

**THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE
CHANGE (MEFCC)**



**Process Framework for the Implementation of the
National REDD + Program in Ethiopia**

Final report



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Table of Contents

Acronyms	vii
Acknowledgements	ix
Executive Summary	x
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background to NRPF and REDD+ Process in Ethiopia.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Process Framework	2
2. Methodology	2
2.1 Secondary and Primary Data Collection Methods	3
2.1.1 Secondary Data Collection.....	3
2.1.2 Primary Data Collection.....	3
2.1.3 Site and Sample Selection.....	3
2.2 Stakeholders Consultation	5
3. Description of the Ethiopian REDD+ Program	6
4. Legal and Administrative Frameworks Related to Access Restriction to Natural Resources	8
4.1 International.....	8
4.1.1 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).....	8
4.1.2 The UN Framework Convention for Climate Change	9
4.1.3 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	9
4.1.4 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	10
4.1.5 Accession to African Human and People’s Rights Charter	11
4.2 National	11
4.2.1 The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia.....	12
4.2.2 The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE).....	13
4.2.3 The 2007 Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation	13
4.2.4 The 2007 Proclamation for the Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife	14
4.2.5 Regulation for Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization	14
4.2.6 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	16
4.2.7 Regulation for Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholding Expropriated for Public Purposes	17
4.2.8 Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation, No.456/2005	17
4.2.9 Proclamation on the establishment of Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO).....	18
4.2.10 Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Community Rights Proclamation No. 482/2006.....	18
4.2.11 The 2007 Forest Conservation and Utilization Policy and Strategy	19
4.3 World Bank Operational Policy	19
4.3.1 World Bank’s Policy on Natural Habitats (Op 4.04)	19

4.3.2	World Bank’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10).....	20
4.3.3	World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12).....	20
5.	Institutions that Involves in Restricting Access to Natural Resources	21
5.1	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MEFCC).....	21
5.2	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI).....	21
5.3	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA).....	21
5.4	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR).....	22
5.5	Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoMPNG).....	22
5.6	Regional Government Offices (Executive Organs).....	23
6.	Access Restricted Areas and Natural Resources in Ethiopia.....	24
6.1	National Forest Priority Areas.....	26
6.2	Parks	27
6.3	Biosphere Reserves	28
6.4	Area Ex-closure	29
6.5	Grazing Lands	29
6.6	Mining Areas.....	31
7.	Impacts of Access Restrictions on Natural Resources.....	32
7.1	Positive Impacts.....	32
7.1.1	Positive Environmental Impacts	32
7.1.1.1	Carbon Sequestration.....	32
7.1.1.2	Natural Disaster Prevention or Mitigation.....	32
7.1.1.3	Other Positive Environmental Impacts.....	32
7.1.2	Positive Social Impacts	33
7.1.2.1	Recreation.....	33
7.1.2.2	Cultural and Spiritual Values.....	33
7.1.2.3	Medicinal Sources	33
7.1.2.4	Education and Research.....	33
7.2	Adverse Impacts	34
7.2.1	Adverse Environmental Impacts.....	34
7.2.1.1	Ecosystem Degradation	34
7.2.1.2	Invasive Alien Species (IAS).....	34
7.2.2	Adverse Social Impacts.....	36
7.2.2.1	PAs as a Source of Conflict	36
7.2.2.2	Potential Risks and Benefits of strategic options related to access restriction and Livelihoods	36
8.	Grievance Management and Redress Mechanisms in Access Restriction.....	41
8.1.	Sources of Grievances in REDD+.....	41
8.2.	Grievance Redress Mechanisms in Ethiopia.....	43
8.2.1.	Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanisms.....	44
8.2.2.	Religious Grievance Redress Mechanisms	46

8.2.3. Institutional Grievance Redress Mechanisms	46
8.3. Recommended Grievance Redress Mechanism for Issues of Access Restriction .	48
9. Budget and Implementation Arrangements of PF.....	50
9.1. Budget	50
9.2. Implementation Arrangement	52
9.3. Disclosure.....	54
9.4. Key Processes and Steps to be followed during the implementation of this PF	55
9.5. Roles and Responsibilities	58
10. Stakeholder Participations and Analyses (Summary)	60
10.1. Views of Key Stakeholders	60
10.2 Concern raised.....	60
10.3 Recommendations suggested	61
11. Monitoring and Evaluation	62
11.1. Internal Monitoring	62
11.2. Scope and Content.....	62
11.3. Monitoring Indicators.....	63
11.4. External Monitoring.....	63
11.5. Evaluation	63
11.5.1. Internal Evaluation	63
11.5.2. External Evaluation.....	64
12. Eligibility of PAPs	65
13. Observations and Agreed Principles	67
14. References	71
Appendix	74
Appendix I. Possible Content for Preparing Site and Project Specific PF.....	74
Appendix II. List of Individuals Participated in the Consultations in Selected Districts (selected samples)	74
Appendix III. National Forest Priority Areas.....	78
Appendix IV. Parks, Wildlife Reserve and Sanctuaries	80
V. Protected area management Roles for the General Stakeholder Categories	83
VI. Glossary	84

Lists of Tables

Table 1. Risks and Mitigation Measures of Strategic options related to access restriction and livelihood	37
Table 2-Grievance Redress Procedures at the Different Levels of Administration	49
Table 3-Template for Preparing Site and Project Specific Budget	51
Table 4-Template for presenting detail roles and responsibilities of different institutes at different levels	59

List of Figures

Figure 1: Stockpile of Ivory Set to Fire	10
Figure 2: Total Areas of PAs in Ethiopia under Different Regimes Source: Nishizaki, 2014)	24
Figure 3: Protected Areas of Ethiopia as of March 2012.....	26
Figure 4: National Forest Areas of Ethiopia	27

Figure 5: National Parks of Ethiopia..... 28
Figure 6: The Incidence of Invasive Alien Species in Africa 35
Figure 7: Existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms..... 43
Figure 8-Organizational structure of intended pilot projects 53

Acronyms

ABS	Access Benefit Sharing
AE	Area ex-closure
AEZ	Agro-ecological Zone
ARAs	Access Restricted Area(s)
ARs	Access Restrictions
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CRGE	Climate Resilience Green Economy
CSE	Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
EFAP	Ethiopian Forestry Action Program
EIO	Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social management Framework
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan (of Ethiopia)
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBCR	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MoMPNG	Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
NABU	Nature and Biodiversity Union
NFPA	National Forest Priority Areas
NFPA	National Forest Priority Areas
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NR	Natural Resource
NRS	National REDD+ Secretariat
OP	Operational Policy (of the World Bank)
PACD	Plan of Action to Combat Desertification
PAPs	Project Affected Peoples
PAs	Protected Areas
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PGRC/E	Plant Genetic Resources Center, Ethiopia
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R-PIN	Readiness Plan Idea Notes
SDPASE	Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System of Ethiopia
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nation Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WaBuB	Waldaa Bulchinsa Bosonaa-Oromo Language (Forest Administration Association)
WAJIB	Waldaa Jiraatota Bosonaa-Oromo Language (Forest Dweller Association)
WB	World Bank

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Executive Summary

This PF will serve as one of the instruments, along with the ESMF and the RPF, to guide the smooth implementation of the strategic options of the national REDD+ program. The document is prepared using data collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through stakeholder consultations, group discussions, interviews of key informants and households at different levels. The secondary data were collected from reviewing of international and national policy documents, grey materials from relevant offices and web sources.

Ethiopia has designated many protected areas throughout the country that include national parks, wildlife reserves, ex-closures, national forest priority areas, biosphere reserves and community conservation areas, some of which did not yield the expected results for various reasons including expansion of smallholder subsistence farming, commercial agriculture, timber extraction, livestock interference and grazing, illegal logging and encroachment by local communities. Ethiopia is implementing the REDD+ readiness program since 2011. The REDD+ has both opportunities and risks. The risks are manageable provided that the required legal and institutional frameworks are put in place. On top of these, meaningful participation of communities and stakeholders is essential for the successful implementation of the REDD+ program. The opportunities that the REDD+ implementation would provide include, most importantly, it will ensure sustainable utilization of natural and agricultural landscapes by avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing carbon stocks, maintaining material and nutrient cycles and improving biodiversity.

Ethiopia has ratified international agreements, enacted national legal frameworks and established relevant institutions to protect its natural resources. Among the international agreements include the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Accession to African Human and People's Rights Charter.

The most relevant national legal and policy frameworks include the 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia, the 1997 Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE), the 2007 Proclamation on Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization, the 2007 Proclamation for the Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife, the 2008 Regulation for Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization, the 2005 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the 2007 Regulation for Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholding Expropriated for Public Purposes, the 2006 Proclamation on Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Community Rights, the 2007 Forest Conservation and Utilization Policy and Strategy are the most relevant and important policy, and strategic tools to address the development and conservation of the forest and other natural resources of the country. The implementation of the above international agreements and national legal and policy frameworks, while protecting the rights of the communities, however, may impose access restriction to the use of the resources.

In Ethiopia, different institutions are involved in the conservation and protection of natural resources, which enforce restriction of access but often fail to achieve the main goal of conservation due to either legal mandates and/or overlapping of jurisdictional areas and/or overlapping of institutional mandates and/or designation of the same resource under different administration of the resource. Examples could be resources (national parks, wildlife reserves, national forests, etc...) falling in two different regions (e.g., SSNPR and Oromia) and/or two institutions (such as agriculture bureau and forest enterprises). For instance, the state of existence of the national forest priority areas are not clearly known at the moment, except that they are still recorded on paper (see annex 13.3).

In most of the cases, the main objectives of protected areas (PAs) in Ethiopia are to promote wildlife conservation, biodiversity conservation, tourism, research and education. They are managed under strict access control and the social and cultural roles and elements are often neglected and/or simply over sighted. As experiences show, the PAs are managed through the formal legal and administrative instruments (mainly through a decentralized approach giving more power to local administrations) overriding other traditional and/indigenous collaborative management practices. Such experiences in some areas proved counterproductive.

Thus, PAs have positive or adverse social and environmental impacts depending on the objectives they are established for and how they are managed. The positive environmental impacts include carbon stock enhancement, prevention and/or mitigation of natural disasters, watershed protection and stabilization, biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services, habitat for wildlife, nutrient retention, climate regulation and recharging of aquifers. On the other hand, poorly managed PAs may cause adverse environmental impacts such as exacerbation of ecosystem degradation and dissemination of invasive alien species, and social impacts such as conflict between local communities and management and the resources (wildlife). Well managed PAs meet cultural, economic, educational and research needs of communities and co-exist in harmony with local communities.

Generally, access restrictions imposed by PAs on local communities may prevent the use of land or resources by local communities, who are entitled to the resources and such restrictions may result in the violation of the rights of the community and result in un-judicious benefit sharing. Thus, REDD+ program implementation might also trigger the World Bank operational policies such as Op 4.04 on natural habitats, OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples and OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement in areas such as national forest priority areas, national parks, sanctuaries, wildlife reserves and biosphere reserves. It is, thus, essential that there is a well-established system of complaint filing and redress mechanism in and around PAs and in areas where there is access restriction due to the implementation of REDD+.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to NRPF and REDD+ Process in Ethiopia

Worldwide, protected areas have increased (IUCN, 1998). However, deforestation and forest degradation are still going on. As a result, an estimate of 12 to 18% of global carbon emission is accounted to deforestation and forest degradation (Stern, 2006; Van Der Werf et al., 2009). The Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012 proposed REDD as a mechanism to address the issues of climate change within and out of the forestry sectors.

Ethiopia has designated many protected areas throughout the country that includes national parks, wildlife reserves, National Forest Priority Areas, biosphere reserves and community conservation areas. There are 58 protected forest priority areas, 21 national parks, 2 wildlife sanctuaries, 3 wildlife reserve areas, 6 community conservation areas, 2 wildlife rescue centers, 20 controlled hunting areas, 2 botanical gardens and herbariums and 4 biosphere reserves (Young, 2012). According to Young (2012), protected forests did not yield the expected results as they are increasingly degraded and is being converted for subsistence and commercial agriculture, timber used for fuel wood and construction, protected grasslands used for livestock grazing. Young (2012) reported that the loss of forests and other protected areas is underpinned by a growing population, unsustainable natural resource management, poor enforcement of existing legislation, uncertain land tenure and very low public awareness of the impact of climate change and the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems.

A close look at policy and legal framework as well as the institutional set up reveal that the efforts made so far to establish and protect protected areas induced access restriction. The 1997 Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (CSE), the 1990 National Policy on Biodiversity Conservation and Research, the 1994 Ethiopian Forestry Action Program (EFAP), the 1980 Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation, the 1972 Wildlife Conservation Regulations and others at national level and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and others at international level as well as the establishment

of institutions for implementing the policies and strategies indicate the efforts Ethiopia made so far to protect its natural resources be it within protected areas or outside.

Ethiopia, cognizant of its vulnerability to the climate change has promptly engaged in REDD+ process by submitting its initial national communications to the UNFCCC in 2001 and its related instrument, the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. Since then, it has been trying to increase the forest cover of the country through reforestation/afforestation programs to address the issues of climate change. The 2007 Forest Management, Development and Utilization Policy, the NAMA (2010) and CRGE strategy (2011) documents produced can be dully mentioned as the effort of the country to that end. The preparation of this natural resource process framework (NRPF) report is required because Ethiopia is going to implement REDD+ which may induce access restriction.

This process framework is prepared by using inputs from national forest priority areas of Ethiopia, the Bale Mountains National Park and Yayu Biosphere Forest Reserve. A detailed project and site specific NRPF preparation needs to be supported by social analysis or surveys of a local context considering how communities manage land and natural resource.

1.2 Objectives of the Process Framework

The general objective of the PF is to outline the procedures and process for the REDD+ on the ground investment activities that enable to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potentially adverse effects of restrictions of access to natural resources as per the OP/BP 4.12 requirements. The plan will describe specific measures to be undertaken to assist affected people and the arrangements for their implementation.

The specific objectives of this PF is to indicate the need for the preparation of a site specific natural resource action plan before enforcing restrictions during implementing REDD+ projects by the responsible project implementing unit with a strategic guidance provided by the National REDD+ Secretariat.

2. Methodology

The PF preparation make a thorough review of available relevant policy and legal frameworks as well as intuitional arrangements at all administrative levels. PF preparation is based on data from primary and secondary sources substantiated with community and stakeholder consultations.

2.1 Secondary and Primary Data Collection Methods

Secondary data were collected from review of pertinent literature, published and unpublished reports and strategic documents while primary data were collected from interviews, discussions and field observations in the selected study regions, Woredas and Kebeles. The following steps were followed in the data collection process.

2.1.1 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data pertinent to process framework (global, national, regional and local) which included but not limited to review and analysis of Policy, Legal Frameworks and Other Relevant Documents including international conventions, agreements, charters, national legal frameworks, and World Bank Operational Policies.

2.1.2 Primary Data Collection

The process framework preparation secondary data review and analysis was complemented by community consultation, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household interviews to generate primary data. Primary data collections were done at different administrative levels (i.e. from Kebele, woreda, region to national levels).

2.1.3 Site and Sample Selection

The sample sites were selected in consultation with all relevant stakeholders using the following selection criteria: (i) sites with deforestation and forest degradation hot spot (identified by drivers of deforestation and forest degradation study and other REDD+ pilot sites), (ii) REDD+ projects implementation potential, (iii) forest lands found adjacent to areas where the potential intended projects (iv) managing the forest for leakage, (v) Woreda with high forest coverage, (vi) forest types (diversity), (vii) socio-economic settings communities that in one way or the other depend on the forest for their economy, and (viii) cultural value and spiritual value. The segment of the communities include pastoralists, agro- pastoralists and sedentary agricultural people with their respective diversity with regards to ethnicity, cultural practice with regard to forest institutional setup working on forest (CBOs and religious institutes). Community member who are underserved, vulnerable groups (women, elders, disabled) and youth were consulted; and to strike a balance between the different regions of the country with regard to utilization of resource

for the carbon fund all national regional states of the country having a potential for the REDD+ project implementation are used as a selection criteria for the study sites. Thus, community consultation had been carried out in all selected study sites. In 52 Kebeles, a total of 936 people participated in the consultations comprising women, men, youth, forest dependent and underserved community members.

National, regional and woreda levels consultation were held to get views on natural resource access restriction when REDD+ will be implemented. Stakeholders from different institutions and civil society at different levels were involved in consultations. Participants for consultation at national and regional levels had been drawn from a wide range of stakeholders such as representatives of government organization, ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Forestry, and Energy).

For consultations that were carried out at Woreda and Kebele or Community levels, depending on the social context of the consultation area, participants had been drawn from representatives of existing ethnic groups, clan groups, social status, religious groups, gender groups, age groups, educational groups, and any other walks of life that the facilitator encountered in the course of consultation. Separate consultations had been carried out with various groups including social, status, age, gender groups to avoid missing relevant information from mixed group discussions.

Interviews at Household level with local and underserved community were conducted in all selected Kebeles. Selection of Kebele level interviewees had mainly included forest dependent community members, women headed households and elders who involve in conflict resolution that arises from the access restriction to the natural resources. This method was employed to capture information from people who could not express themselves in group discussion as well as to capture data which could not be disclosed in focus group discussion.

Indigenous forest community institutions such as Participatory Forest Management, Joint Forest Management, and others had also got due attention in the assessment process. In the selection of the communities, care had been taken to sample communities with/without piloted REDD+ projects in order to obtain balanced views.

2.2 Stakeholders Consultation

Stakeholders from different institutions and civil society organizations at different levels were considered including, (i) communities, forest dwellers and users, farmers, herders, cooperatives, and water users who would benefit from various REDD+ interventions directly or downstream; (ii) federal institutions such as MEFCC, MoFEC, MoANR, MoWIE, and EWCA; (iii) Regional state government institutions such as bureau of agriculture, water, irrigation and energy, rural land and environmental protection, local governments and other public institutions that would either directly implement forestry and/or benefit; (iv) community-based organizations and NGOs delivering services to farmers; and (v) private sector entities involved in providing services such as inputs and extension or in commercial endeavors such as coffee and other forest products. Institutional capacity is progressively improving; some of the main challenges include weak multi-sector coordination, overlapping mandates, and inadequate staffing at all levels.

3. Description of the Ethiopian REDD+ Program

Ethiopia has been an active participant in international climate negotiations and initiated and implemented a number of climate-related national policies. It has ratified the UNFCCC (1994) and UNCCD (1997), and submitted its initial national communications to the UNFCCC (in 2001) and its related instrument, the Kyoto Protocol (in 2005).

Draft R-PP was submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in October 2010 and after comments received, a reviewed version of the R-PP was re-submitted in May 2011. In October 2012, the FCPF approved a readiness preparation grant of 3.6 million USD. According to Ethiopia's R-PP, implementation of the REDD+ Readiness process requires a total budget of USD 13.6 million. The balance of the funding required for implementation (USD 10 million) of the R-PP was provided by the Norwegian government and UK's DFID. The REDD+ Readiness Process was officially launched in January 2013. The REDD+ Secretariat at the Ministry of Environment and Forest is the prime unit for the coordination and implementation of the National REDD+ Readiness process.

REDD+ has evolved in Ethiopia under a policy framework that encourages land rehabilitation through reforestation/afforestation. It is embedded within the Climate Resilient Green economy (CRGE) strategy of the country, which works together with the GTP. The GTP reflects the government's ambition to lift the country to middle income status by 2025. The CRGE strategy compliments the GTP in that it provides an ambitious cross-sectoral plan for achieving the transition, aiming to nearly triple GDP per capita by 2025 without increasing current levels of GHG emissions. Importantly, REDD+ is one of the four major initiatives of the CRGE strategy selected for fast-track implementation (FDRE 2011a). Forestry is one of the key pillars of the CRGE strategy (FDRE, 2011b) and it has identified six strategic levers for the sector that are grouped into three main strategic options, namely, reduced deforestation, reduced forest degradation and increased carbon sequestration. These strategic options are basically targeted to reduce GHG emissions from forestry sources and/or increasing sequestration in forestry sinks.

The Federal level REDD+ Management arrangement is put in place and is fully functional. The Federal level management arrangement includes a steering committee, a technical working group and 3 REDD+ task forces (REDD+ SESA TF, RLMRV TF and REDD+ Strategy TF) each with

defined ToR. This REDD+ management arrangement is gradually moving to embrace the regional state level REDD units. Regional Steering Committee and Regional Technical Working Group have been functional in Oromia Region, with representatives from regional government bureaus, OFWE, the forest-dependent peoples and civil society organizations. Similar arrangements are being followed in other regional states (SNNPR, Tigray and Amhara) with REDD+ Coordination Units established and coordinators recruited.

REDD+ implementation in Ethiopia is the responsibility of different entities including NGOs (local and international) working with regional bureaus and government sector. REDD+ implementation is largely in its early stage and activities on the ground will soon be intensified in the coming few years. Much of the on-going activities are design (project level) and/or readiness process (national level).

The national REDD+ is considered as an opportunity and viable source of sustainable finance for investment in forest management, forest conservation, and forest restoration to enhance multiple benefits of forests, including but not limited to biodiversity conservation, watershed management, increased resilience to climate change, improved livelihoods and reduced poverty (Annual Country Report, 2014).

The R-PP which is the corner stone of the National REDD+, presented a review of the current strategies in different development programs that are targeted directly or indirectly to address deforestation and forest degradation within the existing legal and policy framework (FDRE, 2011).

4. Legal and Administrative Frameworks Related to Access Restriction to Natural Resources

4.1 International

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

4.1.1 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The 1992 Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) made 155 countries party to the convention. This signaled the intention to form a global alliance to protect habitats, species, and genes, shift to sustainable modes of resource use, and to make the necessary policy, economic and managerial adjustments to guarantee that the benefits from the use of components of biological diversity is equitably shared across local, regional, and global societies. The Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and microorganisms and their ecosystems - it is about people and their need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.

The Biological diversity convention has 3 main goals:

- The conservation of biological diversity
- The sustainable use of its components
- The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

The Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes protection of biological diversities in protected areas (*in-situ* conservation-article 8) and *ex-situ* conservation.

Ethiopia signed the CBD in 1993 and ratified in May 31, 1994 (Proc. 98/1994). This convention is relevant to access restriction to land and/or natural resources as it calls for the protection and conservation of habitats and species.

4.1.2 The UN Framework Convention for Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty produced at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to 14, 1992. The objective of the treaty was to stabilize greenhouse gas (methane, nitrous oxide and in particular carbon dioxide) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Ethiopia is one of the signatory countries of the convention. The convention is relevant because it envisaged the implementation of REDD+ as a tool to ameliorate greenhouse (CO₂) gas. The implementation of REDD+ in turn depends on forest (the best sites for carbon sink and carbon storage). REDD+ project involves restricting of heavy reliance of the community on the forest for their livelihoods through incentivizing them.

4.1.3 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

In the 1960s, there has been an International recognition that international trade might pose a growing threat to many wild species of flora and fauna. This recognition stimulated the 1973 Conference in Washington DC that resulted in the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) that came into effect in 1975. CITES is the largest multilateral agreement on species conservation and regulates international trade in more than 30,000 species of animals and plants (Traun, 2009) through a system of reciprocal permits and certificates. CITES focuses on the identification of endangered species and their withdrawal from the world market through a listing process.

CITES classifies plants and animals into three categories. Category I are those species identified as in danger of extinction (Appendix I), category II are those identified as not threatened with extinction but that might suffer a serious decline in number if trade is not restricted (Appendix II) and those protected in at least one country of the CITES member and that has petitioned others for help in controlling international trade in that species (Appendix III). Category I species are not allowed in commercial trade except for extraordinary cases such as scientific or educational reasons. The convention also restricts trade in items (such as clothing, food, medicine, and souvenirs) made from such plants and animals.

Ethiopia is a member of this agreement to protect its wild flora and fauna from illegal trans-boundary movements of endangered species. Ethiopia has employed different strategies to protect its wildlife resources. It established forest priority areas, national parks, wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries which imposed restriction of access into the sites where the flora and fauna are protected and managed.

To reveal its commitment to the Convention ratified, Ethiopia has burnt 6.1 tons of ivory on 20 March 2015 in Gulelle Botanical Garden-Addis Ababa (Figure 1). The ivory was confiscated in the last 20 years from illegal poachers and traders. The burning of the ivory is believed to discourage those involved in illegal poaching and trading of the wildlife resource of the country.



Figure 1: Stockpile of Ivory Set to Fire

(Source: <https://www.awf.org/news/ethiopia-burns-ivory-stockpile>. Accessed 03 August 2015)

4.1.4 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

The international community has long recognized that desertification is a major economic, social and environmental problem of concern to many countries in all regions of the world. Though the United Nations Conference on Desertification (UNCOD) adopted a Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD) in 1977, it is concluded only in 1991 that the problem of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas had intensified. Working to a tight schedule, the Committee completed its negotiations in five sessions. The UNCCD was adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994 and opened for signature from 14-15 October 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996. The objective of the Convention is to combat desertification and

mitigate the effects of droughts in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa. Ethiopia has signed the convention on 15 October 1994 and through its Proclamation No. 80/1997.

Recurring drought has affected Ethiopia by inflicting widespread land degradation in all the regions, particularly the highlands where it brought decline in arable agricultural lands. Other than recurrent droughts, the problems of land degradation in Ethiopia stems from poor land-use practices (inappropriate farming practices), population pressure, overgrazing, deforestation and the use of crop residues and dung for fuel in rural households. The Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of Ethiopia are envisaged to tackle land degradation and desertification. The PASDEP prioritizes sustainable land management (SLM) and sector specific strategies to address the problem of land degradation and desertification comprehensively. The convention is relevant to access restriction to land and/or natural resources because when the land is declining to degradation and desertification, area closure (area ex-closure) could be opted to rehabilitate and manage the land which restrict the community to land and/or natural resource uses.

4.1.5 Accession to African Human and People's Rights Charter

Ethiopia has accepted the African Human and People's Rights Accession Charter Proclamation no. 114/1998 on 2 June 1998. Ethiopia accepted this accession to ensure her regional and international commitment to respect basic human rights.

4.2 National

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

4.2.1 The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.2 The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE)

The environmental policy of Ethiopia, approved in 1997, is aimed at guiding sustainable social and economic development of the country through the conservation and sustainable utilization of the natural, man-made, cultural resources and the environment at large. The policy lists specific objectives encompassing wide range of environmental issues to be addressed through the adoption of the policy. It provides overarching environmental guiding principles to be adopted to harmonize the environmental elements in sectoral and cross sectoral policies. The policy includes ten sectoral environmental policies; such as, (i) Soil Husbandry and Sustainable Agriculture; (ii) Forests, Woodlands and Trees; (iii) Genetic, Species and Ecosystem Biodiversity; (iv) Water Resources; (v) Energy Resources; (vi) Human Settlement, Urban Environment and Environmental Health; (vii) Control Of Hazardous Materials and Pollution from Industrial Waste; (viii) Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change; and (ix) Cultural and Natural Heritage);and ten cross-sectoral environmental policies (such as Pollution and the Environment; Community Participation and the Environment; Social and Gender Issues; and Environmental Impact Assessment). The EPE is relevant to access restriction to land and/or natural resources because it prevents strategies, programs and project not to be undertaken without the consent and active participation of the PAPs.

4.2.3 The 2007 Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation

The Proclamation is the main federal law for the forestry sector in Ethiopia. It recognizes two types of forest ownership (state and private forests) and provides for the designation, demarcation and registration of major forestlands as state forests including providing legal recognition to privately held forests. It also provides a number of incentives for non-state actors such as local communities and the private sector to get involved in the management of forest reserves or to rehabilitate and/or reforest new areas. For example, Article 4.3 states that provided that a management plan has been developed and approved, the State may give protected or productive state forests to communities, associations or investors for their continuous use and management; Article 4.5 states that ‘any person who develops forest on his land holding or in a state forest area given to him on concession shall be given assurance to his ownership of the forest’. The Oromia Regional State laws complement this federal law. The following article (Article, 10 (3), (4), Article, 9 (8), Article 11(6) and Article 13 (1) of the proclamation has

relevant provisions for this Process Framework on community participation, benefit sharing and access to the resources.

4.2.4 The 2007 Proclamation for the Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife

The proclamation no. 541/2007 enacted for the development, conservation and utilization of wildlife in its pre-amble recognizes the depletion and the danger for the existence of the wild life due to unplanned and inappropriate utilization in conservation areas. The proclamation demanded the participation of communities residing around conservation areas and private investors for their meaningful contributions. The articles with relevant provisions include, Article 2(7), Article 4, 5, 6 and 10 (2).

This proclamation is relevant to access restriction because:

- The proclamation demands for the participation of communities and individual for the successful development and conservation of wildlife in protected areas but mentioned nothing on benefit sharing for their contribution.
- There is access restriction in wildlife protected areas by the community as indicated above.

4.2.5 Regulation for Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization

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

- Article 3 of part II states that the existing boundaries of national parks, wildlife reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife controlled hunting areas, community wildlife development, protection and utilization areas shall be maintained or they may be re-delineated by the federal and regional governments to improve their management.
- Article 5 (1) prohibits the following activities in national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and wildlife reserves areas:
 - Hunting and fishing

- Undertaking agricultural activities or preparing land for cultivation;
 - allowing to graze and water domestic animals;
 - Allowing, passing through or keeping any domestic or wild animals;
 - Undertake exploration and mining;
 - Planting, cutting, chopping, removing, taking, damaging
 - Transferring any plant species;
 - Beekeeping or honey harvesting, removing or attempting to remove wildlife products;
 - Constructing roads or other structures or spoiling or disturbing the existing natural landscapes;
 - Using, spraying or disposing any pesticide or herbicide;
 - Selling or offering for sale any goods or providing services;
 - Displaying any notice or advertisement.
- Article 5(2) permits access to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries for the following activities based on agreements made between a national park or wildlife sanctuary management and the surrounding communities:
 - Seasonal utilization of natural resource such as bee keeping and honey harvesting, cutting and taking of forage and medicinal plant collection under controlled conditions.
 - Mining and other development activities.

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

The regulation is relevant to access restriction because:

- It imposed access restriction to the resource use to the community other than the wildlife found in the protected areas for the wildlife conservation and development.

- There shall be resettlement when the organ administering the wildlife PA wants to expand and the area of the Pas.
- There is no benefit sharing issues mentioned.

4.2.6 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

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

The policy is supposed to trigger access restriction because:

- It is implemented in line with the CBD that Ethiopia ratified (involves the use of PA for biodiversity conservation);
- Implementation of NBSAP involves community and individual as well as their indigenous knowledge of natural resource management;
- Cost and benefit sharing accrued from the conservation and development of biodiversity is mentioned as one of the guiding principles of the NBSAP implementation.

4.2.7 Regulation for Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholding Expropriated for Public Purposes

Payment of compensation for property situated on landholding expropriated for public purposes was enacted by the Council of Ministers regulation no. 135/2007. The regulation states that there shall be a committee pursuant to the promulgation of this same regulation that oversees the issues of compensation and PAPs due to the land expropriated for public use. The aim of is to prevent the impoverishment and family disintegration due to relocation and avoid adverse impacts of development programs and projects.

Compensation is stipulated to be effected for buildings, seasonal and perennial crops, trees, protected grass, for improvements on land if it is permanent take, relocated property, mining licensee and burial ground using different formulae.

4.2.8 Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation, No.456/2005

The main aim of the Proclamation is to conserve and develop natural resources in rural areas by promoting sustainable land use practices. In order to encourage farmers and pastoralists to implement measures to guard against soil erosion, the Proclamation introduces a Rural Land Holding Certificate, which provides a level of security of tenure. The MoANR is tasked with implementing the Proclamation by providing support and co-coordinating the activities of the regional governments. Regional governments have an obligation to establish a competent organization to implement the rural land administration and land use law. Accordingly, the Oromia BoRLEP is responsible for rural land administration. The Proclamation states that if a land, that has already been registered, is to be acquired for public works or for investment, compensation commensurate with the improvements made to the land shall be paid to the land use holder or substitute land shall be offered. The most relevant provision of the Proclamation regarding the government's effort to increase forest cover is Article 13. The title of this Article reads as: Land use planning and proper use of sloppy, gully and wetlands. Article 13(6) states that rural lands with slope of more than 60%, shall not be used for farming and free grazing; they shall be used for development of trees, perennial plants and forage production. As land use plan is one of the strategic agenda that is going to be implemented in REDD+ implementation phase, the Proclamation will help reduce risk and enhance the benefit related to land use planning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.11 The 2007 Forest Conservation and Utilization Policy and Strategy

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

Despite all these and other involvement of the communities and their efforts and contributions to the forest development and protection, the forest conservation and utilization policy and strategy does not mention anything about the benefit sharing accrued from the forest development and conservation.

Article 4.3 and 4.4 states that there will be forest demarcation to protect endangered and threatened species. Whether the newly will be demarcated forests are threatened/endangered or not, this can induce access restriction for use or other practices.

4.3 World Bank Operational Policy

4.3.1 World Bank's Policy on Natural Habitats (Op 4.04)

World Bank policy on natural habitats promotes and supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats. This policy of the Bank encourages a project funded by the World Bank to identify important natural habitats and their ecological functions. If access is restricted for the protection and conservation of natural habitats, the Bank needs the views and rights of the community going to be affected by the implementation of the project. The involvement of communities in project planning and designing as well as active participation in identifying how and how much the project affects their livelihoods. The Bank expects these issues to be revealed in a project that induce access restriction on natural resource use.

4.3.2 World Bank’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples¹ (OP 4.10)

This is one of the operational policies focusing on the indigenous and vulnerable segments of the population where the intended World Bank supported projects are going to be implemented. The objective of the policy broadly encompasses, (i) ensure that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of Indigenous Peoples, (ii) ensure that adverse effects during the development process are avoided, or if not feasible ensure that these are minimized, mitigated or compensated, and (iii) ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate and gender and inter generationally inclusive social and economic benefits.

4.3.3 World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12)

Lands traditionally owned and occupied or the natural resources used by community often overlap with protected areas. When a project involuntarily takes a land and subject the community to resettlement or involuntarily restrict access to natural resources, this policy of the Bank is triggered. The key objective of the policy is to ensure PAPs are adequately resettled and their livelihoods are at least not less than they are living before the implementation of the project. The Bank will not welcome involuntary access restriction of the community in particular reference to their sacred sites and livelihoods. The Bank wants to ensure the natural resource process framework provides guidelines for preparation and implementation of access restriction inducing project, indicate for collaborative management of the access restricted natural resource by community and government and equitable benefit share accrued from the access protected areas.

¹ There is no universally accepted definition of indigenous people. In Ethiopia, equivalently called underserved peoples and in other countries they are called indigenous ethnic minorities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, tribal groups, etc.

5. Institutions that Involves in Restricting Access to Natural Resources

5.1 Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MEFCC)

MEF is established by the amended proclamation 803/2013. In an attempt to discharge its duties and responsibilities, the Ministry is carrying out different activities which adversely may affect either the community and/or the environment. For instance, while incentivizing or de-incentivizing the conservation and management of the natural resources to prevent degradation, there could be communities who can be adversely affected by the process. Or when an internationally ratified convention, say the CBD is implemented, there could be area ex-closures that may prevent communities to access the resource. MEF is therefore, directly or indirectly involved in restricting access to communities to the NR.

5.2 Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)

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

5.3 Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)

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

The EWCA administers 13 National Parks; it is also in charge of the 8 wildlife reserves of the country and administers the hunting industry. The EWCA sits on the national REDD+ Steering

Committee and provided input during the development of the Ethiopian R-PP (EWCA website, 2015).

5.4 Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR)

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

5.5 Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoMPNG)

Proclamation No. 961/2015 provides powers and duties to the executive organs of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia. Accordingly, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas is given the following duties and responsibilities relevant to the PF:

- Promote the development of mining, petroleum and natural gas;
- Encourage investment through creating conducive conditions for exploration and mining operations;
- Issue licenses to private investors engaged in exploration and mining operations, and ensure that they conduct mining and exploration operations and meet financial obligations in accordance with their concession agreements;

From the duties and responsibilities assigned to be discharged by the Ministry, it can be understood that the Ministry assign concession for mining and exploration. The assigned concession areas for mining explorations or mining may fall within the area used by local communities. The area (forest, grazing, private land, etc.) could be used by community or

individuals. This act of assigning land for exploration or mining, therefore, induces restriction of access to the land/natural resource by communities.

5.6 Regional Government Offices (Executive Organs)

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

- Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
- Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Bureau of Water, Irrigation and Energy
- Bureau of Environmental Protection, Land Use and Administration.

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

6. Access Restricted Areas and Natural Resources in Ethiopia

The majority of Ethiopia's PAs were created in the 1960s and 1970s, and paid insufficient attention to the ecological criteria for biodiversity conservation and for the requirements of local communities. A total of 193,600 Km² of land has been put aside as PA. Officially, Ethiopia's protected areas cover 14% of the country (SDPASE, 2015).

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

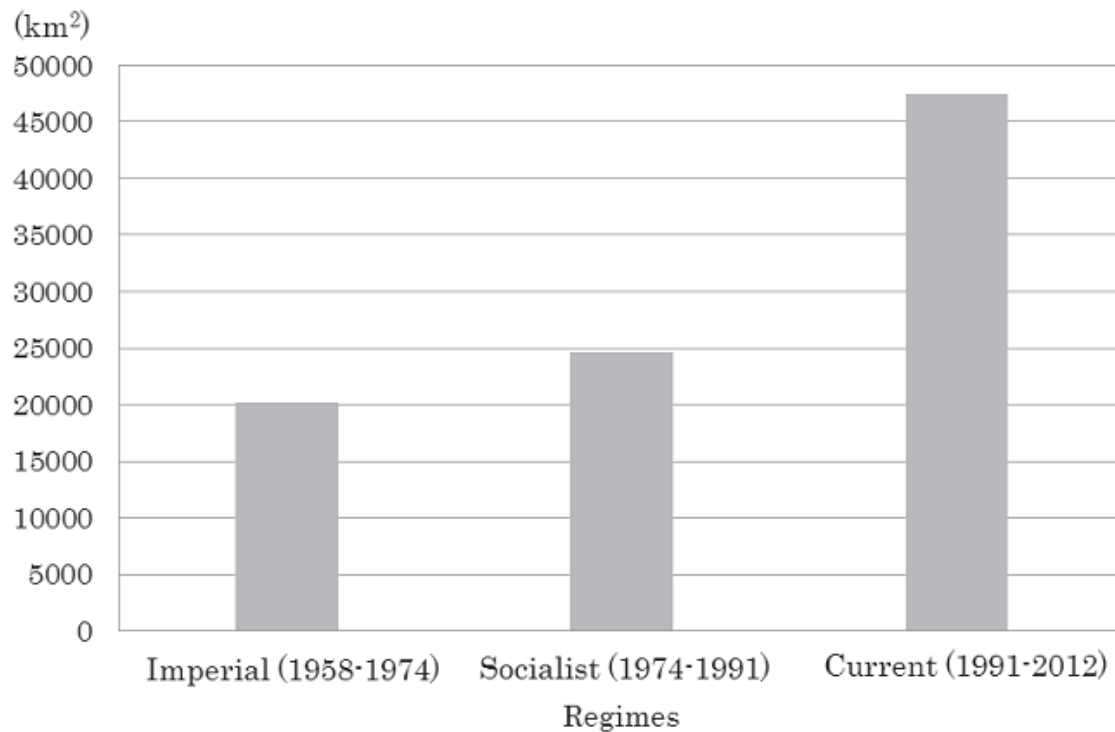


Figure 2: Total Areas of PAs in Ethiopia under Different Regimes **Source: Nishizaki, 2014)**

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

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

PAs (Fig. 4) in Ethiopia are so complex in terms of biodiversity and sometimes have international importance where international communities are identified as key stakeholders. The case of Semien Mountain National Park can be mentioned which is recognized by UNESCO as the World heritage site.

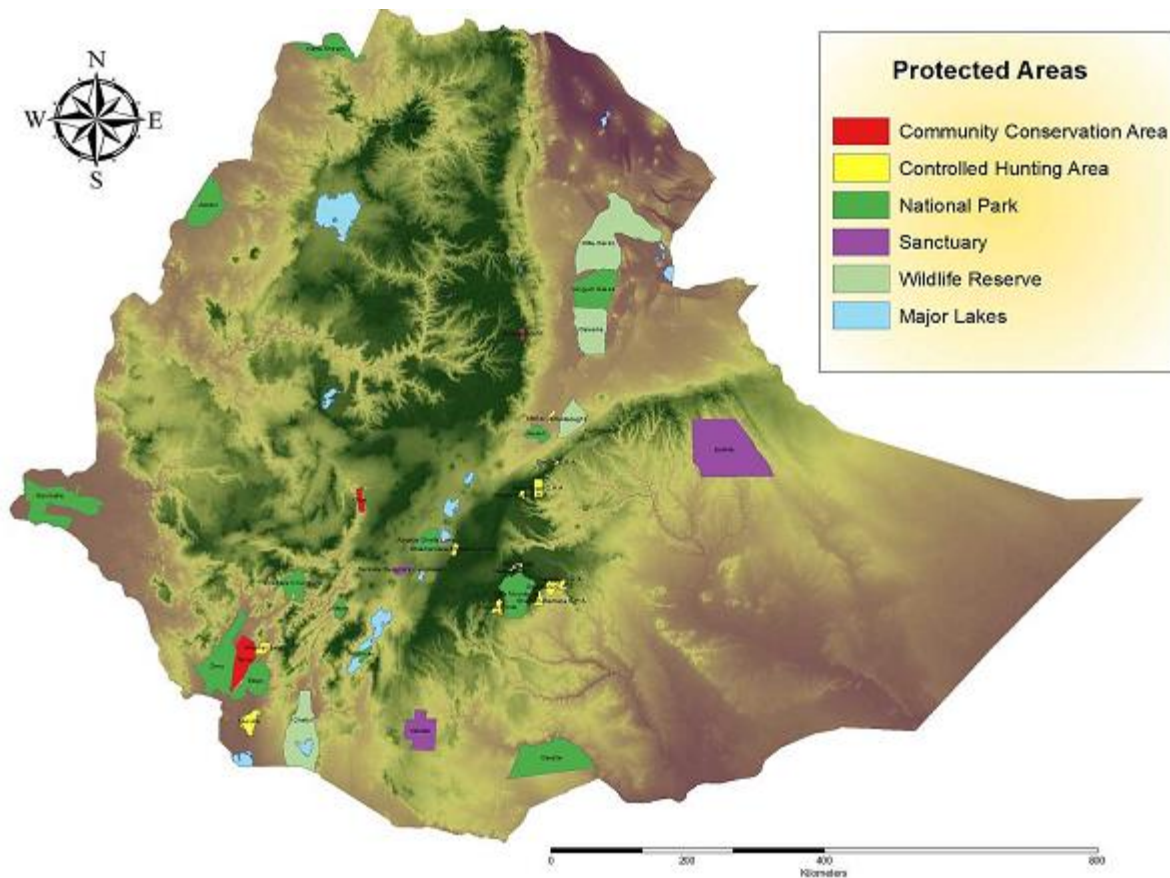


Figure 3: Protected Areas of Ethiopia as of March 2012

Source: Vreugdenhil, et.al (2012)

6.1 National Forest Priority Areas

Changes in land use mainly for agriculture, over grazing, community dependence on forest for energy and means of livelihoods, inappropriate harvesting practices, climate change and many other factors brought deforestation and forest degradation in Ethiopia. As a result, the government had identified 58 national forest priority areas (NFPA) throughout the country. (Figure 5). The 58 NFPAs cover an estimated area of 2.8 million hectare that includes high forest, plantations and non-forested land. Of the 58 NFPAs identified, 37 of them are protected areas. Currently, the NFPAs are administered by the regional governments. Over the years, the NFPAs have been suffering from illegal settlement, conversion into agricultural lands, illegal utilization, fire and grazing. They have not been well protected and their status is not known this time.

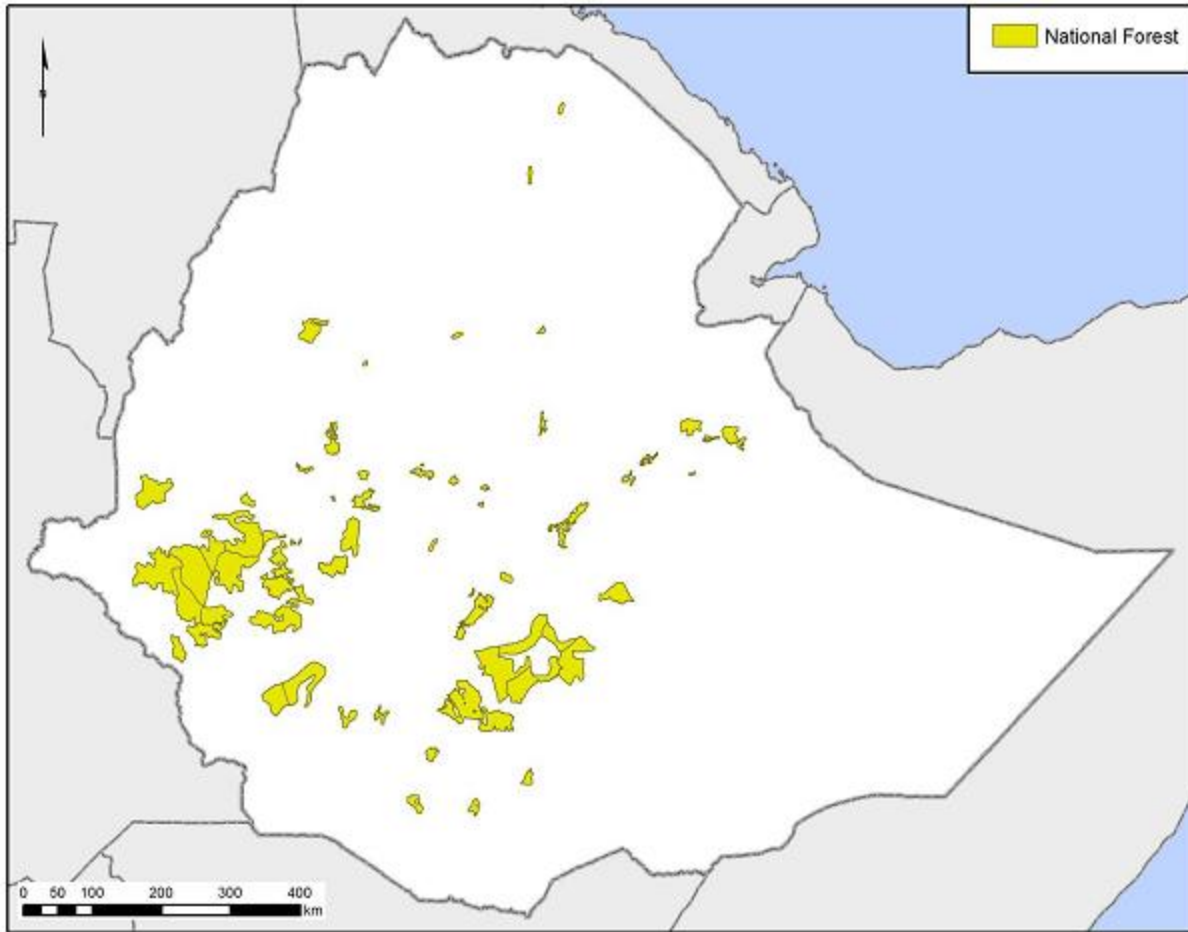


Figure 4: National Forest Areas of Ethiopia

Source: Vreugdenhil, et.al (2012).

6.2 Parks

Ethiopia has 21 national parks distributed throughout the country (Figure 6), some of which are administered by EWCA (the federal government) and the others by the regional governments. Recently, EWCA has updated and re-demarcated some of the parks. EWCA has given due emphasis to own capacity building through soliciting material and training as well as hiring of staffs.

So far, EWCA seems to focus the protection of the National parks from illegal activities by employing scouts and managed by professionals. It is not clear if there has been a collaborative management of a national park/s by EWCA in collaboration with communities through benefit

sharing arrangements although this issue have been addressed in proclamation No. 541/2007 and regulation No. 163/2008.

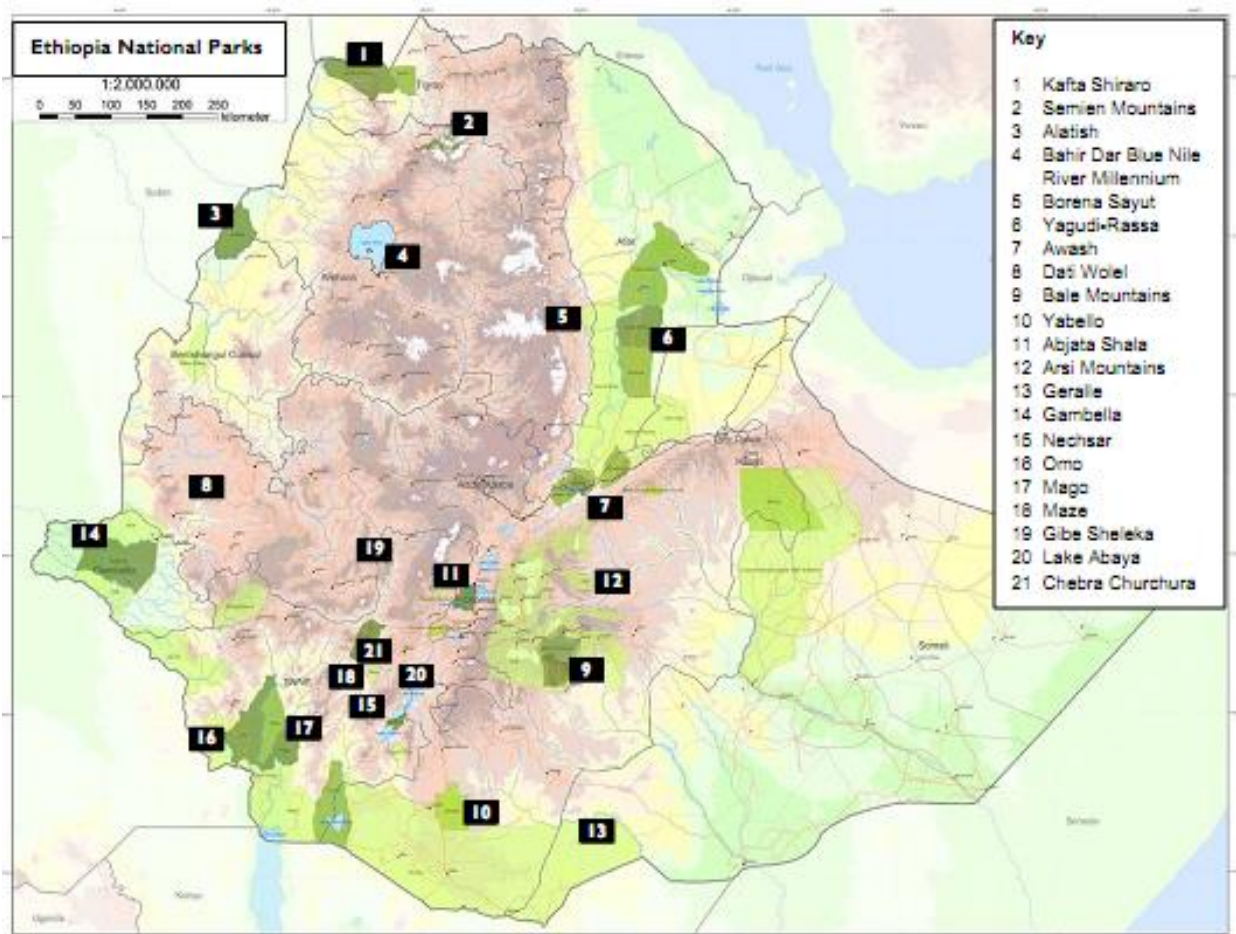


Figure 5: National Parks of Ethiopia

Source: Young (2012) Adopted from EWCA.

6.3 Biosphere Reserves

Ethiopia currently has four biosphere reserve areas: namely Yayu, Kafa Coffee Forest Region, Sheka and Lake Tana. The forest biosphere reserves are divided into three distinct zones as core area, buffer zone and transition area. The core areas represent relatively intact forest of high conservation value of biodiversity. The core areas are excluded from any use, except for research and monitoring purposes (ECFF, 2015). The buffer zones of biosphere reserve forest are managed by the members of the local community for NTFP production such as coffee, spices and honey. The transition area of biosphere reserve represents an area of intensive human

activities are exercised to improve the livelihoods of the communities living adjacent to the reserved forest resources. In the transition area, agricultural land, grazing land, settlement areas, coffee home gardens, small plantations and some semi-forest coffee production areas are being carried out.

There is no legally binding law that restricts communities to access the biosphere reserve except that indicated in the project document. UNESCO also does not have ‘police function’ and it is the responsibility of each country to protect the biosphere reserve of its own (Vreugdenhil et. al., 2012).

6.4 Area Ex-closure

Scientific evidences show that the World had lost significant amounts of productive lands to degradation in the last century (Oldeman et al., 1990 and WRI, 1992). According to these studies, land degradation is the complex result of social, economic, cultural, political and biophysical forces operating across a broad spectrum of time and spatial scale. Once lands are degraded they are abandoned or ex-closed to rehabilitate and make it productive again.

In Ethiopia context, area ex-closure (AE) is defined as the degraded land that has been excluded from human and livestock interference for rehabilitation (Betru Nedessa et.al, 2005). Human and animal interference is restricted in the AE to encourage natural regeneration.

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

6.5 Grazing Lands

Most East African protected areas and national parks have been created in areas used by pastoralists. One of the main justifications for this has been the now-discredited belief that

pastoralists do not know how to manage the environment in a sustainable way (<http://www.danadeclaration.org/pdf/omotakeover.pdf>, 2015). Once protected areas are established for any reason, pastoralist and semi-pastoralist are not allowed to access the areas for livestock grazing which the cause of conflict between the management body and the community on most cases.

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

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

Grazing land access is also restricted to trans-boundary seasonal moving pastoralists. In Gambella region of Ethiopia and the border between Ethiopia and Kenya, pastoralists are restricted to access the grazing lands mainly for economic and security reasons.

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

6.6 Mining Areas

The government of Ethiopia is actively seeking private and foreign investment to promote large scale mining proponents to enhance productivity and, technical, environmental and social performance as indicated in proclamation 678/2010. Some articles of the proclamation have to do with the access restriction to exploration and mining areas:

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

Laga-Dambi gold and Yayu coal mining are being carried out within the Shakiso and Yayo Forest respectively pursuant to proclamation 678/2010 that allows mining of any lands except those mentioned shortly above.

7. Impacts of Access Restrictions on Natural Resources

7.1 Positive Impacts

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

7.1.1 Positive Environmental Impacts

7.1.1.1 Carbon Sequestration

There is currently a switch in reasoning that PAs only the conservation of natural ecosystem. In the past, natural ecosystems were protected merely for economic or social value, but now days there is a growing momentum PAs are also used for the storing and sequestering carbon, and thus reducing the rate of climate change. Protected areas thus help both to preventing further losses of carbon to the atmosphere and contributing for a healthy ecosystem, by sequestering additional carbon (Dudley et al. 2009). According to UNEP-WCME (2008), a minimum of 15 per cent of the world's stored carbon is found within protected areas. This fact encourages the importance of PA for carbon sequestration (Keenleyside et al. 2012).

7.1.1.2 Natural Disaster Prevention or Mitigation

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

7.1.1.3 Other Positive Environmental Impacts

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

7.1.2 Positive Social Impacts

7.1.2.1 Recreation

In PAs particularly in parks, sanctuaries, biosphere reserve, hunting sites people walk, collect data, watch nature, ride, and do sport these services contribute sustainability of PA's. The establishment of PAs are not envisioned under the REDD+ strategic options and potential projects.

7.1.2.2 Cultural and Spiritual Values

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

7.1.2.3 Medicinal Sources

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

7.1.2.4 Education and Research

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

7.2 Adverse Impacts

7.2.1 Adverse Environmental Impacts

7.2.1.1 Ecosystem Degradation

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

Another reason why ecosystem degradation happens in the PAs is that the native species that constitutes the ecosystem may be gradually replaced by introduced species (not necessarily though inducing monoculture) creating quite different ecosystem than the original.

When an ecosystem is delineated for conservation and protection as PAs, infrastructures will be built for various reasons such as houses for the management staffs and visiting tourists, road for accessing the different parts of the ecosystem, firebreak to control fire incidents and others. Such activities will bring ecosystem fragmentation that result in the degradation or even disintegration of ecosystem.

7.2.1.2 Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

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

Chenge and Mohamed-Katerere (2006) had indicated that *Pinus*, *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* species alien species which important sources of pulp, timber and fuel wood and are the backbone of plantation forestry, bringing in valuable foreign currency, yet at the same time decimating land and water resources. Though there are no detailed studies done so far on the extent and quantity of these introduced species and affected PAs of Ethiopia, Change and Mohamed-Katerere (2006) had reported that Ethiopia is a victim of IAS. In Ethiopia identified IAS includes *Prosopis juliflora* and many other herbaceous species.

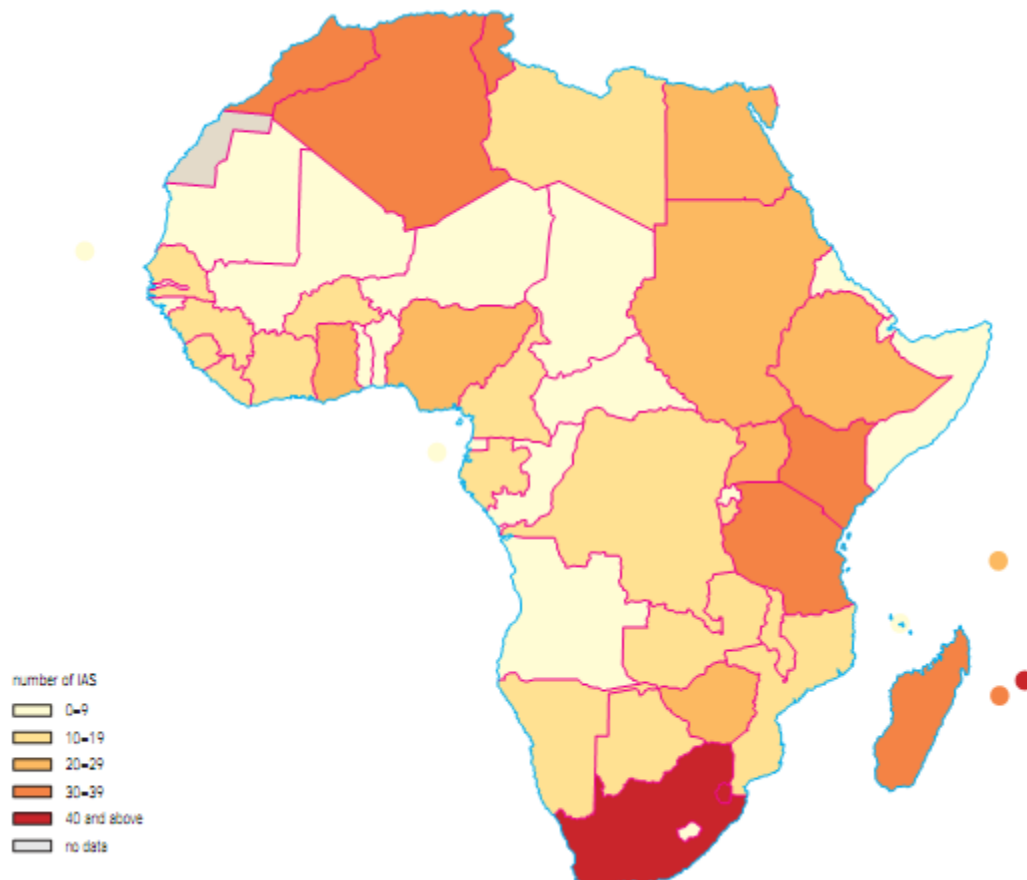


Figure 6: The Incidence of Invasive Alien Species in Africa

(Source: IUCN/SSS/SSG 2004 adopted by Chenge and Mohamed-Katerere, 2006)

7.2.2 Adverse Social Impacts

7.2.2.1 PAs as a Source of Conflict

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

7.2.2.2. Potential Risks and Benefits of strategic options related to access restriction and Livelihoods

In the SESA document chapter ten the potential risks and benefits of all strategic options as well as mitigation measures are identified. Below, under table 1 the risks and mitigation measures of some relevant strategic options related to access restriction and livelihoods are presented.

Table 1. Risks and Mitigation Measures of Strategic options related to access restriction and livelihood

<i>Proposed Strategic options</i>	<i>Environment</i>		<i>Social</i>	
	<i>Risks</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Risks</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
Enhance cross-sectorial synergies and stakeholder participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased deforestation and forest degradation due to absence of full collaboration of sectoral institutes with MEFCC (e.g. weak law enforcement) Less likely collaboration of sectoral institutes for joint planning on forest issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination unit to be established in relevant Ministry Offices that check synergy of the sectoral institutes Assign counterpart (focal person) in each sectoral office that links MEFCC with them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient social service from the sectoral office due to absence or little synergy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance synergy Develop customer reporting system for the inefficient service from each sectoral services
Forest governance and law enforcement-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May bring increased forest degradation from organized illegal cuttings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avail forest products and non-timber forest products which the community depends on the forest from other sources Share benefit to the community from the income accrued due to the protection of forest Increase the awareness of the community through training and education Law enforcement should be in place Empower indigenous grievance redress mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction over livestock pasture resource Restriction over expansion of farmlands Restriction over fuel, construction and farm implement from forest resources Restriction over member of communities that traditionally use the forest for religious rituals Obstruction of routes that connect communities living on either sides of the forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the community use grass in cut and carry system, Intensify productivity per unit area through improved input use to halt expansion of agriculture land Supply improved cooking and baking stoves to the community Create synergy with priority projects that give due emphasize to renewable energy sources Allow communities to practice the ritual and religious practices in the forest with caution not to affect the forest Area enclosure should leave access routes for communities to move freely Resolve conflicts using customary conflict redress mechanism

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community benefit from the enclosed area • Provide compensate as per the complementary RPF provisions when appropriate • Maintain wildlife numbers to manageable size
Land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in land use type may be induced (e.g. from agriculture to forest or vice versa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation planting required if change is from forest to agricultural lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss in land ownership may be induced (e.g. from private to government or vice versa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate compensation in kind and other means by the government based on the legal framework and the RPF
Ensure Sustainable Forest Management (Protected forests and Participatory Forest Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing high forests for rehabilitation may lead to increased deforestation due to enforcement of restriction of access • May instigate deforestation from marginalized local communities and/or little benefiting PFM members • Coffee farming in the forest has degraded biodiversity and further permit of coffee farming in the forest may further aggravate the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow controlled access into forest rehabilitation areas for Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) collection • Hybrid of PFM and Traditional forest management with scientific management so that forests utilized based on forest management plan • PFM should encompass all community members with equitable benefit sharing • Strict control over the expansion of coffee enrichment planting in the forest • Put in place where the undergrowth and natural regeneration of tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete closure deprives the poor of livelihoods generated from NTFPs • PFM experiences in Ethiopia is mainly in a high forests this may have negative impact to adapt in low land woodland areas where there is different socio-economic and ecological conditions • Creates dependency syndrome on local communities because of long term incentive by implementing projects to protect the resource • Conflict over benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide controlled access to rehabilitated areas • Educate and train communities in the lowland areas about PFM • Assist communities in the lowland areas to carry-out experience sharing visit in high land areas • Encourage self-sustenance of the PFM groups through generating their own income from the forest management activities. Membership to PFMs will work to ensure that no community member should be left out from the PFM • The PFM bylaw and the legal framework should define the power of the PFM leaders to mitigate the risk of elite capture

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of forest carbon stock • (Assisted natural regeneration with enrichment planting (high forest + woodland)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravate illegal cuttings and destruction of regenerating biodiversity • Increase conflict between wildlife & humans & increase crop pests (birds, mammals) 	<p>species will be allowed to grow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate and enhance the awareness of community • Ensure adequate space or protection through appropriate fencing of wildlife habitat/breeding • Share benefit from wildlife hunting/ eco-tourism to ensure community ownership over the resource • Use integrated crop pest management practice Plant mixed species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restriction over livestock pasture resource • Restriction over expansion of farmlands • Conflict between local communities and forest protecting agents • Obstruction of routes that connect communities living on either sides of area closure • Brings loss of economic benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use cut and carry system, • Promote proportionate livestock number with the available resource • Intensify productivity per unit area through improved input use so that areal expansion of agriculture land halt • Use customary conflict redress mechanism as stipulated in section of this PF and complementary RPF, ESMF and SESA • Area closure should leave access routes for communities to move freely • Adequate compensation in kind and other means by the government based on the legal framework and the RPF
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote supplementary income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent and unregulated mass entry of people into the protected forest for NTFP collection affects soil seed bank, regeneration and biodiversity potential of forests • Fuel wood collection as NTFP affects the carbon stock of the forest • Some NTFP expand at the clearance of forest (e.g. coffee forest of the country) • More number of forest enterprises put the forest under pressure • May aggravate deforestation and forest degradation with the increase of the prices of forest products and NTFP parallel to increase in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide increased access to collect NTFP from the forest through agreed access and use pattern • Opt for/expand other sources of energy, including distributing fuel efficient cooking/baking stoves • Ensure utilization of forest resources based on agreed resource management plan • Annual increase in volume of the forest must match with the harvest • Ensure prior agreed marginal profit of the participants of the value chain involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict arise if unfair access or use right on NTFP prevail within the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide fair access to community members, especially to underserved peoples and women
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8. Grievance Management and Redress Mechanisms in Access Restriction

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is a process for entertaining PAPs concerns and complaints. It involves receiving, reviewing and addressing issues of grievance(s). The implementation of REDD+ and its safeguard instruments may trigger social and environmental impacts and the implementing and funding organization have social responsibilities in rectifying the impacts to be induced. Unless grievances are timely and correctly resolved, it scales up and may reach the level that brings failure in the implementations of REDD+ and its safeguard instruments.

8.1. Sources of Grievances in REDD+

Grievances usually arise during use, conservation and management of resources. Forest grievance is one of the major grievances in developing countries where the livelihood of millions of people is linked with forest resources.

During the consultation from Federal to Kebele levels, stakeholders as well as communities had provided their concern on how different kinds of conflict arise from REDD+ implementation. Most of the sources of conflict were summarized and incorporated in strategic options, risk analysis and the mitigation measures as part of the SESA document. Below is the summary of, some of the key sources of conflicts;

- During consultation of the local community at Woreda level and household interview, they indicated that absence of benefits and lack of consultation and engagement make them generally powerless about the development of REDD+ and these may trigger conflict between the community and the project implementer.
- PFM as one of the activities of strategic option for the implementation of REDD+ is suggested that may trigger conflict among the community and between the community and implementer. It was explained that the existing PFM system does not allow benefit sharing for non-members of PFM. It does not recognize the new generation of the community (Youth) to share benefit from the protected forest, which are not members. The exclusion of nonmembers from benefits of PFM trigger conflict between members and non-members of the PFM in villages. The community during consultation underlined the upcoming intended

projects of REDD+ need to critically consider the social and biological dynamics, whenever PFM is used as a strategic option.

- **Develop Culturally Appropriate Benefit Sharing Mechanism:** In REDD+ conflicts may arise during benefit sharing. People may not involve during the early phase of the REDD+ project activities, and decide to join as benefits accrue and mature to share. There could be also certain community or individual community members (such as vulnerable groups, those living far from the forest but are enjoying the benefit before project installation, migrants, etc.) that may be excluded from sharing benefits. Therefore, the way that REDD+ benefits are distributed and those included or excluded from the benefit could become a significant source of conflict for the REDD+ project. *Establishing inclusive and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms* will be used to mitigate and manage these conflicts. To make the benefit sharing inclusive and equitable it should be. Moreover, designing benefit sharing mechanism need to be effective, efficient, equitable and transparent as well as required to involve local communities during the design. The National REDD+ Secretariat will develop a national Benefit Sharing Mechanism which will be used as a principle to contextualize regional and cultural specificities with continuous Consultation throughout the process.
- Tenure right can also be source of conflicts. Clearing of land for agricultural development, migrant settlements can also arise because forest borders are unclear. Thus, developing participatory land use planning, establishing stable and equitable forest property right are crucial in REDD+ projects.
- Conflict can also arise at higher policy makers level due to competition overland and livelihood needs (e.g. Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy want promote biofuels in area called waste land or according to vegetation ecologist it is classified as woodland, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources promotes commercial agriculture on the same land). REDD+ also promotes the development and protection of forest, intensification of agriculture, and many others as strategic tools to achieve its goals. When these tools are land based (implemented on land), there could be competition for land among themselves. Thus, absence of coordination and harmonizing among the implementing entities on land may bring conflict. Thus, enhancing cross-sectorial synergies and stakeholder participation, through establishing coordination unit at a relevant Ministry, including assigning

counterpart (focal person) in each sectoral office is recommended during various consultations.

8.2. Grievance Redress Mechanisms in Ethiopia

During implementing grievance redress mechanism the principles used to address grievance that arise in REDD+ includes **Legitimacy, Accessibility, Predictability, Equitability, Rights-compatibility, and Transparency**. These six GRM principles are in line with the national REDD+ GRM guideline. Similarly, the procedures to address grievance will follow the procedure indicated in the national GRM guideline. The Program would make use of traditional, religious and formal grievance redressing mechanisms using the existing Kebele, Woreda, Regional, and federal Public Grievance Hearing Offices (PGHO) in the country.

These mechanisms (i.e traditional, religious and formal institutions) are further explained below. The institutions of the Gadaa system among the Oromo, the Shimagelle by the Amhara and Tigrean, and the other ethnic groups are known to fall under traditional systems of grievance redress mechanisms, while those mediated by the religious leaders are known as religious. The formal grievance redress mechanism follows the court system from the local Shengo to the modern courts.

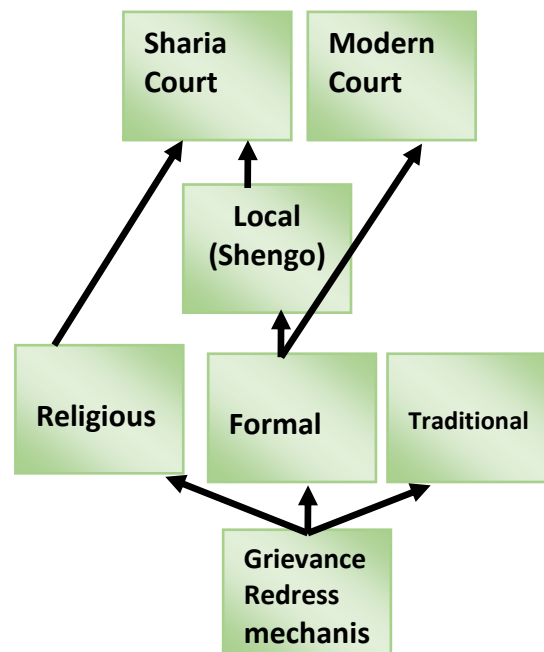


Figure 7: Existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms

8.2.1. Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Traditional grievance redress mechanisms and processes exist in different regional states Ethiopia is presented in Social profile sub-section of SESA report. However there are stronger in Oromia, SNNPRS, Afar, Somali and Gambella Regional States. In these regions, there are strong tradition of informal resolution and acceptance of the mode of grievance redress mechanisms by all parties involved in the conflict. In Oromia, the practice of traditional grievance redress mechanism seems even stronger than the other regions.

Some of the traditional grievance redress mechanisms have gaps in involving women. Women are represented by men in some important public decision-making events. As a result, their issues are not well addressed. In different parts of the country, women involve directly or indirectly in conflicts such as war or competing for resource (e.g. grass for livestock). They sometimes instigate men to go to conflicts that include praise of men that join in conflicts or nag and abuse those who are reluctant to join in conflict. Thus, it is of a paramount importance in including women in conflict management and redress. For example, in Oromia, as indicated in the SESA, there are women only conflict resolution mechanism called *Seqe-Ayoo* (mother sticks) a cultural ritual which is exercised by a group of mothers to condemn illegal and non-acceptable activities by community members. It is as well used for forest management. The name of the traditional institution is called “Sadeta” which helps in conserving the forest. ‘Sadeta’ enforces the traditional rules on the local community not to break the traditional forest management regulation. So anyone who does not abide by the law is pronounced as guilty and will be traditionally punished.

The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recognizes traditional dispute resolution methods at family and community level. The formal courts of law respects the decisions made by these traditional institutions as if the disputant cases were settled through formal arbitration mechanisms and procedures. Hence, the formal courts close the cases as soon as they receive reports of dispute agreement signed by both disputants and their respective traditional institutions. These enable the individuals, families and communities to maintain the principles of their pacific co-existence and strengthen their positive social values practiced.

Therefore, the mechanism will be used at local level in light of the cultural, moral and ethical principles of their respective communities and to strengthen the mechanism REDD+ will provide capacity building for the people involved in the mechanism through awareness creation, training and experience sharing, skill gap filling, resource management and harmonization of informal and formal grievance redressing bodies.

A) The Oromoo Gadaa System

The Oromoo peoples have rich culture of resource management and settling of grievances arising from the management and uses of natural resources derived from the traditional institutions such as Gadaa, Aadaa, Safuu, Seera and Sinqee. In the Oromoo culture, responsibilities are categorized based on age classes. For instances, it is the responsibility of the Luba elders whose ages are between 40-48 to redress grievances within the community or among groups and individuals and apply the laws dealing with the distribution of resources, criminal fines and punishment, protection of property, theft, etc.

The indigenous mechanisms have been found out to be the best in redressing grievances both inter (within the community) and intra (with the government and/or neighborhood communities). The Gadaa system as mentioned above is one of the best indigenous tool used to harness grievances that arise over the management and use of natural resources in the Oromoo culture.

B) The Shaka Gepitato System

The Shaka Communities are living in the South Western part of Ethiopia mainly in forest dominated vegetation and have kept the Shaka Gepitato System intact to date to protect their natural resources. In the Shaka community (Shakacho), the Gepitato system is used to maintain the culture and value of the community. Gepitato assumes the responsibility of administering natural resources such as cultural forests and wetlands, customary dispute resolution, impose and enforce punishments to the violation of traditional rules related to resource management. Gepitatos identify offenders through swearing and cursing subject defaulters to coercion (Tadesse, et al, 2011).

C) The Gambella Wilok and Carlok Systems

In Gambella region, though insignificant in its nature and causality, there is inter-group conflict between the Anyuua and Nuer communities due to control over natural resources that emanate from livelihood practices-the Anyuua being cultivators while the Nuers being predominantly pastoralists. The conflict between the two communities is settled traditionally by elders from both communities. In case there is a loss of human life during the conflict, this is “a blood payment” in the form of cattle as compensation. As a sign of settlement of the conflict, elders break traditional fighting tools (such as spears) ushering the end of the conflict and revenge. This conflict management system is called ‘Wilok’ by Nuer community while it is called ‘Carlok’ in Anyuua community. This system is being overridden by formal government system of grievance redress mechanism.

8.2.2. Religious Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A) Shari’a Court

The Shari’a court is a system that is run by local communities but is nevertheless part and parcel of the formal legal machinery. The tentacles of Sharia courts sometimes start at the Kebele (PA) level. When traditional ways of redressing grievances fail to achieve the desired outcome, then the case is referred to the Sharia’ courts where the disputants face a statement of verdict given by the religious judges (Qadis). This structure has some links to the government court at the Woreda level. While the sharia’ courts work independently of the modern courts, it does not look into cases being handled by the formal courts. Its decisions are approved and implemented by the other formal legal and administrative bodies at the higher level.

8.2.3. Institutional Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A) Social Courts

The Ethiopian Government has established Kebele Administrations (KAs) as the smallest unit of administration throughout the country. Within the Kebele Administration are setup social courts which are powerful instrument for formal redressing of grievances at grassroots level. *Shengo* is a judicial committee to oversee conflicts with the power to impose decisions through fines and imprisonment. Grievances related to natural resource management are reported to the relevant government office though the KAs after decision is being made by *Shengo*.

Social courts represent a fundamental and irreplaceable tool for quick and affordable dispute settlement in Ethiopia, although they are not mentioned in the FDRE Constitution. However, some regional states' (e.g. the Oromia Regional State) constitutions have established social courts. The Revised Constitution of Oromia Regional State of 2001 included social courts as one of the Kebele structural organization. According to Article 98 of this Revised Constitution of 2001, judges of social courts are appointed by the Kebele council upon submission of candidates by the principal administrator of the Kebele. These social courts, which are created and recognized under state law, are part of the official judicial system. Many cases, especially smaller ones, start at Kebele level before social courts. Appeals can be made to the first instance or Woreda courts. They are staffed with non-professional judges. Social courts are the source of legal redress for the vast majority of Ethiopians. As there are thousands of social courts in the country, they are easily and quickly accessible even in remote places. They treat thousands of cases that might otherwise be backlogged in the regular justice system.

Social courts are established to ensure peace and stability among Kebele community and thereby create conducive atmosphere for development and to make best efforts to raise the legal consciousness of the Kebele community. As indicated above, social courts have jurisdiction over minor cases. For instance, the Determination of Powers of Social Courts of Oromia Proclamation No. 66/2003 limits the jurisdiction of social courts on cases up to 1000 ETB.

B) Court

This is a formal state judiciary system that may be viewed as external to the parties involved in the grievance. The modern court established at Woreda level accomplishes the issues of grievances that arise in the community. This court handles both civil and criminal cases. The decision made at Woreda court abides to the parties involved in grieves with their rights reserved to take to the case into the next higher level court by appeal. The Woreda court mostly settles grievance cases related natural resource management and use.

C) The Office of the Ombudsman

According to Article 5 of the Institution of Ombudsman Establishment Proclamation No. 211/2000, the objective of the Institution is bring about good governance that is of high quality, efficient and transparent, and are based on the rule of law, by way of ensuring that citizens'

rights and benefits provided for by law are respected by organs of the executive. The Institution has a jurisdiction over executive organs of the federal as well as regional governments. It is an organ that protects citizens from maladministration. To accomplish its activities, it has powers to: supervise administrative directives issued, and decisions given, by executive organs and the practices thereof so that they do not contravene the constitutional rights of citizens; receive and investigate complaints in respect of maladministration; conduct supervision, with a view to ensuring that the executive carries out its functions in accordance with the law and to preventing maladministration; seek remedies in case where it believes that maladministration has occurred; and make recommendations for the revision of existing laws, practices or directives and for the enactment of new laws and formulation of policies, with a view to bringing about better governance.

8.3. Recommended Grievance Redress Mechanism for Issues of Access Restriction

The following are the recommended grievance redress mechanism for issues related to access restriction in the REDD+ program.

- Any individual or groups of individuals who is/are denied access to use the protected area/Natural resource shall present his/her/their complaint to the grievance redress committee or a concerned administrative organ or a court of law;
- Complain can be presented by verbal or in written or both. For illiterate a third party can present complains;
- The appropriate organ which received the complaint shall give its decision, after reviewing the complaint on denial of access, within 10 days.
- A person who is not satisfied by the decision of the grievance redress committee can appeal to the Woreda grievance redress committee or Woreda regular court within 30 days from the date of the decision.

The ESMF included budget to support awareness creation, capacity improvement and training activities for key stakeholders involved in the implementation of safeguard instruments. The planned capacity building activities include support for the implementation of the PF. The steps and procedures for Grievance Redress in the REDD+ program are described in Table 2 below.

Table 2-Grievance Redress Procedures at the Different Levels of Administration

Level	Responsible Institution	How
Federal Level	MEFCC- REDD+ Secretariat (REDD+ steering committee)	The national REDD+ Secretariat and MEFCC need to give response within one month for the grievance not responded by one region only and conflict raised on cross cutting issues
	Federal Ombudsman's Office	The Federal Ombudsman's can also give advice for unresolved issues before the case submitted to the court
	Federal Court	Complainants may also pursue their cases through the court system, if they are not satisfied with the Grievance Redress System.
Regional Level	Regional Environment Office & Regional REDD+ Coordination unit	If the grievance submitted at Woreda level by the local community and other stakeholder did not satisfied or referred to the regional environment office then the regional office will give response within 15 days, Regional Stakeholders can submit their appeal to the offices
	Regional Ombudsman's Office	Regional stakeholders can also get advice from the office
	Regional Court	Regional stakeholders affected by the implementation REDD+ can appeal to the court if it is not resolved at environment office
Woreda Level	Woreda GRM Committee (at Woreda administration office or Woreda Environment office) ²	For grievance not addressed at kebele level and other grievance raised at woreda level appeal can be submitted to the GRM committee at woreda level (and the committee provide response after clarifying the issue within 10 days. If the applicant is not satisfied by the response, can take the issue to the Regional REDD+ office or Woreda formal court
	Woreda Ombudsman's Office	The affected stakeholder can also submit its apple to get advice to Ombudsman's office or delegated authority
	Woreda Court	The applicant can submit the appeal to the formal court and continue with the formal process

² Accordingly, Woreda, GRM Committee shall consist of the following members: (i) REDD+ project office/ MEFCC (implementing the project at the grass root level), (ii) Woreda Administration, (iii) Local NGO (Member), (iv) Woreda Environment office (chairperson), (v) two Local representatives of PAP (Co-Chair and Secretary) – these should be selected in the affected locality.

Level	Responsible Institution	How
Kebele Level	Kebele Shengo Sheria Court	Community/person can apply to traditional leaders and/ or Kebele Shengo for grievance caused by REDD+ implementation need to get a response within 10 days. For Muslim community when traditional ways of redressing grievances fail to achieve the desired outcome, then the case is referred to the Sharia' courts where the disputants face a statement of verdict given by the religious judges (Qadis).

9. Budget and Implementation Arrangements of PF

9.1. Budget

Costs related to restriction of access to natural resources and resulting in loss of income will be financed through funds from the Government of Ethiopia. Finance related to restriction of access to natural resources and resulting in loss of income (if happened) is the responsibility of GoE. At this stage, it is not practically possible to ear-tag the budget of the PF for REDD+ implementation because it is not possible to estimate or know the number of affected people by the strategic options intended potential projects. It is also not yet identified where the project is going to be implemented, hence developed this PF. Site specific detailed socio-economic survey is required to be prepared for accurate budget allocation of the project that induce access restriction. However, when specific sites are known, a Natural Resources management Action Plan will be developed costed as per the template provided in Table 3.

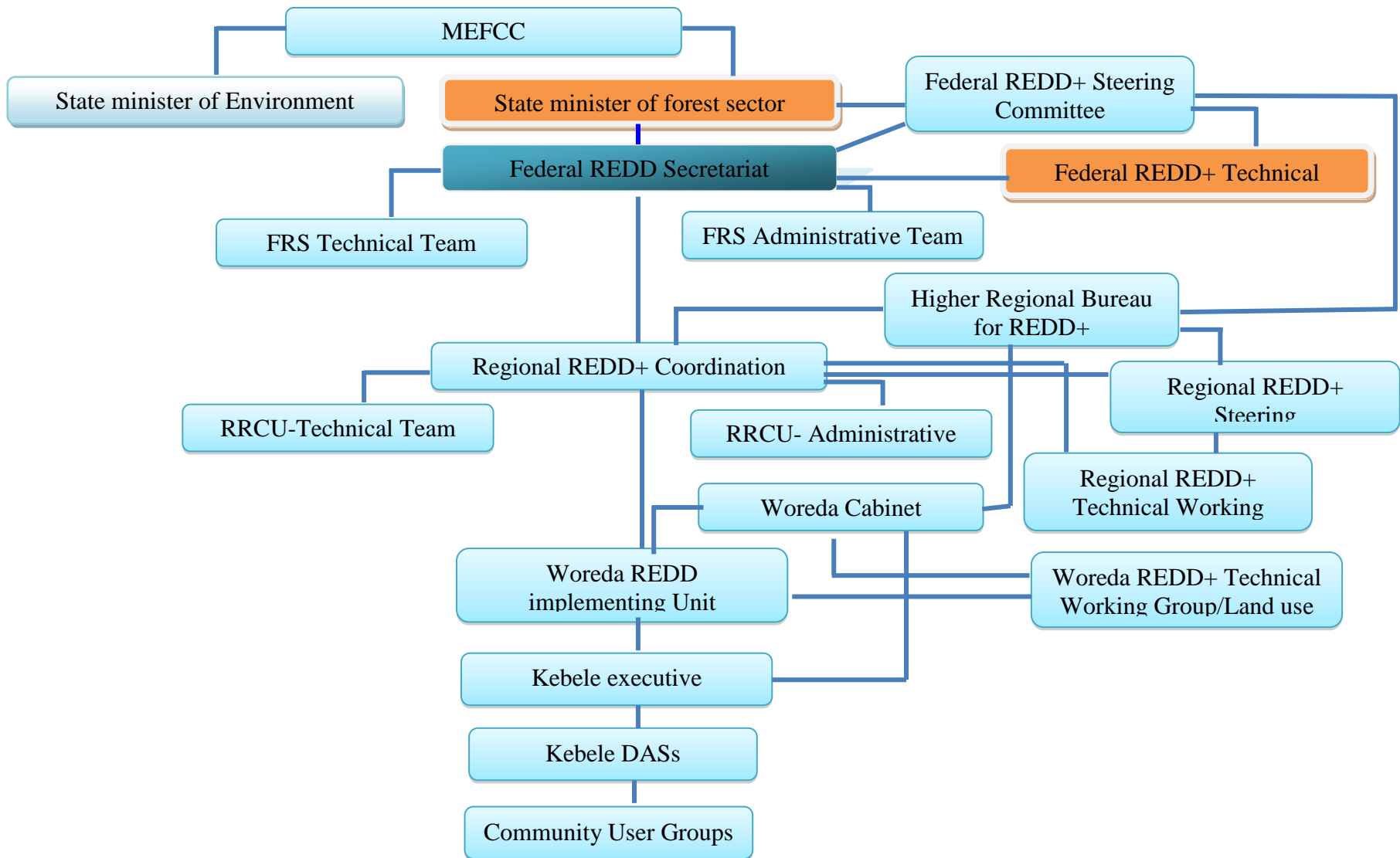
Table 3-Template for Preparing Site and Project Specific Budget

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

9.2. Implementation Arrangement

National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS) under the MEF will be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of REDD+ projects. Issues relevant to access restriction due to this REDD+ project is too managed by the spearhead of the project, i.e. NRS. Other national level sectoral institutes (such as MoANR, EBI, etc.), regional level offices (such as Forest Enterprises, Land and Environment Protection Offices, Land Administration Offices, etc.), Woreda and local level government and non-government organization are required to collaborate in soliciting access restriction issues and the implementation of REDD+. The details on roles, responsibilities and institutions in the REDD+ implementation and management is presented in the complementary SESA, ESMF and RPF which each of them is a standalone reports. The graphic presentation of the key institutions in the implementation of the REDD+ projects is given below.

Figure 8-Organizational structure of intended pilot projects



9.3. Disclosure

For a specific project Natural Resources Action Plan, whether it induces access restriction or not, must be prepared with the participation and consultation of communities and stakeholders. Once a draft Natural Resources Action Plan is produced for site specific projects, it must be shared with the stakeholder and the communities particularly those affected by the implementation of the project to get their input and feedback. After incorporating the input of the community and stakeholders, the final NRAP again shared to them for getting the final blessing for public disclosure. The PF document can be disclosed in hard copies to all stakeholders and soft-copies depending their access to the resource. For the national and international communities, MEFCC will disclose it on its website and at the World Bank group Infoshop if the specific projects are financed by the World Bank.

9.4. Key Processes and Steps to be followed during the implementation of this PF

When land was acquired or in some cases land use change, may lead to either physical or economic displacement of people loss/restriction of access to economic assets occur, Proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation; Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings expropriation for Public Purposes and the World Bank Operational Policy, OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement will be triggered. The GoE is not required to prepare a Resettlement Plan at this stage since the exact nature and technical details of the program's activities has not yet been designed and since the specific locations to be designated as protected areas have also no yet been, identified. However, the GoE is required by the World Bank during preparation of this program to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and for negative social impacts due to the denial of access, or restrictive or limited access to or total loss of access to economic assets and resources of people and communities in these areas, an appropriate to use is the a Process Framework (PF) to be publicly disclosed in country where it can be accessed and at the National REDD+ website and info shop at the Bank, before appraisal of this program.

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

Accordingly, the basic process to be followed during the implementation of the REDD+ sub project/ Project on the ground resulting in restriction of access include:

- **Conduct a Complementary Social Assessment:** building on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (the Social Assessment part of the SESA), the

National REDD+ Secretariat or Regional REDD+ Coordination Units (RCUs) will conduct as needed, Participatory Rural Assessments to capture community's voices on alternative means, identify potential conflicts and mechanism to address and come up with special assistance/initiatives for the community, particularly targeting vulnerable groups. The findings of the study will guide the overall considerations and approaches in compensation and risk mitigation measures.

- **Assign a Focal Person:** the social development specialist at National REDD+ Secretariat or Regional REDD+ Coordination Units (RCUs) depending on the situation should be primary contact persons in taking care of the safeguard issues during implementation.
- **Conduct Special Compensation Program:** the National REDD+ Secretariat or Regional REDD+ Coordination Units (RCUs) together with the appropriate regional office to develop a compensation package appropriate to PAPs in restoring and improving livelihoods. Special compensation measures could include but not be limited to, provision of alternative grazing area, priority in employment, provision of fodder, supporting in intensification and agricultural inputs which will be included in the livelihoods restoration assessment and costing of the NRAP.
- **Community Participation and Citizen Engagement during Implementation:** The Constitution of the Government of Ethiopia at all times promote the participation of the People in the formulation of development policies, programs and projects. Moreover in article 92(3)- the constitution provide for the Citizen - the right to full consultation and express their views-in the planning and implementation projects that affect them directly. Therefore, considering this constitutional provision the relevant national and regional governmental offices will focus on increasing community engagement and participation in forest management and decision making. Citizen feedback and a series of consultations with community members, government officials, and representatives of CSOs will continue during implementation.
- **Establish Woreda and Kebele Resettlement Committee:** this committee will handle issues of access restriction process in REDD+ sub project / project implementation. For composition and detail roles of committees is similar to the RPF resettlement committee captured in the RPF.

- **Grievance Redress Committee:** Any potential conflicts between forest dependent community members who are restricted from protected areas and other users such as those participating in ecotourism and wild life conservation activities for instance, will be addressed through NRAP and by negotiation under the support of a grievance redress committee. The grievance redress committee must include the participation of all stakeholders from all socio economic backgrounds as indicated under table 2 page 49-50.
- **Develop Action Plan:** based on the process stipulated above the National REDD+, RCUs will develop action plan to be submitted to the Zonal EPLUA, Regional EPLAUA, MEFCC or the World Bank for review and clearance based on the scope of impact of the access restriction. The Process action plan should be submitted and cleared before enforcing new restrictions of access to resources.

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

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

Once detailed action plan of PF is prepared in participatory manner (community, specially PAP and stakeholders), the draft must be disclosed to get input from the respective participants and others. The disclosure is such that it must be the way and the manner culturally appropriate, have broad community support among PAPs who are affected by the access restriction. Disclosure to local communities could be through oral communication or other using local language as appropriate (Ethiopia is a diverse country with more than 80 languages spoken; thus, it is critical to use appropriate language to the NRAP specific site for effective communication). Once the draft PF action plan is enriched by input and finalized, it again disclosed to the community and stakeholders using available means of disclosure. National REDD+ Secretariat will disclose the final action plan on its website and will use other public communication media as appropriate (radio, TV, brochures, etc).

9.5. Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of REDD+ is shouldered on National REDD+ Secretariat, operating under the Ministry of Environment and Forest. NRS is, therefore, responsible for handling issues that arise in the NRPF. Other than the implementing agency of the PF, the roles and responsibilities of community, sectoral institutes and stakeholders are required explicitly jotted down. Though the roles and responsibilities of different organizations are defined by proclamations established with, there are additional roles and responsibilities that may be identified during consultations and discussions and immediately assigned to each. Detailed roles and responsibilities of each of the activities of the PF need to be prepared together with the communities, stakeholders and collaborators. There should be a consensus between NRS and community for assigning new roles and responsibilities that will be identified as a project progresses forward. The roles and responsibilities of different government institutes (including MEF/NRS), sectoral institutes, NGOs, district administration and traditional institutes were presented in SESA, ESMF and RFP reports-each presented as a standalone reports. Template for detail roles and responsibilities assigning of different institutions is given in the following table.

Table 4-Template for presenting detail roles and responsibilities of different institutes at different levels

No	Description	Issues	Roles and responsibilities	Remark
I	Government Institutes			
1.1	Federal			
	MEF, NRS			
	MoARD			
	EIB			
	MoWIE			
	Academia			
	Research Institutes			
	Others			
1.2	Regional			
	Forest and Wildlife Enterprise			
	Land and Environment Protection			
	Land Administration and Certification			
	Agriculture			
	Others			
1.3	Zonal and District			
	Administration			
	Forest and Wildlife Enterprise			
	Land and Environment Protection			
	Land Administration and Certification			
	Agriculture			
	Others			
II	NGOs			
	FARM Africa			
	SOS Sahel Ethiopia			
	World Vision			
	NABU			
	Others			
III	Forest Based Institutes			
	WAJIB			
	WaBuB			
	Others			
IV	Traditional Institutes			
	Gada System (Oromo People)			
	Sinke-Ayo(Oromo People)			
	Gepitato (Shaka People)			
	Others			
V	Community			

10. Stakeholder Participations and Analyses (Summary)

10.1. Views of Key Stakeholders

- A wide stakeholders consultation views presented in the complementary SESA, ESMF and RPF documents. In this sub section only extracted summary of stakeholder's views, concerns and recommendations on access restriction are presented. Stakeholders at national, regional and Woreda levels indicated that Protected Areas (including Ex-closure) have ecological, economic and social benefit to the country in general and the local community in particular.
- Protected Areas such as parks and wildlife conservation areas, have high values for attracting tourists. This will contribute to increase revenue. The revenue in turn will enhance the livelihood of the community through contributing to their income and local infrastructure development.
- PAs are perceived as a potential reserve of natural resources (such as wood, grass, water, etc.) for the communities residing around them to be utilized in time of their need.
- National REDD+ Secretariat and Regional REDD+ Coordination Units should build on the effort by government and agricultural extension experts to incorporate traditional practices with the modern conservation and management practices.

10.2 Concern raised

- The flow of tourists may adversely impact the culture of the local community and hence called for the collaboration of different organizations (GOs such as office of Culture and Tourism, Health, Education; and NGOs working on PAs) to check the intrusion of foreign culture and educate community on the values of their culture.
- The flow of tourists , may also affect the living standard of the local community by inflating the cost for basic food items and other commodities.
- Increasing demands of land for farming, grazing and wood for fuel and construction put Protected Areas under pressure.
- Communities explained that humans and wildlife can co-exist together unlike the strict conservationist approach that roughen the relationship of the community with the PA.
- Protected Areas should take actions of restriction in consultation with communities not imposing without the knowledge of the community as collaborative partners in conserving nature for sustainable use.

- Community members lack awareness on the modern management of Protected Areas, so the administrator of the protected area should train community members on the modern management of Protected Areas. They also demanded to be actively involved in the issues of PAs and get benefit generated from the Protected Areas.
- Arrangements should be sorted out to avoid conflict in accessing resources during drought and hard times (grass for their livestock).
- Information from households indicates that the local people did not air out their voices in the process of PAs planning, delineation and management.

10.3 Recommendations suggested

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

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is a mechanism to gather information for the REDD+ program/project on the status and outcomes of the implementation of the PF. The monitoring activity will focus on checking the progress of overall operations and others as stated in the PF. The evaluation will focus on checking if compliances have been met. Lessons will be documented and shared to relevant stakeholders. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation will be to verify that:

- Basic information on affected persons' households,
- Compensation is done on schedule and in accordance with the PF,
- All grievances and complaints are channeled correctly and resolved appropriately,
- Restoration of livelihoods,
- Effectiveness of restoration planning, and
- All funds are spent on the line items for which they are budgeted for and affected persons are satisfied in the process

11.1. Internal Monitoring

The Woreda environment, forest and climate change offices in collaboration with relevant government office experts have the responsibility:

- Carry out monitoring and report to the Regional REDD+ office on timely bases
- To provide updated information regarding the project including all compensation issues related to access restricted activities.
- To identify any grievances, particularly those which have not yet been settled at the local level and require resolution at the higher levels, such as the regional office of REDD+
- To document the end of the project compensation which are yet not decided, including both permanent and temporary losses

11.2. Scope and Content

The regularity of the monitoring may differ, based on the magnitude and difficulty of the operations. Field visits by REDD+ experts will be undertaken once a month as a minimum requirement. The Woreda and Kebele administrations will carry out the monitoring, however,

when possible, this will be done together with REDD+. Evaluation will be done by an independent consultant. The results of monitoring will be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and climate change.

11.3. Monitoring Indicators

The data regarding the indicators will be gathered on yearly basis. These will comprise:

- The scope of impacts on the affected individuals, households, and communities to be retained at as their pre-project standard of living or better;
- Progress/betterment of livelihoods and living conditions of the communities affected by the project
- Management of conflicts or other forms of disputes and as to measure the impacts,

11.4. External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out through the regular supervision mission by the WB. The Standard WB supervision mission possibly twice in a year will sufficiently monitor the progress in the mitigation of adverse social impacts. In general external monitoring would include the following points:

- The processes followed in the compensation handling; the implementation of requirements
- The major indicators for outputs and impacts,
- The regularity of reporting and content including feedback from external monitoring
- The analysis of the environmental and social performance and the record for each sub-project.

11.5. Evaluation

11.5.1. Internal Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation experts from the REDD+ secretariat will conduct the internal evaluations in collaboration the local administrative bodies (Woreda and Kebeles). The following points worth consideration during the internal evaluation and monitoring:

- The institutional arrangements
- The time frame for reporting and content for internal monitoring, the process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation

11.5.2. External Evaluation

The final external evaluation will assess whether compensation and other important measures to restore the livelihood of the impacted community have been appropriately designed and conducted. When necessary an external independent third party will be employed to perform the final evaluation process. The external evaluation may focus on the following aspects:

- Verify if compensation and rehabilitation have been implemented in accordance with this PF.
- Analyze if complaints and grievance procedures to ensure concerns raised by impacted community are addressed.

12. Eligibility of PAPs

This REDD+ PF outlines how potentially affected groups or communities will be involved in identifying, and assessing the scope of impact due to the restrictions. It will also provide the clear steps to be used to involve in determining eligibility and impact mitigation support. In this regard the participation and consultation of communities is vital.

Land acquisition for REDD+ on the ground investment activities or imposition of access restriction to natural resources may result in loss of income or means of livelihoods whether the PAPs move to other places or remain in their original places. The World Bank's OP 4.12 is applicable here for PAPs due to access restriction to NR, which state that:

- People who have customary, communal, traditional and religious rights on land use are considered as PAPs and therefore are eligible
- People who are not identified during the census time but have formal legal rights and access to the land/resources but identified through the process are eligible
- People recognized under the World Bank's OP 4.12 but do not have legal right or claim over the land they occupied/resources used are eligible

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, all PAPs are eligible for some kind of assistance identified occupying land/use resources before the cut-off date regardless of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally.

Eligibility Criteria

The identification of PAPs in REDD+ project implementation, National REDD+ Secretariat will conduct a thorough assessment that include if any legal documents available and reveal the use by the PAPs of the land and natural resources to which access may be restricted, interview of households and consultation with the government authority at all administrative levels who administer the area or the resources. CBOs, community leaders and traditional institutes are key to be consulted during the process of defining eligibility.

The World Bank OP/BP 4.12 states that, while developing Process Framework management plans, affected communities will be consulted up on the general strategies in devising alternatives:

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

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

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

Other eligibility criteria identification is critically important during a specific project implementation at a specific site.

Once PAPs are identified, the REDD+ project will inform ahead of time to the restrictions of access to resources, about their future livelihoods (if livelihoods are affected), pay compensation as appropriate and provided technical support for restoring livelihoods.

Measures to Assist PAPs

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

- In kind compensation e.g. land for land compensation, asset for asset
- Access permit to utilize forest resource in a sustainable way outside protected area, payment in monetary terms
- Job opportunity or other livelihood means including promotion of NTFP value chain as it is indicated on SESA document. However, this will largely be determined based on a needs assessment.

13. Observations and Agreed Principles

- REDD+ implementation induce either a positive benefit or risk depending on the implementation of the environmental and social safeguards (both policy and measures), capacity of the implementing agency, community and stakeholder consultations and participation. Hence, it is important to tap the benefit of REDD+ by critically addressing issues that hinder its positive outcomes.
- Data collections are critical for the preparation of PF through consultations, focus group discussions, key informant interview and household Interviews and field observations. Missing these data result in an invalid document that trigger conflict later at the implementation or operation phase of REDD+ projects.
- There are international agreements that the country ratified to as well as enacted national legal frameworks to protect its natural resources that induce access restriction when implemented. The internationally ratified agreements though they induce access restriction provides due consideration for compensating of the PAPs and sharing of benefits accrued from the protection of the resources; however, the some of the national legal frameworks were observed for lacking what is stipulated in the internationally ratified agreements.
- All of the national policies, strategies and proclamations stress the need for the community participation and involvement for the development, conservation and

utilization of the natural resources of the country while some of them ignore the importance of benefit sharing for development and conservation of the resources. Some of them even impose access restriction to the community for utilizing the resources.

- MEFCC, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI), Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MoANR), Ministry of Mining, petroleum and Natural gas and different regional government offices are involved in one way or another in the conservation, protection and utilization of natural resources that induced access to natural resources.
- There is a need for redefining the roles and responsibilities of the different institutions involved in the conservation and protection of natural resources to avoid conflict of interests among them in natural resource management. Decisions that have strong impact on natural forest were made in uncoordinated manner by different institutions without consulting each other. For example MoANR provide high forest land for large scale agricultural investment/farming. Thus, this require redefining of roles and responsibilities of institutions.
- The status of the national forest priority areas (NFPA) are not known currently. MEFCC is, therefore, advised to assess and document the status of the national forest priority areas of the country.
- Though there have been commitments in enacting laws, establishing implementing institutions and mobilizing resources (human, financial and material) to address environmental challenges, there is a need to amend existing laws and to enact new laws, enhancing the capacity of existing staff and soliciting resources by the federal and regional governments to address the challenges.
- Access restriction to land and natural resources affects the livelihood, culture and spiritual practice of the community. Compensation in monetary or in kind and provide priority to access restricted community members to engage in alternative livelihoods like NTFP utilization, is important to maintain the integrity of the community affected by access restriction. However, the details on livelihoods restoration will be determined through a rapid livelihoods need assessment.
- Involving community or joint management with community for managing the protected areas ensures the sustainability of the protected areas. Since in the revised forest policy of

the country PFM is considered as one of the strategy used to sustainably manage protected natural forest. Thus, responsible conservation institutions required to work jointly with local community for sustainable management of the forest. PFM practice lessons indicated that improving PFM membership access and benefit sharing as critical which will be considered in the development of NRAP.

- It is observed that PAs have impacts on social and environmental components which could be either positive or adverse. It is essential to scrutinize the benefit of the community while working to achieve the objectives of the PAs to maximize the positive social and environmental benefit of the PAs and avoid or minimize the adverse impacts through collaborative management of the PAs.
- Allowing community to exercise beekeeping, which is considered as one of the packages in NTFP in the protected areas and mentioned as income generation potential in SESA document is vital to ensure the perpetuity of the biodiversity in the protected area while ensuring their food security and/or income.
- PAs need to reply timey to the right and question of the community to ensure the sustainability of the PAs.
- There is no study done so far that assessed and quantified the impact of invasive alien species in the PAs of Ethiopia. So, it is required to do more in-depth inventory of IAS and assess their impacts.
- REDD+ should be implemented under no or minimum complaint condition to benefit all-the community, environment and itself (REDD+ itself). All complaints must be entertained and acted upon timely. REDD+ complaint must be redressed within the project complaint addressing mechanism at first level before escalated. If this is not possible, complaint relevant to REDD+ must be settled at local level using traditional and forest based institutions. It is less opted to resolve the case in formal institutions or taking to international level if complaints are not redressed at grass-root levels. GRM is one of the area for awareness creation at federal, regional, Woreda and Kebele level.
- National and legal frameworks need to address the right and obligation of the nation in accessing and using resources (such as land, forest, etc.) as well as enforce available customary rights. Failure to do so results in no ground for claiming rights and obligation

in addition to preventing the collaboration of the community for the successful implementation of REDD+

- Poorly designed and implemented REDD+ project ultimately results in adversely affecting community and environment. The worst that could happen in this case is the disruption of the community system, poverty aggravation, deforestation and forest degradation (loss of biodiversity).
- Weak government institutions and lack of capacity that implement REDD+ project as well as relevant policies may bring conflict within the community and/or between government and community. Capacity building at all levels are vital for the success of the project and improved livelihoods of the community.
- Improve relationship of the staff members with the community, which is critical for the existence of access restricted resources
- Install infrastructure such as school, clinic, electricity, road that would be used by the community
- Improve the infrastructure in access restricted areas (e.g. lodges for parks) to attract tourist and increase revenue-byway of increasing the benefit to the community
- Foster equal participation of all affected communities for a better management and benefit sharing
- Have clear definitions and objectives of the access restricted areas/resources
- Traditional artifacts and locally produced products need to be available for tourists as well PAs to assist communities to have additional income for their livelihoods
- PAs are important in that they host diverse fauna and flora. Their sustainability is ensured through active participation of communities and access to benefit sharing and/or enjoy and access the resources thereof (such as grass, water, wood, etc.).
- There is a sign of hostility between PAs and individual respondents that need to be rectified.
- There are several meetings held between government authorities and community to ask the community to protect the forest resources without clear definitions of the benefit sharing mechanisms obtained from the protected areas.

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Appendix

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

- Background
- Participatory implementation
- Criteria for eligibility of affected persons
- Measures to Assist the Affected persons
- Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism
- Implementation Arrangements
- Plan of Action
- Required Budget and Source of Fund
- Participatory Monitoring Including Indicators
 - Implementation & Responsibilities
 - Monitoring Plans & Indicators
- Stakeholder Consultations
- Disclosure
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Grievance Mechanism

Appendix II. List of Individuals Participated in the Consultations in Selected Districts (selected samples)

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
Selamawit Lule	Female	0922045033	"	"	"
Hasen Hussien	Male	0931458408	"	"	"
Ayele Nigatu	Male	-	"	"	"
Mesfin Lule	Male	0928206619	"	"	"
Neguse Abate	Male	-	"	"	"
Dagnachew Yosef	Male	-	"	"	"
Sinke Abate	Female	-	"	"	"
Hide Hullo	Female	-	"	"	"
Dinku Bekele	Male	-	"	"	"
Weynehareg Antewen	Female	-	"	"	"
Hasen Bedeso	Male	0916005935	"	Dodola	
Hasen Woliyi	Male	0920355535	"	"	
Maruf Mesud	Male	0921359719	"	"	
Sultan Genemo	Male	0913467343	"	"	
Mustafa Guye	Male	0910959889	"	"	
Yilma Zeleke	Male	0920171078	"	"	
Birhanu Wabe	Male	0915830419	"	"	
Bezabih W/Samayay	Male	0926509987	"	"	

Kebede Aman	Male	0912083126	"	"	
Debebe Mekonen	Male	0913624255	"	"	
Gizaw Mengiste	Male	0929446561	"	"	
Tegenie Mulugeta	Male	0933850242	"	"	
Jemal Gerchu	Male	0925724294	"	"	
Leyla Neguse	Female	0910089324	"	"	
Genet Bekele	Female	0920068189	"	"	
Hajo Haji	Female	0912265042	"	"	
Fozia Kedir	Female	0920067974	"	"	
Jemila Mengistu	Female	0920174404	"	"	
Imayu Ayano	Female	0924560742	"	"	Deneba
Mituwat Taso	Female	0927292569	"	"	"
Jamarya Funi	Female	0925391716	"	"	"
Almaz Sobaga	Female	0922671882	"	"	"
Ansha H/Mikail	Male	0920068434	"	"	"
Goriba Herbo	Male	0912975318	"	"	"
Barso Dube	Male	0928038272	"	"	"
Ibrahim Jarso	Male	0926473066	"	"	"
Duba Gero	Male	0910254087	"	"	"
Gabayo Simes	Male	0929324998	"	"	"
Shibru Bariso	Male	0916018251	"	"	"
Eribo Guye	Male	0921358779	"	"	"
Kubri Fato	Male	0912757123	"	"	"
Umer Haju	Male	0922701912	"	"	"
Kadir Imiy	Male	0916063730	"	"	"
Jamal Jarse	Male	0924935911	"	"	"
Mohamommed Amin	Male	-	"	"	"
Hamdicho Guyyee	Male	0949294687	"	"	"
Hamu Fato	Male	-	"	"	Berisa
Muhammed Biftu	Male	0910821193	"	"	"
Ibrahim Anfote	Male	0910976951	"	"	"
Aman Roba	Male	0938112106	"	"	"
Ahmed Galato	Male	0913895328	"	"	"
Aman Haji	Male	0923720874	"	"	"
Kediro Gelgalu	Male	0922701896	"	"	"
Abdurazak Aljalil	Male	0921711759	"	"	"
Keki Hasen	Male	0945814466	"	"	"
Kemaria Koji	Female	0912097511	"	"	"
Amane Gamado	Female	-	"	"	"
Taiba Judo	Female	-	"	"	"
Husen Kalilo	Male	0921089258	"	Dinsho	Zalo Abebo (02)

Abdure Kalil	Male	-	"	"	"
Ibrahim Kalil	Male	0921394981	"	"	"
Birka Kadir	Male	-	"	"	"
Aliyi Sheko	Male	0916864427	"	"	"
Abas Adamo	Male	0921451137	"	"	"
Ahmad K/Adam	Male	0939519015	"	"	"
Mohammed K/Adam	Male	0912767166	"	"	"
Aman Mohammed	Male	0912315412	"	"	"
Kadi H/Adam	Male	0912315321	"	"	"
Rukia Abda	Female	-	"	"	"
Hawa Abdo	Female	-	"	"	"
Muslima Mahmud	Female	-	"	"	"
Kemar H/Adam	Male	0912315306	"	"	Haro Soba
Kasim Wagritu	Male	0913926716	"	"	"
Amino H/Hussen	Male	0921089736	"	"	"
M/Jemal H/Said	Male	0913968680	"	"	"
H/Kadir Tufo	Male	-	"	"	"
Shlfaho Abdo	Male	0922050436	"	"	"
Mohammed Kadir	Male	0910362386	"	"	"
Alo Abdo	Male	0920357895	"	"	"
Locho Sube	Female	-	"	"	"
Amane Hagahiyi	Female	-	"	"	"
Yeshe Yesuf	Female	0937822645	"	"	"
Gorume Wodajo	Male		Oromia	Yayu	Wobo
Kebede Hordofa	Male	-	"	"	"
Teka Dabola	Male	-	"	"	"
Yadata Doba	Male	-	"	"	"
Fetene Bulcha	Male	-	"	"	"
Geremwe Nuru	Male	-	"	"	"
Firdi Kena	Male	-	"	"	"
Nuru Gebeyhu	Male	-	"	"	"
Adugna Gebeyhu	Male	-	"	"	"
Tekalegn Lema	Male	-	"	"	"
Getachew Tesema	Male	-	"	"	"
Getu Befirdu	Youth	-	"	"	"
Yeshe Tesfaye	Female	-	"	"	"
Almaz Nura	Female	-	"	"	"
Rabiya Befekadu	Female	-	"	"	"
Bruktawwit Hailu	Female	-	"	"	"
Shitaye Debisa	Female	-	"	"	Gechi
Asiya Nasir	Female	-	"	"	"

Birhane Jenber	Female	-	"	"	"
Tafesu Worku	Female	-	"	"	"
Denku Oljira	Female	-	"	"	"
Zumera Dhisa	Female	-	"	"	"
Amirasa Eliyas	Female	-	"	"	"
Mitiku Tiruneh	Male	-	"	"	"
Habtamu Tafese	Male	0919122784	"	"	"
Asefa Amente	Male	0948969076	"	"	"
Ibrahim Kedir	Male	0919105619	"	"	"
Bekum Nurfath	Male	0919119085	"	"	"
Atinafu Tadesse	Male	-	"	"	"
Tamsgene Ayana	Male	-	"	"	"
Bula Bekele	Male	0932459849	"	"	"
Adisu Etefa	Youth	0917964494	"	"	"
Sisay Tarekegn	Youth	0923336604	"	"	"
Nisro Hussen	Youth	0917464371	"	"	"
Sukare Abdu	Female	-	"	"	Yoye 01
Birhane Morke	Female	-	"	"	"
Birhane Tariku	Female	0921061558	"	"	"
Ayahush Tesema	Female	-	"	"	"
Aster Gizaw	Female	0917310081	"	"	"
Tadalech Fita	Female	0913292664	"	"	"
Melese Manfo	Male	-	"	"	"
Tesfa Belay	Male	0917806452	"	"	"
Fikadu Hailu	Male	0912319299	"	"	"
Temegnu Borena	Male	0917117248	"	"	"
Meressa Geisa	Male	0917026616	"	"	"
Tesfaye Kebede	Male	0911756394	"	"	"
Tesfaye Yadesa	Male	0917025595	"	"	"
Fedesa Feyesa	Male	0912117086	"	"	"
Etenesh Abedeta	Youth	0932439106	"	"	"
Tahir Siraje	Youth	0917118452	"	"	"
Laila Kali	Youth	0912528522	"	"	"

Appendix III. National Forest Priority Areas

List of existing National Forest Priority areas (as of 2012)

Name of area		High Forest (ha)		Man-made forest (ha)	Other forest (ha)	Total area (ha)
		Slightly Disturbed	Heavily Disturbed			
1	Arbagugu	n.a	63000	1600	13500	21400
2	Chilalo Galama	n.a	n.a	1400	20600	22000
3	Munesa Shashemne	7000	10200	6800	74200	98200
4	Neshe-Batu Adaba Dodola	n.a	10000	1700	28300	40000
5	Logo	5000	16400	900	36700	59000
6	Goro Bele	9800	50000	200	40000	10000
7	Harena Kokosa	20000	70000	n.a	92000	182000
8	Kubayo	5000	17900	300	55200	78400
9	Mena-Angetu	20000	50000	200	119800	190000
10	Bulki Malokoza	n.a	n.a	500	10500	11000
11	Gidola Gamba	15000	5000	n.a	10000	30000
12	Gidole Gamba	n.a	n.a	1200	14800	16000
13	Guwanga Kahitas	n.a	32000	2800	21700	56500
14	Sekela Mariam	n.a	n.a	2000	8000	10000
15	Butiji Melkajebdu	n.a	n.a	3800	41400	45200
16	Dindin Arbagugu	n.a	n.a	5900	57600	66800
17	Gara Muleta	n.a	2600	2000	2400	7000
18	Jalo Muktare	n.a	2500	4100	14700	21300
19	Iaro Gursum	n.a	1500	4500	46300	52300
20	Abobo Gog	150000	45000	100	22900	218000
21	Gebre Dima	50000	82000	n.a	33000	165000
22	Godere	40000	100000	500	19500	160000
23	Sele Anderacha	100000	115000	700	9300	225000
24	Sibo Tale Kobo	28000	50000	1900	20100	100000
25	Sigemo Geba	67700	190000	2300	20000	280000
26	Yayu	20000	100000	300	29700	150000
27	Yeki	10000	100000	500	11500	122000
28	Wangus	329900	n.a	n.a	85100	415000
29	Mesenigo	292350	n.a	650	32000	325000
30	Abelti Gibe	n.a	4700	1300	4000	10000
31	Babiya Fola	n.a	45000	900	28400	74300
32	Belate Gera	76500	35200	1100	35700	148500
33	Bonga	7000	10000	2100	142300	161400
34	Gura Farda	80000	35100	800	224100	340000
35	Tiro Boter Becho	16000	23300	2300	44200	85800
36	Butajira	n.a	n.a	1600	13400	15000

37	Chilimo Gaji	n.a	2000	800	23200	26000
38	Gedo	2000	3000	n.a	5000	10000
39	Jibate Muti Jegenfo	n.a	5000	n.a	33500	38500
40	Menagesha Suba	n.a	3600	1300	4900	9800
41	Wof Washa	n.a	2000	4200	2700	8900
42	Yere Diregebrecha Zukala	300	3800	1700	3800	9600
43	AnderaraWadera	n.a	13000	3700	89900	106600
44	Bore Asferara	n.a	33000	1400	182900	217300
45	Megada	5000	10000	1300	4500	20800
46	Negele	n.a	1200	300	16300	17800
47	Yabelo Arero	n.a	8000	150	41750	49900
48	Dasa	n.a	n.a	n.a	20000	20000
49	Chato Sengi Dengeb	n.a	5000	60	39800	44860
50	Gergedada	20000	20000	1000	96400	137400
51	Gidame	n.a	10000	n.a	7000	17000
52	Jurgo Wato	n.a	15000	200	4700	19900
53	Komto Waja Tsega	n.a	1000	1200	6900	9100
54	Konchi	10000	5000	n.a	8000	23000
55	Linche dali Gewe	n.a	15000	n.a	25000	40000
56	Dekoro	n.a	2300	n.a	3000	5300
57	Guwobirda Girakaso	n.a	11500	2200	12300	26000
58	Yegof Erike	n.a	2800	8400	6800	18000
	Total	1,386,550	1,385,200	84860	1,921,250	4,777,860

Appendix IV. Parks, Wildlife Reserve and Sanctuaries
List of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Ethiopia

Name	Area (Km ²)	Year Established	Ecosystem Category	No. of Species		Major species conserved
				Mammal	Bird	
Abijata-Shalla Lakes N/P	800	1970	<i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland,	37	370	Great White Pelicans, Flamingoes, Egyptian geese, Storks, Eagles, herons,
Awash N/P	756	Established in 1966, gazetted in 1969	<i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & Evergreen scrub	76	451	Beisa Oryx, Soemmering's gazelle, Swayne's Hartebeest & Ostrich
Bale Mountains N/P	2400	1980	Afroalpine & sub-afroalpine, Dry evergreen montane forest & Evergreen scrub	67	262	Mountain Nyala, Ethiopian Wolf, Menelik's Bushbuck & Giant Mole Rat.
Gambella N/P	5061	1973	Combretum-Terminalia woodland & savanna, Lowland evergreen and Moist evergreen montane forests,	43	327	White-eared kob, Nile lechwe, Roan antelope, Elephant, Buffalo, Lelwel Hartebeest
Mago N/P	2162	1978	Desert & semi-desert scrubland, <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & Combretum-Terminalia woodland and savanna	81	237	Elephant, Buffalo, Grant's gazelle, Greater and Lesser kudus
Omo N/P	4068	1966	Desert & semi-desert scrubland, <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & Combretum-Terminalia woodland and savanna	69	300	Eland, Buffalo, Zebra, Waterbuck, Greater and Lesser kudus, Oryx, Grant's gazelle and Topi
Simien Mts. N/P	225	Established in 1966, gazetted in 1969	Afroalpine and Sub-afroalpine & Dry evergreen montane forest	33	125	Walia Ibex, Ethiopian wolf & Gelada baboon
Yangudi-Rassa N/P	4731	1976	Desert & semi-desert scrubland, <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i>	36	230	African wild ass & Soemmering gazelle

			woodland			
Babile Elephant Sanctuary	6982	1970	Desert & semi-desert scrubland, Acacia-Commiphora woodland & Evergreen scrub	22	106	African Elephant
Nech Sar National Park	514	1967	Lakes, rift valley escarpment, groundwater forest, hot springs, grasslands	37	188	Swayne's hartebeest, plains zebra, greater kudu, crocodile, hippo, African wild dog.
Senkelle Swayne's Hartebeest Sanctuary	54	1971	Acacia-Commiphora woodland & Evergreen scrub	13	91	Swayne's Hartebeest, Oribi
Yabello Sanctuary	2500	1985	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & Evergreen scrub	43	280	Abyssinian Bush Crow

List of Wildlife Reserve Areas in Ethiopia

Name	Area (Km ²)	Region	Ecosystem	Major wild animal species conserved
Alledoghi	1,832	Oromiya	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland	Oryx, Soemmerring's Gazelle, Greater & Lesser Kudu, Ostrich, etc
Awash west	1781	Oromiya	<i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & Evergreen scrub	Greater and Lesser kudus and Oryx
Bale	1766	Oromiya	Dry evergreen montane forest & Afroalpine and Subafroalpine	Mountain Nyala and Menelik's Bush buck
Chew Bahir	4212	Southern Ethiopia	Desert and semi-desert scrubland	Grevy's Zebra, Grant's gazelle, Gerenuk, Oryx, Lesser kudu
Gewane	2431	Afar	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland	Soemmerring's gazelle, Greater & Lesser kudus, Ostrich
Mille-Serdo	8766	Afar	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland	Soemmerring's gazelle, Greater & Lesser kudus, Ostrich
Shiraro-Kefta	753	Tigray	Combretum-Terminalia woodland & Savanna, Evergreen scrub and <i>Acacia-</i>	Elephant, Roan antelop, Greater kudu, Oribi

			<i>Commiphora</i> woodland	
Tama	3269	Southern Ethiopia	<i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & <i>Combretum-Terminalia</i> woodland & Savanna	Giraffe, Burchell's Zebra, & Lelwel Hartebeest

List of Controlled Hunting Areas in Ethiopia

Name	Area (Km ²)	Region	Form of hunting	Major Trophy Species
Hanto	480	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Arbagugu	225	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Munessa Kuke	111	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Ababasheba Demero	210	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck Giant Forest Hog
Besmena Odobulu	350	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck Giant Forest Hog
Kebena	300	Afar	Concession	Beisa Oryx Soemmerring's Gazelle
Blen hertele	1095		Concession	Gerenuk Beisa Oryx Soemmering's Gazelle
Telalk Dewe	150	Afar	Concession	Beisa Oryz Soemmering's Gazelle Lesser Kudu
Murulle	1111	Souther Peoples'	Concession	Topi Buffalo Greater kudu Grants Gazelle
Woleshet Sala	500	Southern people'	Concession	Buffalo Grants Gazelle
Dindin	110	Southern people's	Concession	Mountain Nyal Menelik's Bush Buck
Gara Gumbi	n.a	Afar	Open	Salts Dik dik Lesser Kudu
Gara Miti	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Klipspringer Dik dik
Debrelibanos	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Gelada Baboon
Aluto Kulito	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Greater Kudu
Jibat	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Giant Forest hog

				Bush pig Menelik's Bush buck Colobus Monkey
Koka	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Bohor Reed buck
Gelial Dura	n.a	Afar		Warthog Waterbuck Kid dik Bohor Common Buch buck

V. Protected area management Roles for the General Stakeholder Categories

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

VI. Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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