by REDD+ activities (various social groups such as disadvantaged groups, women and youth);

    ii.   **Transparency**: all aspects of the Programme at all stages shall be discussed and communicated in a transparent manner to all stakeholders at all levels. The outcomes of all consultations and participation shall be properly recorded and reported, disclosed to the public timely in culturally appropriate form and languages. All stakeholders shall have full and equal access to all information about the programme;

iii. **Participatory**: the programme shall involve stakeholders in a truly participatory manner. It shall incorporate voices and concerns of all stakeholders at all stages of decision making processes from design to the implementation phase of the programme taking into consideration the existing participatory platforms, on-going interventions and earlier C&P initiatives conducted during R-PP formulation (if any);

iv. **Consensus building**: the process shall facilitate dialogue and two-way exchange of information taking into consideration all the views of community level stakeholders, their existing institutional structures, and cultural diversity, with the ultimate aim of building consensus and broad community support for the programme;

v. **Flexibility:** the program implementation should learn by doing, and be flexible enough to incorporate new ideas, approaches and stakeholders as they emerge and found necessary to include;

vi. **Effective communication**: Information shall be tailor made for specific audience/stakeholders and shall follow a robust communication strategy, with a clear feedback mechanism; and

vii. **Grievance and conflict resolution**: the programme shall have mechanisms for stakeholders to reflect their concerns and grievances at any time and be heard. Any conflict arising in the process of implementing the programme shall also be resolved and redressed immediately using an established and transparent system.

5. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

Stakeholder engagement is crucial for the sustainability of policy, strategy, program and project design and implementation. It also helps build local understanding and ownership. As stressed in Cancun agreement, the government of Ethiopia strongly believes the non- applicability of any development including the REDD+ process without active engagement of stakeholders. Accordingly, the first stakeholder involvement for the National REDD+ process began in 2010 when the R-PP document preparation was conceived (SESA, 2015).

Stakeholder mapping include those who are directly or indirectly affected by REDD+ implementation process, and/or those who will be directly or indirectly affected by the

enforcement of institutional, policy and legal framework to be developed in REDD+ process; and capture the important concerns and interests of the key stakeholders in the REDD+ implementation process. The identified stakeholders were analyzed based on their potential contribution, involvement on implementation and accruing benefits from REDD+ process.

Stakeholders that are identified as implementers are organizations, who are involved or will involve in implementing and managing REDD+ process. Stakeholders identified as contributors are those involved in funding, sponsoring and provision of technical support to the REDD+ process. Stakeholders in the list categorized under beneficiaries are those benefiting or have the potential to be benefited from the REDD+ process.

As shown in the list below, the identified stakeholders are categorized by type as federal, regional and woreda; governmental, nongovernmental, community based, academia, international, religious and cultural groups.

The REDD+ Programme has the potential to deliver several benefits to forest dependent communities if it is done properly, including maintaining/improving ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, provision of alternative livelihoods and income from emission reductions. However, for the programme to succeed, potential risks have to be identified, reduced and mitigated, and stakeholders have to be consulted and involved at all levels of the project/programme during formulation, as well as preparation and implementation stages to ensure the REDD+ programmes recognize the rights of local communities and comply with relevant international obligations.

Successful REDD+ C&P requires detail analysis and mapping of all such stakeholders. Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying individuals, groups and institutions that are likely to affect or be affected by a proposed action, and sorting them according to their impacts on the action and the impact the action will have on them. The stakeholders for REDD+ Programme are those groups that have a stake/interest/right in the forest and those that will be affected either negatively or positively by REDD+ activities. The major forest related stakeholders include relevant government agencies at various levels (federal, regional, zonal, etc.,), local communities (formal and informal forest users) and other forest-dependent

communities, private sectors, civil society organizations, media, development organizations, etc. These stakeholders are not only forest sector stakeholders but also those that are engaged in other sectors with direct and indirect linkage to the forest ecosystems.

The major stakeholders identified, their stakes and roles in the REDD+ programme are summarized in the table below (the exhaustive list of stakeholders shall be identified during the C&P process).

Table 2. Major stakeholders of REDD+ Program and their roles

Stakeholders that are identified as implementers are organizations, who are involved or will involve in implementing and managing REDD+ process. Stakeholders identified as contributors are those involved in funding, sponsoring and provision of technical support to the REDD+ process. Stakeholders in the list categorized under beneficiaries are those benefiting or have the potential to be benefited from the REDD+ process.

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
I. Sectoral government institutions at various levels	Federal	Ministry of Environment , Forest and Climate change (MEFCC)	Contributor, implementer and beneficiaries	Policy formulation, harmonization of relevant policies, International negotiation, Integration of operations at regional level to other national initiatives (such as implementing the CRGE Strategy) Mainstreaming REDD+ projects in national planning and annual budget allocation; Creating forum to harmonize regional/landscape and sectoral efforts and ensure ER and address drivers of degradation jointly
		Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity	Implementer and beneficiary	
		Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Implementer and beneficiary	
		Ministry of Livestock development & Fisheries	Implementer and beneficiary	
		Ministry of Transport – Ethiopian Roads Authority	Contributor	
		Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) - Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)	Implementer and beneficiary	
		Ministry of Federal Affairs and Pastoral Areas Development (MoFAPAD)	Implementer and beneficiary	
		Ministry of industry	Contributor	
		Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	Contributor and beneficiary	
		Ministry of Justice Federal Supreme Court	Contributor	
		Ministry of Mines, Petroleum & Natural Gas	Contributor	

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
		Ethiopian Investment Commission	Contributor	
		Ethiopian Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Research Institute (EEFRI)	contributor and beneficiary	Provide technical input for the implementation of REDD+ MRV
		Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)	Contributor	Contribute to provide new technology on agricultural improvement
		Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs	contributor and beneficiary	Policy direction on women, children and youth affairs
		Parliament, Natural Resources and environment Standing Committee	Contributor	Contribute on preparation of REDD+ enabling environment(national policy, strategy and plan)
		Ethiopia Mapping Agency	Contributor	Contribute for the implementation of REDD+ MRV
	Regional	Regional President Offices	Implementer & beneficiary	Coordinating and/or be part of inter-sectoral planning of program implementation; Mainstreaming REDD+ projects in the respective regional development plans, annual budgeting and implementation
		Regional organs responsible for forests and environment protection	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Bureaus of Agriculture	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Bureaus of Investment, Rural Roads Authorities	Contributor	
		Regional organs responsible for land administration and use	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Bureaus of water, irrigation and energy	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Bureaus of Women, children and Youth affairs	implementer, and beneficiary	
		Regional Biodiversity Centres	implementer, and beneficiary	
		Bureaus of administration and security		
		Bureaus of Marketing and Cooperative Promotion		
		Bureaus of Justice		
		Regional supreme courts		

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
	Zonal (forested landscape zones)	Department of Agriculture	Implementer & beneficiary	Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale
		Department of land administration and Utilization Zonal administration Investment Department		
		Department of water and energy	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Department of women, Children and youth		
		Department of Marketing and Cooperative Promotion		
		Department of Justice		
		Zonal high court		
		Department/Office of administration and security		
	Woreda (forested landscape woredas)	Office of agriculture	Implementer & beneficiary	Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale
		Office of land Administration and Use, and EPA	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Office of Rural road Office of water, irrigation and energy	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Organ responsible for forest	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Office of culture, tourism	Contributor	
		Office of women and youth	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Park administration office (if any)		
		Woreda biodiversity desk (if any)	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Office of administration and security		
		Woreda Administration		
		Woreda marketing and Cooperative promotion office		
		Pastoralist affairs office		
		Office of Justice		
		Compliant and grievance work		

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
		process		
		Woreda court		
		Kebele Administration		
		Kebele Development Agents		
II. Kebele Level Actors	Kebele	Local communities living in and around the project areas. These include: – Livestock keepers, – Crop growers, – Pastoralists, – Mixed agriculturalists, – Coffee growers – Bee keepers – Traditional healers – Rural and urban dwellers that extract products from the forest for home consumption or sale (fuelwood, timber and NTPF collectors) – Traditional institutions – Religious institutions – Relevant community cooperatives	Implementer & beneficiary	
III. Communities (forest dependent rural households, non-forest dependent rural households, forest dependent urban households)	Kebele/community	– Large wood industries – Small and medium scale wood enterprises (wood workshops, etc) – Non-wood forest product based enterprises (e.g. coffee, honey, spice and gum and resin, bamboo traders, retailers, wholesalers, etc); – Agri-business investors	Implementer & beneficiary	Understand the costs and benefits and their roles, engage in public decision-making processes, address drivers of deforestation, ; These are likely highly affected by the project because they often rely on forest and tree products; They are also the direct beneficiaries of improved management of forest, but are also the bearers of costs and risks of the program. They comprises stakeholders that are highly affected (directly and indirectly) but have least influence on decision

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
		− Coffee traders (E.g., OCFCU) − Coffee washing machine owners − Coffee producer cooperatives − Tour and travel (eco-tourism) operators/association − Professional hunting association		making); They are also the one directly implementing activities that result in ER through their actions that reduce deforestation and degradation. Thus, they need to know benefits, costs/risks and their roles in the entire process since they interact closely with resources, addressing drivers
IV. Private sector (need to be the fourth)	All levels	Regional Agricultural research centres	implementer, and beneficiary	These directly or indirectly influence forest landscape management. They play role in regulating forest products (timber and non-timber) harvests. Their involvement and believe in the goal of the program is essential to help them regulate products they purchase and to ensure that what they get is obtained from a sustainably managed ecosystem.
V. Academic and Research institutions		Regional Environment and Forestry Research Centres	Contributor	Research and outreach; Generating and dissemination new knowledge, Participation in MRV Participation in C & P taskforce
		Climate Science Centre		
		Ethiopian Panel for Climate Change (EPCC)		
		African Centre for Disaster Risk Management		
		Haromaya University		
		Jimma University	Contributor	
		Addis Ababa University HoA-REC&N	Contributor	
		Wollaga University		
		MedaWalabu University	Contributor	
		Wolayita University		
		Bahir Dar University		
		Gonder University		
		Hawassa University, Wondo		

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
		Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources		
		Mekele University		
		Gambella University		
		Assosa university		
		International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)		
		International Food Policy Research Institute (EFPRI)		
		International Network for Bamboo & Rattan (INBAR)		
		Ethiopian Academy of Science (EAS)		
		Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)		
		World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)		
		Ethiopian Forestry Society		
		Biological Society of Ethiopia		
		Ethiopian Society Soil Science		
		Environmental society of Ethiopia		
VI. CSO/NGOs	All level based on their presence in project areas	Regional Development Organizations (ODA, ORDA, REST, SEPDA, etc.,)	Contributor	Mobilization and Advocacy for sustainable REDD+ programmes, Support or implement project activities, Participation in C & P task force;
		Unions (e.g. Oromia Coffee Producer cooperative Union,)		
		Women Association		
		Youth Association	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Teachers Association	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Biological Society of Ethiopia	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Chambers of commerce	Implementer & beneficiary	

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
		Environment and Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF) Farm Africa Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)	Implementer & beneficiary	
		GIZ	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Ethio-wetlands and NRA	Implementer & beneficiary	
		SOS Sahel	Implementer & beneficiary	
		SUNARMA	Implementer & beneficiary	
		MELKA Mahber	Implementer & beneficiary	
		World Vision	Implementer & beneficiary	
		CARE-Ethiopia	Implementer & beneficiary	
		SNV	Implementer & beneficiary	
		COOPI	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Climate Change Forum Ethiopia	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Federal government print, electronic and social medias. These include Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporate, Walta Information Centre, EBS, etc	Implementer & beneficiary	
		Regional Broadcasts (TV, Radio (including community radios (if any), newspaper, Magazine, etc.,	Implementer & beneficiary	
VII.Media		Environmental journalist association	Implementer & beneficiary	Advocacy to promote REDD+ programmes and dissemination of emerging issues at all levels
		Private media (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Magazine)	Implementer & beneficiary	
		WB, UN agencies, AFD, KfW, German Government Norwegian Embassy, DFID, AfDB, EU, USAID, Canadian Aid, Austrian Aid,	Implementer & beneficiary	

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Analysis based on functional role	Description of stakeholders in relation to REDD+ Programme
		Netherlands Government, Swedish Government, Danish Government, JICA, NoRAD, etc…		
			Implementer & beneficiary	
VIII. Donors/potential development partners			Contributors	Support REDD+ activities and processes

6. ISSUE FOR CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

For conducting effective and efficient consultation and engaging all identified stakeholders the identified issues of consultation are tailored for each categorized stakeholders and presented in the table below.

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
Sectoral government institutions at various levels	Federal	Ministry of Environment , Forest and Climate change (MEFCC) Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Ministry of Livestock development & Fisheries Ministry of Transport – Ethiopian Roads Authority Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) - Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) Ministry of Federal Affairs and Pastoral Areas Development (MoFAPAD)	➢ REDD+ Strategy; ➢ REDD+ Legal and Institutional framework; ➢ Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Strategic options to address deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Safeguard instruments (SESA, ESMF, RPF,PF, C & P, GRM guidelines); ➢ Benefit sharing Mechanism; ➢ Communication Strategy; ➢ MRV

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
		Ministry of industry	
		Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	
		Ministry of Justice	
		Federal Supreme court	
		Ministry of Mines, Petroleum & Natural Gas	
		Ethiopian Investment Commission	
		Ethiopian Environment and Forestry Research Institute (EEFRI)	
		Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)	
		Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs	
		Parliament, Natural Resources and environment Standing Committee	
		Ethiopia Mapping Agency	
	Regional	Regional president offices	➢ Climate change ▪ Create awareness of the Regional stakeholders on basics of climate change elements ▪ Describe issues on major impacts of climate change ▪ Discuss major impacts of climate change in the context of the Ethiopian forested landscapes ▪ Impact of climate change on life, livelihood and life-support system ➢ Forest and Climate Change ▪ Aware regional stakeholders on the link between climate change and forests ▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change ○ Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation
		Regional organs responsible for forests and environment protection	
		Bureaus of Agriculture	
		Bureaus of Investment, Rural Roads Authorities	
		Regional organs responsible for land administration and use	
		Bureaus of water, irrigation and energy	
		Bureaus of Women, children and Youth affairs	
		Regional Biodiversity Centres	
		Bureaus of Marketing and Cooperative Promotion	
		Bureaus of Justice	
		Regional supreme courts	

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

		Bureaus of administration and security	• What carbon and carbon stock are?
			• How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced?
			• Participatory MRV
			▪ Benefits of sustainable forest management
			  o Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+
			  o Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+
			  o Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process
			    • Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits
			➢ REDD+ legal and institutional framework
			➢ Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
			➢ Strategic options to address deforestation and forest degradation
			➢ Safeguard instruments (SESA, ESMF, RPF, PF, C & P, GRM guidelines)
			➢ REDD+ Strategy
			➢ Benefit sharing mechanism
			➢ Conflict resolution
			➢ Communication strategy
			➢ MRV

	Zonal (forested landscape zones)	Department of Agriculture Department of land administration and Utilization Zonal administration Investment Department Department of water and energy Department of women, Children and youth Department of Marketing and Cooperative Promotion Department of Justice	➢ Climate change ▪ Create awareness of the zonal stakeholders on basics of climate change elements ▪ Describe issues on major impacts of climate change ▪ Discuss major impacts of climate change in the context of the Ethiopian forested landscapes ▪ Impact of climate change on life, livelihood and life-support system

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

		Zonal high court
		Department/Office of administration and security
			➤ Forest and Climate Change
			  ▪ Aware zonal stakeholders on the link between climate change and forests
			  ▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change
			    ○ Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation
			    ▪ What carbon and carbon stock are?
			    ▪ How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced?
			    ▪ Participatory MRV
			  ▪ Benefits of sustainable forest management
			    ○ Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+
			    ○ Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+
			    ○ Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process
			      • Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits
			➤ REDD+ Legal and Institutional framework
			➤ Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
			➤ Strategic options to address deforestation and forest degradation
			➤ Safeguard instruments (SESA, ESMF, RPF, PF, C & P, GRM guidelines)
			➤ REDD+ Strategy
			➤ Benefit sharing Mechanism
			➤ Communication Strategy
			➤ MRV

	Woreda (forested landscape woredas)	Office of agriculture	➤ **Climate change** ▪ Create awareness of the woreda stakeholders on basics of climate change elements

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
		Office of land Administration and Use, and EPA	▪ Describe issues on major impacts of climate change
		Office of Rural road	▪ Discuss major impacts of climate change in the context of the Ethiopian forested landscapes
		Office of water, irrigation and energy	
		Organ responsible for forest	▪ The presence of people; livelihoods; environmental services and resources; biodiversity, infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places that could be adversely affected.
		Office of culture, tourism	
		Office of women and youth	
		Park administration office (if any)	
			▪ Impact of climate change on life, livelihood and life-support system
		Woreda biodiversity desk (if any)	➢ Forest and Climate Change
		Woreda Administration	▪ Aware woreda stakeholders on the link between climate change and forests
		Woreda marketing and Cooperative promotion office	
		Pastoralist affairs office	▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change
		Office of Justice	
		compliant and grievance work process Woreda court	o Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

		Office of administration and security	mitigation
			▪ What carbon and carbon stock are?
			▪ How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced?
			▪ Participatory MRV
			▪ Benefits of sustainable forest management
			  o Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+
			  o Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+
			  o Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process
			    ▪ Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits
			➢ Consultation on Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
			➢ Consultation on REDD+ Legal and Institutional framework
			➢ Consultation on strategic options to address deforestation and forest degradation
			➢ Consultation on safeguard instruments (SESA, ESMF, RPF,PF, C & P, GRM guidelines)
			➢ Consultation on REDD+ Strategy
			➢ Consultation on Benefit sharing Mechanism
			➢ Communication Strategy
			➢ MRV

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

Kebele Level Actors	Kebele	Kebele Administration	➢ Climate change
			
			• Create awareness of Kebele administration on basics of climate change elements
			
			• Describe issues on major impacts of climate change
			• Discuss major impacts of climate change in the context of the Ethiopian forested landscapes
			• Impact of climate change on life, livelihood and life-support system
			➢ Forest and Climate Change
			▪ Aware Kebele stakeholders on the link between climate change and forests
			▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change
			    o Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation
			    ▪ What carbon and carbon stock are?
			    ▪ How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced?
			    ▪ Participatory MRV
			▪ Benefits of sustainable forest management
			    o What do we mean by forest communities
			    o Role of communities in forest management

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
		Kebele Development Agents	- o Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+ - o Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+ - o Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process • Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits ➢ REDD+ Legal and Institutional framework ➢ Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Strategic options to address deforestation and forest degradation ➢ Safeguard instruments (SESA, ESMF, RPF, PF, C & P, GRM guidelines) ➢ REDD+ Strategy ➢ Benefit sharing Mechanism ➢ Communication Strategy ➢ MRV

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

Communities (forest dependent rural households, non-forest dependent rural households, forest dependent urban households)	Kebele/community	Local communities living in and around the project areas. These include:
		– Livestock keepers,
		– Crop growers,
		– Pastoralists,
		– Mixed agriculturalists,
		– Coffee growers
		– Bee keepers
		– Traditional healers
		– Rural and urban dwellers that extract products from the forest for home consumption or sale (fuelwood, timber and NTFP collectors)
		– Traditional institutions
		– Religious institutions
		– Relevant community cooperatives
			➢ National REDD+ Strategy;
			➢ Legal and institutional study;
			➢ Safeguard instruments;
			➢ Climate change
			
			▪ Create awareness of the community on basics of climate change elements
			▪ Describe issues on major impacts of climate change
			▪ Discuss major impacts of climate change in the context of the Ethiopian forested landscapes
			▪ The presence of people; livelihoods; environmental services and resources; biodiversity, infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places that could be adversely affected.
			▪ Impact of climate change on life, livelihood and life-support system
			▪ Exposure and vulnerability dynamics, varying across temporal and spatial scales, and depend on economic, social, geographic, demographic, cultural, institutional, governance, and environmental factors
			▪ Collect feedbacks on local perception on trends and impacts of climate change
			➢ Forest and Climate Change
			▪ Aware communities on the link between climate change and forests
			▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change
			   o Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation
			   o What carbon and carbon stock are
			   o How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced
			   o Participatory MRV

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

			• Benefits of sustainable forest management
			    o What do we mean by forest communities
			    o Role of communities in forest management
			    o Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+
			    o Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+
			    o Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process
			           • Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits
			➢ Social and Environmental impacts of REDD+ implementation
			    • Communities right (underserved and vulnerable forest dependent people) should be respected;
			    • Aware their right to be consulted and with full participation;
			    • What are the Socio-economic impacts of REDD+ implementation?
			    • What are the main environmental impacts of REDD+ implementation?
			    • How can the risks and negative impacts be mitigated?
			    • How can the benefits be enhanced?
			    • How can the social and environmental impacts be monitored?

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

			➢ Forest and Climate Change
			  ▪ Aware communities on the link between climate change and forests
			  ▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change
			  ▪ Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation
			    o What carbon and carbon stock are
			    o How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced
			    o Participatory MRV
			  ▪ Benefits of sustainable forest management
			    o What do we mean by forest communities
			    o Role of communities in forest management
			    o Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+
			    o Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+
			    o Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process
			    o Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits

			➢ Deforestation and Forest Degradation
			▪ Causes of deforestation and forest degradation
			  o Expansion of farm/grazing land
			  o Fuel-wood
			  o Urbanization
			  o Infrastructure
			▪ Strategic options to address drivers of deforestation
			  o Assess and validate practicalities of the proposed strategies and options if they can address the issues

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues

			➢ Legal and institutional framework
			▪ Institutional framework
			   ○ Consultation on institutional framework study
			   ○ Consultation on implementation of proposed institutional structure
			▪ Legal framework
			   ○ Policies, laws and regulations to halt deforestation and forest degradation
			   ○ Appropriate forest policies and laws be put in place with their full enforcement

Private sector (need to be the fourth)	All levels	Large wood industries
		Small and medium scale wood enterprises (wood workshops, etc)
		Non-wood forest product based enterprises (e.g. coffee, honey, spice and gum and resin, bamboo traders, retailers, wholesalers, etc);
		Agri-business investors
		Coffee traders (E.g., OCFCU)
		Coffee washing machine owners
		Coffee producer cooperatives
		Tour and travel (eco-tourism) operators/association
		
		Professional hunting association
			➢ Forest and Climate Change
			▪ Aware communities on the link between climate change and forests
			▪ How forests and forest communities can be affected by climate change
			   ○ Roles of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation
			      • What carbon and carbon stock are
			      • How forest Carbon Stock can be enhanced
			      • Participatory MRV
			   ○ Benefits of sustainable forest management
			      • What do we mean by forest communities
			      • Role of communities in forest management
			      • Discuss areas and modalities for implementing sustainable forest management in relation to REDD+
			      • Relationship between sustainable forest management and REDD+
			      • Forest conservation and its benefits in the REDD+ process

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
			■ Biodiversity and non-carbon benefits ■ Causes of deforestation and forest degradation ○ Expansion of farm/grazing land ○ Fuel-wood ○ Urbanization ○ Infrastructure ■ Strategic options to address drivers of deforestation ■ MRV system ■ appropriate benefit sharing mechanism on the REDD+ ■ Provide the picture of implementation process ➢ Legal and institutional framework ■ Institutional framework ○ Consultation on institutional framework study ○ Consultation on implementation of proposed institutional structure ■ Legal framework ○ Policies, laws and regulations to halt deforestation and forest degradation ■ Appropriate forest policies and laws be put in place with their full enforcement
Academic and Research institutions *		Regional Agricultural research centres Regional Environment and Forestry Research Centres Climate Science Centre Ethiopian Panel for Climate Change (EPCC) African Centre for Disaster Risk Management Haromaya University Jimma University Addis Ababa University	➢ Consultation on national REDD+ Strategy; ➢ Consultation on Legal and institutional study; ➢ Consultation on benefit sharing mechanism of REDD+; ➢ Consultation on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Consultation on safeguard instruments; ➢ Participate on Research and outreach; ➢ Generating and dissemination new knowledge;

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
		HoA-REC&N	➤ Participation in MRV;
		Wollaga University	➤ Participation in REDD+ taskforce
		MedaWalabu University	
		Wolayita Soddo University	
		Bahir Dar University	
		Gonder University	
		Hawassa University, Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources	
		Mekele University	
		Gambella University	
		Assosa university	
		International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	
		International Food Policy Research Institute (EFPRI)	
		World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	
		Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	
		International Network for Bamboo & Rattan (INBAR)	
		Ethiopian Academy of Science (EAS)	
CSO/NGOs	All level based on their presence in project areas	Ethiopian Forestry Society	➤ Consultation on Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
		Biological Society of Ethiopia	➤ Consultation on strategic options t o address deforestation and forest degradation
		Ethiopian Society Soil Science	➤ Consultation on safeguard instruments (SESA,ESMF,RPF,PF, C & P, GRM guidelines)
		Environmental society of Ethiopia	➤ Consultation on REDD+ Strategy
		Regional Development Organizations (ODA, ORDA, REST, SEPDA, etc.,)	➤ Consultation on Benefit sharing Mechanism
		Unions (e.g. Oromia Coffee Producer cooperative Union,)	➤ Generating and dissemination new knowledge
		Women Association	
		Youth Association	

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
		Teachers Association	
		Biological Society of Ethiopia	
		Chambers of commerce	
		Environment and Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF)	
		Farm Africa	
		Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)	
		GIZ	
		Ethio-wetlands and NRA	
		SOS Sahel	
		SUNARMA	
		MELKA Mahber	
		World Vision	
		CARE-Ethiopia	
		SNV	
		COOPI	
		Climate Change Forum Ethiopia	
Media		Federal government print, electronic and social medias. These include Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporate, Walta Information Centre, EBS, etc	➢ Consultation on Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Consultation on strategic options t o address deforestation and forest degradation ➢ Consultation on safeguard instruments (SESA,ESMF,RPF,PF, C & P, GRM guidelines) ➢ Consultation on REDD+ Strategy ➢ Consultation on Benefit sharing Mechanism ➢ Generating and dissemination new knowledge; ➢ Communication Strategy

Category	Administrative level	Stakeholders	Consultation and Participation Issues
			➢ MRV
		Regional Broadcasts (TV, Radio (including community radios (if any), newspaper, Magazine, etc.,	➢ Consultation on national REDD+ Strategy;
		Environmental journalist association	➢ Legal and institutional study;
		Private media (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Magazine)	➢ Benefit sharing mechanism of REDD+; ➢ Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Safeguard instruments; ➢ Generating and dissemination new knowledge; ➢ Communication Strategy ➢ MRV
Donors/potential development partners		WB, UN agencies, AFD, KfW, German Government Norwegian Embassy, DFID, AfDB, EU, USAID, Canadian Aid, Austrian Aid, Netherlands Government, Swedish Government, Danish Government, JICA, NoRAD, etc…	➢ Consultation on national REDD+ Strategy; ➢ Consultation on Legal and institutional study; ➢ Consultation on benefit sharing mechanism of REDD+; ➢ Consultation on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; ➢ Consultation on safeguard instruments; ➢ Generating and dissemination new knowledge; ➢ Participation in MRV

* Indicative list of stakeholders

7. COMMUNICATION TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The R-PP, which is an important national commitment for preparing Ethiopia to be an active partner in the global REDD+ process, emphasizes creating ownership through active involvement of all stakeholders. This involvement would be realized when the public/stakeholders are informed and mobilized to support the process of the REDD+ process. Consultation and participation is one key component of the R-PP to ensure transparency and accountability, information sharing and accessibility, disclosure of outcomes, and more importantly to ensure engagement of key stakeholders in the REDD+ process. In order to reach all stakeholders, the use of effective communication tools and techniques are critical. Properly identified techniques and tools help ensure lasting and active public participation, appreciation, and engagement on the REDD+ process. Thus, the role of communication, promotion, documentation and media activities in enhancing and speeding up this process is immense.

Even though there are many communication tools and techniques that are used in public consultation and participation activities, this chapter offers some fundamental ones that help for smooth and effective communication. Actually, no single best technique is recommended for this or that issue in a particular situation. Each technique has its own pros and cons and is useful to know how it is used, situated and practiced. Moreover, cost effectiveness, breadth of distribution and reach, amount of time available and way of communication need to be considered.

Without giving a rundown of these efforts, it is possible still to hold effective communication in REDD+ processes by involving key sectors and actors. This can be done in a number of ways such as conferences, workshops, training, the press, or public campaigns. Large consultation events such as workshops, drama, and other art-based activities can provide a medium for consulting the public on the planned development initiatives. Thus, a good public consultation and participation task is likely to make use of a mixture of communication approaches.

The following tools and techniques can be used in most, if not all, National REDD+ C&P activities and build on the existing experiences and structures.

A. Tools:

i. Communication Media:

Print - Newspaper, Newsletter Magazines, Booklet, etc. The print media is important to provide regular information to the literate portion of the community and other stakeholders and obtain their feedback.

Electronics - Radio, Television, other information and communications technologies such as Website, Blog etc. The electronics media especially radio and television are effective in reaching to broad range of stakeholders simultaneously and is a powerful tool to arise interest, awareness and excitement. It is good in communicating general program objectives, design, overall framework and intended outcomes of REDD+ programmes. Websites and blogs are good to access information by stakeholders at their own convenience and provide their feedback on the issue.

Social - Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Wikipedia, LinkedIn, Reddit, Pinterest, etc.

ii. Communication Materials

Print - poster, leaflet, flyer, pamphlet, brochure, factsheet, T-shirt, cape, banner, key holder, calendar, agenda, bag, scarf, flag, sticker, note book, memo pads, billboard, business card, flash printing, chest-pin, photo album, printing on pen, umbrella, computer mouse pad, mug, crystals, etc.

Electronics - LED display, sonic screen, SMS, etc.

Social - placards

B. Techniques:

Dissemination and retrieval of information at every stage of the consultation and participation calls for use of local languages, visual methods and where appropriate

expertise in a culturally sensitive fashion. In order to implement the C&P plan effectively and achieve optimum results, a range of communication techniques shall be considered that include personal meeting, workshop/conference/seminar, panel discussion, community conversations, exhibition, drama, advertisement, media brief, press release, informal forums/networks, interviews, focus group discussion, polls, questionnaire survey research, talk-show, goodwill ambassador, special news creation, writing news/article to newspaper, message crafting and utilization, exposure visit, etc.

The types of goal that we wanted to achieve, our audience, budget, educational background of participants, gender, language, etc. determine the kind of tools and techniques we use to convey our messages. Moreover, the quality, quantity, design, layout, clarity, tone, and branding needs to be considered during utilization and application (refer table 3).

Stakeholder consultation and participation is critical for effective implementation of National REDD+ programme that ensure sense of ownerships, reduce the possible risks and mitigate earlier, bridge information gap among stakeholders, build and improve relationships between stakeholders and reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation. In general, effective consultation and participation is characterized by:

- Clear goals and expectations among all parties;
- A focus on results (effective participation happens when participants can actually influence the outcomes);
- Community involvement at every step of the process;
- Sufficient understanding of the social, cultural and political context and recognition of existing hierarchies by those organizing the consultations;
- The involvement of all stakeholders who perceive themselves to be affected, including communities which host displaced persons;
- The use of trained facilitators to carry out the consultations, and
- Effective coordination among agencies and communities.

Table 3. Target group and Media tools

No	Target group	Media tools	Information transferred	Remark
I	National and Regional stakeholders	**1. Communication media**		
		1.1 Print, (newsletter, magazines, Booklets, etc)	– REDD+ policy advocacy works – Legislations, REDD+ achievements, – Researches, analytical studies, on REDD+ and climate change	
		1.2 Electronics (Radio, Television, Website, blog, etc)	– Announce information on REDD+ – To transmit overall framework and intended outcomes of REDD+ – Disclose documents related to REDD+ – Transmit important issues on REDD+ through press conference, panel discussions, etc – Receive feedback from stakeholder	
		1.3 Social media (Facebook, twitter, google+, LinkedIn, etc)	– To share information on REDD+ among different expertise of stakeholders, to reach a wider segment of the youth, academia, – To discuss and get feedback on technical issues related to REDD+ among stakeholders	
		2. Communication material		
		2.1 Printed communication material (posters, leaflets, flyers, pamphlets, brochure, T-shirts, caps, banners, key holders, calendar, agenda, bags, flag, sticker, note book, etc)	– To transmit REED+ information – Display, demonstrate, achievements and plans in very precise and informative way – Used as a promotion of REDD+ project – Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ – Legal and institutional framework – Benefit sharing mechanism	

No	Target group	Media tools	Information transferred	Remark
			− Grievance readdressing mechanism − Lesson learned	
		2.2 Electronics materials (telephone, LED, Sonic Screen, etc)	− Promote climate smart technologies − create awareness about REDD+ − Obtain feedback	
		3. Communication tool		
		3.1 Meeting, conference, workshop, panel discussion, training	− Sharing REDD+ research findings, analytical studies, reports, etc − Awareness creation on REDD+ issues − Obtain policy and technical guidance	
		3.2 Miscellaneous (exposure visit, good will ambassador, mini exhibition, advertisement, questionnaire, survey research)	− Lesson learnt − Transfer REDD+ key messages − Resource mobilization for REDD+ − Knowledge sharing − Collect feedback of REDD+ implementation − Information gap filling	
II	Zonal and woreda stakeholders	**1. Communication media**		
		1.1 Print, (newsletter, magazines, booklets, etc)	− REDD+ Implementation − Raise their implementation capacity − Ease the process of engaging community on REDD+ implementation − Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ − legal and institutional framework − Benefit sharing mechanism − Grievance readdressing mechanism − Lesson learned	
		1.2 Electronics (radio,	− Use this media to transfer good	

No	Target group	Media tools	Information transferred	Remark
		television, mini media, etc)	REDD+ practices, success histories	
		2. Communication material		
		2.1 Printed communication material (Posters, leaflets, flyers, pamphlets, brochure, T-shirts, caps, banners, key holders, calendar, agenda, bags, flag, sticker, note book, etc)	– Aware community about REDD+ strategy, safeguards, benefit sharing mechanism, grievance redress mechanism, measurement and monitoring of forest carbon	
		2.2 Electronics materials (telephone, LED, Sonic Screen, etc)	– Promote climate smart technologies – create awareness about REDD+ – Obtain feedback	
		3. Communication tools		
		3.1. Meeting, workshop, Conference, seminar, panel discussion, focus group discussion, etc)	– concept of climate change ,impact and vulnerability, – forest and climate change – REDD+ concepts , importance (deforestation and forest degradation, strategic option to address drivers) – REDD+ skills, information, – Transfer REDD+ skills and get feedback from community – Update community on current REDD+ issues – Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ – legal and institutional framework – Benefit sharing mechanism – Grievance readdressing mechanism – Lesson learned	

N o	Target group	Media tools	Information transferred	Remark
		3.2 Miscellaneous (exposure visit, good will ambassador, mini exhibition, advertisement, questionnaire, survey research)	– Lesson learnt – Transfer REDD+ key messages – Resource mobilization for REDD+ – Knowledge sharing – Collect feedback of REDD+ implementation – Information gap filling	
	Kebele level	**1. Communication media**		
		1.1 Different display materials (TV sets, LCD, community radio, mini media ,c)	– Concept of climate change, impact and vulnerability – Forest and climate change – REDD+ concepts, importance (deforestation and forest degradation, strategic option to address drivers) – REDD+ skills, information – Current REDD+ implementation status – Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ – Legal and institutional framework – Benefit sharing mechanism – Grievance readdressing mechanism – Lesson learned	
		2. Communication material		
		2.1 Printed communication materials in local language (posters, leaflets, flyers, pamphlets, brochure, T-shirts, capes, banners, key holders, calendar, agenda, bags, flag, sticker, note book, etc)	– Climate change issues – Facts about REDD+ – Institutional arrangements – Objectives , Goals and achievements	

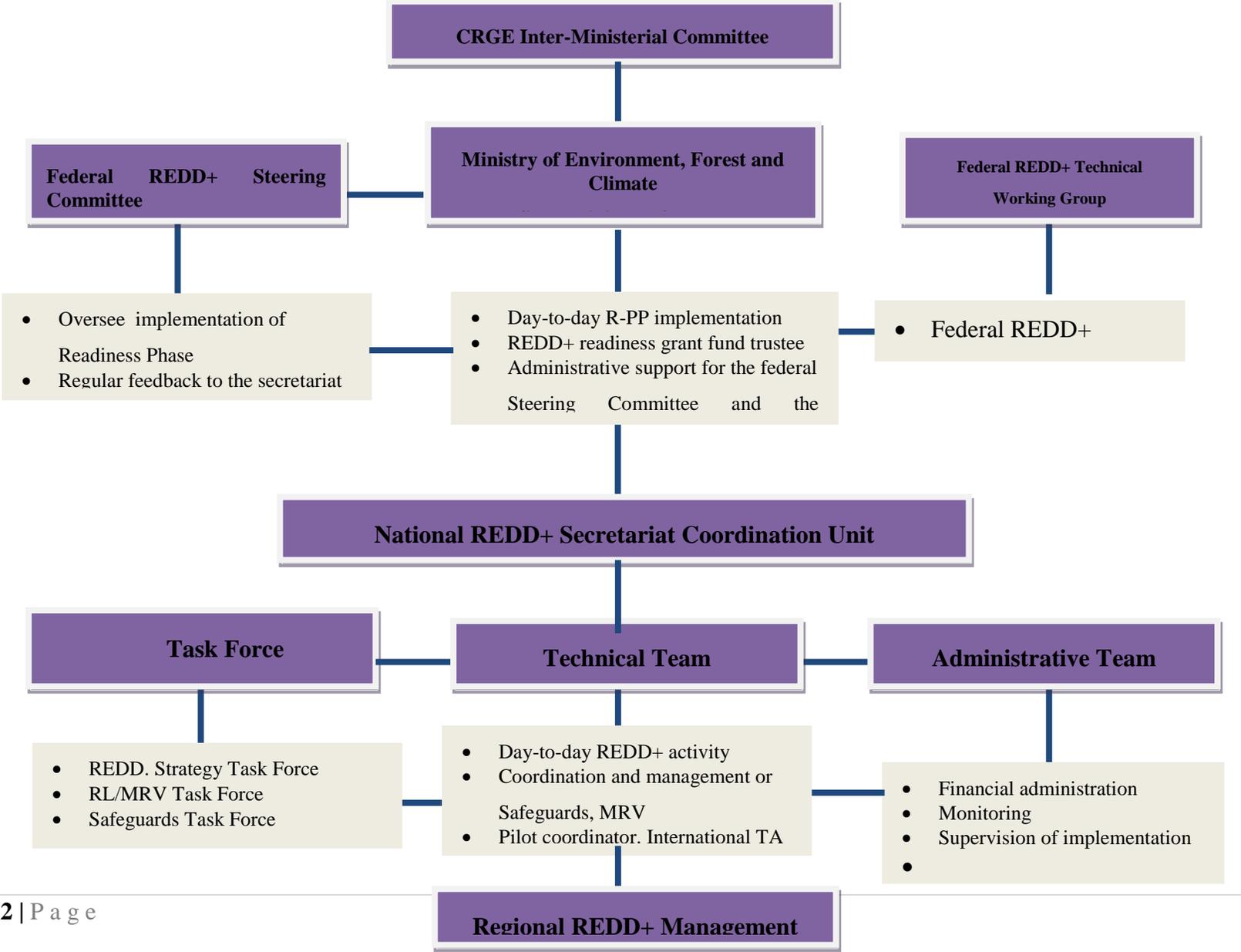| No	Target group	Media tools	Information transferred	Remark
		3. Communication tool		
		3.1. Meeting, conference, community conversation, competitions, REDD+ youth groups, 3.2. Documentary, events, drama, animation, songs, etc	– REDD+ actual implementation plan and achievement – REDD+ implementation problems and solutions – Concept of climate change, impact and vulnerability – Forest and climate change – REDD+ concepts, importance (deforestation and forest degradation, strategic option to address drivers) – REDD+ skills, information – Current REDD+ implementation status – Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ – Legal and institutional framework – Benefit sharing mechanism – Grievance readdressing mechanism – Lesson learned	

8.   INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The Ethiopian REDD+ programme would require institutional structures that can effectively coordinate multi-sectoral implementation of REDD+ programmes and processes. These structures need to effectively manage decentralized programmes at all levels that involve multiple sectors and potentially large number of local participants. As such, institutional arrangements will need oversight from government and implementing institutions - decentralized at national, regional, zonal woreda and kebele levels - with functions for multi-stakeholder and technical consultation (refer figure 2 & 3, and table 5).

Figure 2. National REDD+ Institutional Structure (Source: National REDD+ legal and institutional study document, 2015).

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                        ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                        │ CRGE Inter-Ministerial Committee │
                        └─────────────────────────────────┘
                                        │
┌──────────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Federal    REDD+     │   │ Ministry of Environment,   │   │ Federal REDD+ Technical  │
│ Steering             │───│ Forest and Climate         │   │ Working Group            │
│ Committee            │   │                            │   │                          │
└──────────────────────┘   └────────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
           │                           │                                │
┌──────────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ • Oversee            │   │ • Day-to-day R-PP          │   │ • Federal REDD+          │
│   implementation of  │   │   implementation           │   │                          │
│   Readiness Phase    │───│ • REDD+ readiness grant    │───│                          │
│ • Regular feedback   │   │   fund trustee             │   │                          │
│   to the secretariat │   │ • Administrative support   │   │                          │
│                      │   │   for the federal          │   │                          │
│                      │   │   Steering Committee and   │   │                          │
│                      │   │   the                      │   │                          │
└──────────────────────┘   └────────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
                                        │
              ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
              │ National REDD+ Secretariat Coordination Unit      │
              └──────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                                        │
┌──────────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Task Force           │───│ Technical Team             │───│ Administrative Team      │
└──────────────────────┘   └────────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
           │                           │                                │
┌──────────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ • REDD. Strategy     │   │ • Day-to-day REDD+         │   │ • Financial              │
│   Task Force         │   │   activity                 │   │   administration         │
│ • RL/MRV Task Force  │───│ • Coordination and         │───│ • Monitoring             │
│ • Safeguards Task    │   │   management or            │   │ • Supervision of         │
│   Force              │   │   Safeguards, MRV          │   │   implementation         │
│                      │   │ • Pilot coordinator.       │   │ •                        │
│                      │   │   International TA          │   │                          │
└──────────────────────┘   └────────────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
                                        │
                        ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                        │ Regional REDD+ Management        │
                        └─────────────────────────────────┘
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Figure 3. Regional REDD+ Institutional Structure (Adopted from Oromia REDD+ legal and institutional study document, 2015).
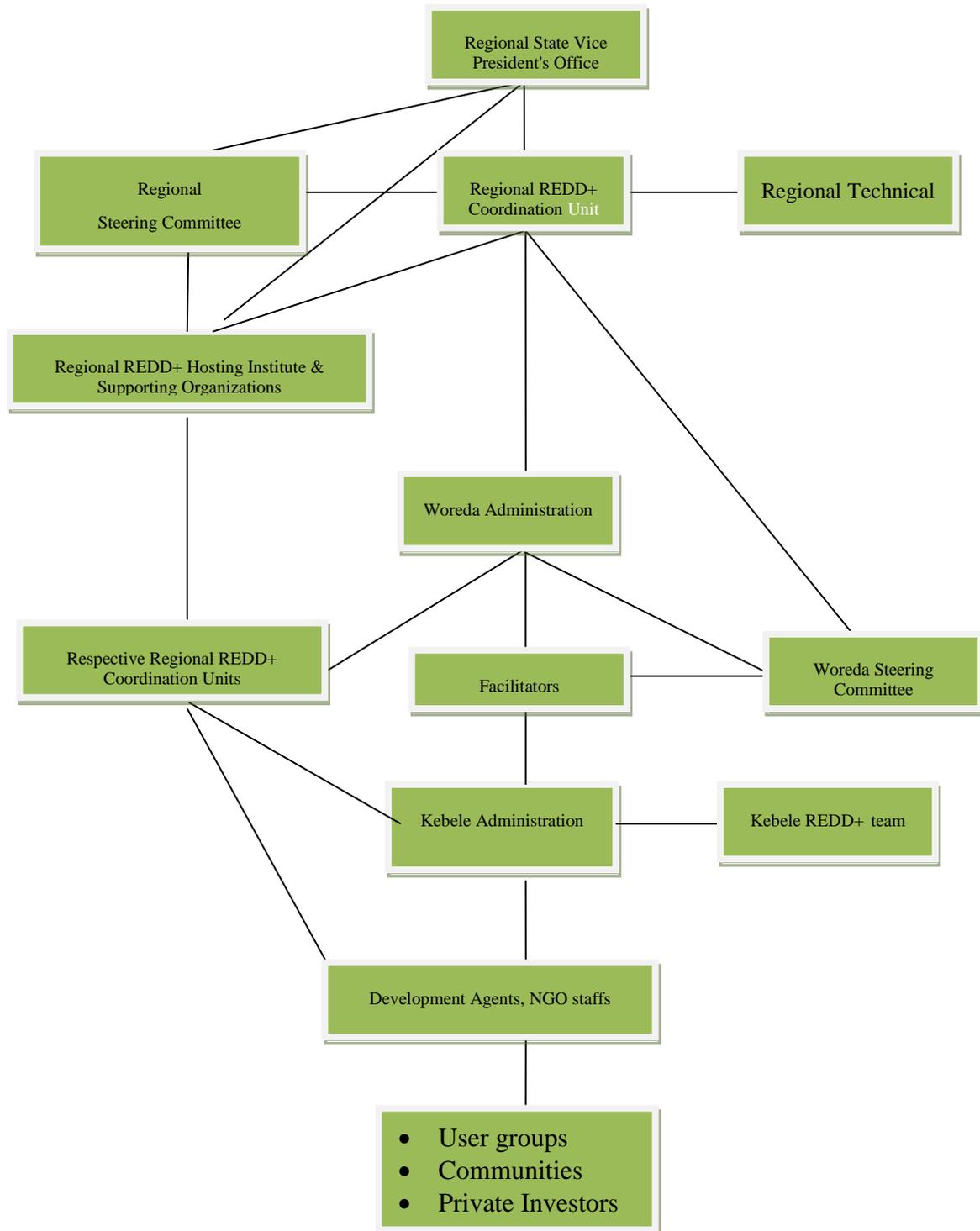
Table 4. Role of responsible bodies embraced in the institutional framework concerning the implementation of the C&P plan.

Responsible bodies	Function
1. Federal REDD+ Steering Committee	– Provide guidance for the implementation of C&P plan – Approve annual C&P plan and budget – Follow up and evaluate C&P plan implementation – Report to the prime minster office – Put in place the implementation framework for national REDD+
2. REDD+ Secretariat (within MEFCC)	– Provides day-to-day coordination and facilitation of REDD+ institutions and technical backstopping for consultation and participation – Implementation of consultation and participation plan at national level – Liaise and coordinate Consultation and participation implementation between federal and regional REDD+ coordination units
3. Federal Technical Working Group	– Provides multi-stakeholder support and advice on consultation and participation – Provide regular feedback, proposals, recommendations, ideas for decision to the steering committee on the progress of the REDD+ C&P – Provide input into the annual working program proposed by the REDD+ Secretariat about consultation and participation – Put in place the implementation framework for REDD+ – Ensure consultation and participation of stakeholders

Responsible bodies	Function
3.1. SESA C&P Task Force	− Oversee public consultations − Validate the progress and process reports − Guide and facilitate the development, implementation and monitoring of national and international standards/safeguards for REDD+ − Ensure full and effective inclusion of social and environmental safeguards in the design and implementation of REDD+ strategy − Ensure full and effective participation of underserved communities in the REDD+ strategy development − Ensure, when preparing the national strategy, the establishment of a robust Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) − Finally, ensure that the SESA process is publicized and disclosed to the public, in a timely manner
3.2. REDD+ Strategy Task Force	− Provide the required support in the preparation of the REDD+ strategy − Ensures strong linkages between the REDD+ strategy and the CRGE vision of Ethiopia − Refine analysis of the impacts of drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation taking into account the broader spatial samples and better representation of forest dependent communities − Contribute to identifying the causes and consequences of deforestation and forest degradation in various forest ecosystems of Ethiopia − Assist the actions related to awareness creation, participation and consultation of the wider public − Assist the review and draw lessons from PFM undertakings,

Responsible bodies	Function
	REDD+ pilots and other relevant initiative for the strategy development
	− Support the process and review the current enabling environment with regards to REDD+
	− Support the process of reviewing policy, legal and institutional gaps in relation to facilitating a successful REDD+ implementation and identify strategies to address these gaps
	− Support the adoption or initiation of specific REDD+ pilot projects
	− Ensure the initiation of REDD+ good governance pilots in selected REDD+ sites
	− Provide support to the establishment of a REDD+ learning network
3.3. MRV task force	− Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development of monitoring systems (NFI, GHG, etc.) that allow for credible measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) at national, regional and project level
	− Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development and capacity on climate sciences, climate models (radiative and convective models, General Circulation Models), climate evolution and trends, natural and anthropogenic causes of climate change, emission inventories, emissions scenarios). Information on useful available data and advice on the acquisition and use of new meteorological data, climate modelling and mapping.
	− Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development of vegetation classification systems, species (and genetic clusters) distribution modelling and biodiversity hotspots characterization and detection. Information on useful available data and advice on the acquisition and use of new vegetation data, vegetation and

Responsible bodies	Function
	biodiversity mapping and vegetation distribution modelling.
	– Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development and capacity on methods to assess the stocks of carbon pools both aboveground (allometric equations for major tree species of interest) and belowground under forest systems.
	– Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development and capacity on estimating soil carbon release and sequestration. Information on useful available data and advice on the acquisition and use of new soil data, soil mapping and soil carbon modelling.
	– Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development and capacity on the preparation of the national GHG/data registry system. Specifications for: data, formats, storage systems, statistical data analysis, reporting. Information on useful available data and advice on the acquisition and use of new data.
	– Support, monitor, and technically advice on the development and capacity on remote sensing and GIS techniques and facilities. Information on available geo-data and advice on the acquisition and use of new material (remote sensing data, aerial photography, DEMs, topographic and other thematic maps and other related geo-information).

Responsible bodies	Function
4. Regional REDD+ Steering committee	− Oversees that the program meets objectives and requirements set out in the Federal REDD+ Strategy and Regional Strategic Framework − Ensures vertical and horizontal coordination of Regional REDD+ Consultation and participation planning, implementation and decision-making between implementing institutions, − Ensures high-level political oversight and executive power − Ensures cross-sectoral policy coordination in the Regional and with the Federal government − Review performance of REDD+ institutions and relevant stakeholders in fulfilling their roles − Put in place the implementation framework for regional REDD+
5. Regional REDD+ Coordination Unit	− Prepare C&P annual plan for the region − Follow and support the implementation of C&P plan − Provide technical support targeting institutions and stakeholders in the region − Document and disseminate C&P participation processes in the region
6. Regional REDD+ technical working group	− Provides multi-stakeholder support and advice on the implementation of regional C&P plan − Provide regular feedback, proposals, recommendations, ideas for decision to the regional steering committee on the progress of the REDD+ C&P − Provide input into the annual working program proposed by the REDD+ Secretariat about C&P − Ensure consultation and participation of stakeholders

Responsible bodies	Function
7. Zone REDD+ advisory group	− Train C&P and MRV task forces about communication tools and techniques − Coordinate /supervise REDD+ consultation and participation activity in the zone − Provide on time support for woreda level C&P activity − Report the achievement of C&P for regional REDD+ steering committee − Give feedback to the regional REDD+ steering committee
8. Woreda REDD+ Steering committee & TWG	− Coordinate REDD+ C&P communication activity at woreda level − Select and deploy appropriate communication tools and techniques that best fit to the respective woreda − Establish C&P and MRV task forces − Closely follow up the implementation of C&P and MRV Plan at kebele level − Supervise the quality of C&P and MRV activity accomplishment in the woreda − Report the achievement for zone REDD+ advisory group
8.1. C&P task force	− Conduct community meetings − Deploy appropriate communication tool to transfer REDD+ and climate change knowledge's to community − Use communication tools and techniques to report the achievements and challenges of C&P in the kebele
8.2. MRV task force	− Use appropriate communication tools to transfer the skill of REDD+ MRV to the community − Report the achievement of MRV to woreda level steering committee using appropriate communication tool

Responsible bodies	Function
	– Give feedback about the efficiency of the communication tools
9. Kebele REDD+ Team	– Prepare annual C&P plan and ensure its implementation – Coordinate kebele level C&P plan implementation – Engage in MRV process – Ensure community participation in REDD+ activities – Provide guidance to the grievance redressing sub team – Participate in the benefit sharing – Document the C&P processes
9.1. Development Agents	– Support the preparation of annual C&P plan and implement it – Provide technical support to community concerning C&P – Disseminate communication materials community – Prepare and provide reports to the woreda line taskforce
9.2. Forest user groups	– Participate in the C&P processes – Engage in MRV process – Participate in the benefit sharing process – Participate in grievance redressing mechanisms

Table 5. Members offices

National steering committee	Federal SESA TF	Federal MRV TF	Federal REDD+ strategy TF	Regional steering committee	Regional technical working group	Zonal advisory group	Woreda Steering committee	Kebele REDD+ Team
As per REDD+ legal and institutional framework	Existing groups,	Existing group	Existing group	As per the regional REDD+ legal and institutional framework	As per the stakeholders identified at the regional level	Administrator /vice administrator (chair)	Administrator/vice administrator (chair)	Administrator/vice administrator (chair)
						MEFCC line Bureau (secretary)	MEFCC line Office (secretary)	DAs
						Agriculture and NRs Dept/Off	Agriculture and NRs Office	Social, Cultural, Traditional and Religious leaders
						Livestock development and fisheries Dept/Off	Education office	Schools
						Water, mineral and energy dept.	Water, mineral and energy office	Private sectors
						Women & children affairs dept.	Women & children affairs office	NGOs

National steering committee	Federal SESA TF	Federal MRV TF	Federal REDD+ strategy TF	Regional steering committee	Regional technical working group	Zonal advisory group	Woreda Steering committee	Kebele REDD+ Team
						Marketing, Cooperative promotion Dept	Marketing, Cooperative promotion office	CBOs
						University	Justice office	
						Research center	Security and admin office	
						CSO/NGO	CSO/NGO	
						Forest user group union	Forest user group cooperative/union	
						Justice Dept.		
						Security and admin dept.		

9. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The consultation and participation plan is prepared to be used in the three phase of the REDD+ program and respective stakeholders who involve in the implementation of the plan with a need to prepare short and long term work plan. For the readiness phase a one year work plan with indicative budget is prepared by integrating the national REDD+ monitoring and evaluation plan presented in the table below.

Activities	Measuring indicator	Budget	Tools	Quantity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Print media on REDD+								
Brochures in four languages for kebele stakeholders on REDD+ basics, deforestation & forest degradation, safeguard, and MRV	Number	157,500	Brochures	4		1	1	2
Publication of newsletter on REDD+ strategy	Number	409,000	News letter	1			1	
Publication of other communication materials (T-shirts, caps, umbrella, pens)printed with general goal of REDD+ Strategy	Types of materials	1,045,000	T-shirts, caps, umbrella, pens	4		1	2	1
Use of electronic media								
Organize talk show/panel (1 radio and 1 TV talk show) on four major studies (D& D, Legal Institutional, safeguard instruments) and REDD+ pilot status	# of shows	2227540	Radio & TV	2				
Outreach with media (TV & Radio) on deforestation & forest degradation and strategic options to address those	# of program	618,000	Radio & TV	2				

Activities	Measuring indicator	Budget	Tools	Quantity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Press Conference on REDD+ Readiness status	#	6,500	Print & Electronic media	1			1	
Press release on REDD+ strategy	#	6,500	Print & Electronic media	2		1	1	
Article on the three major studies	#	40,000	Booklet	1			1	
Mini exhibition on sustainable forest management to share experience (poster, factsheet)	#	10,160	Exhibition	1			1	
Organize consultation workshop on forest law implementation challenges for justice bodies in federal and regional level (1WS per pilot regions and 60 participants per WS)	# of participants	1,500,000	Workshop	180				
Conduct National REDD+ Conference (75 participants per event)	# of participants	560.500	Conference	65				
Lectures on REDD+ at academia	# of lectures		Workshop	3		1	1	1
National and regional awareness creation on study results and REDD+ strategy (Institutional and legal study, cause of deforestation and Forest degradation, SESA study, benefit sharing mechanisms) (Participants composition women, youth, FDP, GO, NGOs) (4 Awareness Creation and 50 participants per awareness)	# of participants	875,000	Workshop	200			100	100
Regional Consultative meeting/Awareness raising (Regional REDD+ Conference) (50 participants per conference)	# of participants	412,000	Conference	200				
REDD+ meetings at woreda level in woredas with	# of trainees	2,224,800	Workshop	24				

Activities	Measuring indicator	Budget	Tools	Quantity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
RCUs (awareness creation 4 Zonal & 4 woreda level WS per pilot and 40 trainees per WS)								
Publish the results of the studies (including REDD economics and disaggregated spatial analysis of drivers) on REDD+ website	# of publications		Website	1				
Get Media coverage on the assessment of drivers of D&D (at least 2 media to get high and positive coverage)	# of medias		Electronic & print media	2				
Publish the results of Legal and institutional gaps for REDD+ implementation identified and necessary actions planned	# of publications		Booklet	2				
Conduct experience sharing workshop on PFM, afforestation and reforestation (1 national and 1 regional 50 participants per WS)	# of participants	463,500	Workshop	100				
Publish evidence based studies on REDD+ issues at all levels (1 national, 1 regional and 3 community or pilot level) - National and Sub national	# of publications		Booklet	5		5		
National consultative WS for endorsement of priority of options (35 per WS)	# of participants	206,000	Workshop	70		70		
Prepare Synthesis leaflet on drivers and strategic options of REDD+	# of leaflet		Leaflet	1			1	
Consultation of pilot study results including concerns and issues of key stakeholders at community level (35 participants)	# of participants	123,600	Workshop	35		35		
Conducting Trainings to community and gov't representatives (45 trainees per pilot)	# of trainees	296,640	Training	135		135		

Activities	Measuring indicator	Budget	Tools	Quantity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Organizing & conducting experience exchange visit for government & community representative (60 participants pre pilot)	# of visitors	618,000	Visit	180		180		
Visits to sites with successful Ethiopian experience (government officials & community)	# of visitors	618,000	visit	90		30		90
Training of Regional, Zonal gov't officials, stakeholders (forest management) (In-country)	# of trainees	295,880	Training	30		15	15	
Functional REDD+ learning Network	# of consultations	206,000	Workshop	3		1	1	1
Multi-stakeholder Consultation and Local level capacity building	# of consultation	891,600	Workshop	3		1	1	1
Consultation workshop on the draft grievance and conflict resolution guideline (1 WS)	# participants	106,000	Workshop	30		30		
OFLP pilot ToT on C&P for Zone & Woreda stakeholders (f 194 & m 774)	# participants	1,530,000	Training	968	968			
C&P at Federal and Regional level (female 18 & male 72)	# participants	200,000	workshop	90	45		45	
OFLP Pilot C &P at Zonal level (female 85 & male 340)	# participants	400,000	workshop	425		200	225	
OFLP pilot C &P at woreda level (female 1,325 & male 5,300)	# participants	1,276,223	workshop	6,625	2000	4000	625	
OFLP pilot C &P at community level (female 40,000 & male 160,000)	# participants	1,260,000	workshop	200,000		80,000	80,000	40,000

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Objective	Activities	Output indicators	Outcome/ Results
Guide dialogue and access to information among stakeholders (governments-all levels, communities, civil societies/NGOs, implementing agencies) to ensure their engagement in the programme from the design to implementation and monitoring phases	• Provide training for relevant stakeholders	Increase number of participants in REDD+	Enhance engagement and informed stakeholders in REDD+ process
	• create access to information through print media	Information disseminated through print media	
	• Create access to information through electronic media	Information disseminated through electronic media	
Ensure that REDD+ activities and implementation frameworks are informed by local stakeholder's views and contributions by providing opportunity through which the voices and experiences of key stakeholders are captured and incorporated in decision making at all levels;	• Conduct workshop on REDD+ studies for stakeholders including local community	Help all stakeholders participation and have a say on REDD+ process	Create ownership and participation of stakeholder at all level on REDD+

Objective	Activities	Output indicators	Outcome/ Results
Ensure transparency in all aspects including in costs, risks and equitable access and share of benefits by all stakeholders and sectors at all levels;	• Prepare broachers and other print media in local language to inform REDD+ activities • Conduct consultation workshop on REDD+ major studies (Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Grievance redress guideline, legal Institutional framework, Safeguards instruments and benefit sharing mechanism) and capture their views • publish & disseminate synthesis report from the study results	• disclosed to the public timely in culturally appropriate form and languages	• stakeholders get full and equal access to all information about the programme
Improve the quality of decision-making process by capturing the experience of civil society organizations, and the initiatives of other	• Organize & conduct experience exchange visit for government & community representative • Conduct national and	• Lessons captured and stakeholders will have knowledge to make informed decision	• Stakeholders engaged in REDD+ Decision making will improve quality of decision

Objective	Activities	Output indicators	Outcome/ Results
similar groups;	international exposure on REDD+ and forest management • Carry out consultation and capture lessons from REDD+ learning Network		
Integrate the contribution of REDD+ to the national development priorities by guiding development of regulatory frameworks that are socially inclusive, transparent and support improvements in forest governance;	• Publish the results of Legal and institutional gaps for REDD+ implementation identified and necessary actions planned • Prepare Synthesis leaflet on drivers and strategic options of REDD+	Published materials relevant to fill policy gaps and leaflets on strategic options	Improved forest governance by integrating the identified priorities
Enhance human rights and other relevant policies on social and environmental safeguards.	• Organize consultation workshop on forest law implementation challenges for justice bodies in federal and regional level	Conducted consultation workshops for federal and regional justice bodies	Enhanced capacity of justice bodies that manage conflicts and human right violations in REDD-plus related conflicts
	• Consultation workshop on the safeguard instruments and grievance redress	Conducted consultation workshops for stakeholders on safeguard instruments and	Enhanced capacity and create stakeholders who can manage conflicts and stand for human

Objective	Activities	Output indicators	Outcome/ Results
	guideline	grievance redress mechanism	right violations in REDD-plus related issues

11.   RECOMMENDATIONS

- The findings from the various consultations should be reported and discussed once again in a national forum with representative stakeholder groups.

- Timely feedbacks need to be provided for the sustainability and continued commitments from stakeholders in the REDD+ process

- Findings of all the consultations need to be disclosed through existing communication channels, including government websites, written press and national and community radios

12.   BIBLIOGRAPHY

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