

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



**Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)  
For the Implementation of REDD+ Program  
in Ethiopia**

**Final Report**

**March, 2017  
Addis Ababa**

**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC)**  
**The National REDD + Secretariat**

**P. O. Box: 12760**

**Telephone: +251-115-58-05-36**

**Fax: +251-115-58-05-90**

**Web- <https://reddplusethiopia.wordpress.com>**

**E-mail: [yitebitumoges@yahoo.com](mailto:yitebitumoges@yahoo.com); [esid@ethionet.et](mailto:esid@ethionet.et)**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Project Team members:** Sebsebe Demissew (Prof.-Team Leader, Biodiversity Specialist), Tamrat Bekele (PhD.-Vegetation Ecologist), Zerihun Woldu (Prof.-Vegetation Ecologist), Mekuria Argaw (PhD. Environment, Natural Resource Management), Gizaw Ebissa (MSc.-Environmental Analyst), Ketema Abebe (PhD.-Environmental Sociologist), Mellese Madda (PhD.-Sociologist), Alemu Mekonen (PhD.-Economist), Ermyas Aynekulu (PhD.-GIS Specialist), Mellese Damtie (PhD.-Policy Analyst).

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 The Concept of Involuntary Resettlement .....	9
1.2 Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework .....	10
<b>2. REDD+ Program in Ethiopia.....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 The REDD+ Readiness Process .....	11
2.1.1. The REDD+ Strategic Options .....	12
2.1.4 Benefits of the REDD+ Program in Ethiopia .....	19
2.1.5 Potential Risks and impacts (negative and positive) of the REDD+ Program and mitigation measures .....	20
2.2. General Environmental, Social Situation and Baseline .....	23
2.2.1. General Environmental Situation.....	23
2.2.2. General Social Situation of the country .....	24
<b>3. Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks .....</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1. Policy and Legal Framework .....	28
3.1.1. The Constitution of Ethiopia, 1995.....	28
3.1.2 Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE) of 1997.....	29
3.1.3. Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 .....	29
3.1.4. Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes, Council of Ministers Regulation No. 135/2007 .....	33
3.1.5. Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 (Land Proclamation).....	34
3.1.6. World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement .....	35
3.1.7. Gaps of the Ethiopian Legal Framework in Contrast to the World Bank Policy .....	36
3.2. Institutional Framework .....	38
3.2.1. Land Tenure and Possession Rights in Ethiopia.....	38
3.2.2. Processes of Resettlement.....	40
<b>4. RPF Principles, Regulatory Frameworks and Objectives.....</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1 Main Principles and objectives of the RPF .....	43
4.2 Regulatory Framework.....	44
4.3 Minimization of Displacement.....	44
4.4 Cut-off Date and Eligibility .....	45
4.5 Livelihood and Income Restoration .....	46
4.6 Compensation.....	46
4.7 Consultation .....	47
4.8 Rural and Urban Aspects of Resettlement .....	47
4.9 Training and Capacity Building .....	48
<b>5. An overview of a Resettlement Process .....</b>	<b>49</b>
5.1. Screening for Involuntary Resettlement.....	51
5.2. Baseline socio-economic data .....	52
5.3. Preparation of a subproject RAP/ARAP .....	52
5.3.1. Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan/RAP .....	53
5.3.2. Preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan/ARAP.....	54

5.4.	Review of subproject RAPs .....	54
5.5.	RAP Implementation Procedures and Schedule.....	54
<b>6.</b>	<b>Valuation, Eligibility and Entitlements.....</b>	<b>57</b>
6.1.	Valuation .....	57
6.1.1	Basis of Valuation.....	57
6.1.2.	Establishment of Property Valuation Committees and Compensation.....	57
6.1.3.	Specific roles in the compensation procedure .....	57
6.1.4.	Valuation Methods.....	58
6.1.5.	Community compensation payments.....	59
6.2.	Eligibility.....	59
6.3.	Generic Entitlement Matrix.....	60
<b>7.</b>	<b>Grievance Management and Redress Mechanisms .....</b>	<b>66</b>
7.1	Sources of Grievances in REDD+.....	66
7.2	Grievance Redress Mechanisms in Ethiopia.....	68
7.2.1	Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanisms .....	69
7.2.2	Institutional Grievance Redress Mechanisms .....	71
7.3	Recommended Grievance Redress Mechanism for Resettlement/Compensation Issues.....	72
<b>8.</b>	<b>Vulnerable Groups .....</b>	<b>74</b>
8.1.	Identification of Vulnerable Groups .....	74
8.2.	Assistance to Vulnerable People .....	75
8.3.	Provisions to be made in RAPs.....	75
8.3.	Livelihood Restoration.....	76
<b>9.</b>	<b>Implementation Arrangements for the RPF .....</b>	<b>77</b>
9.1.	Natioinal Level.....	77
9.2.	Regional Level .....	78
9.3.	Zonal and Woreda Level .....	79
9.4.	Kebele Level .....	80
9.5.	Community Level.....	80
<b>10.</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation.....</b>	<b>81</b>
10.1.	Internal Monitoring.....	81
10.1.1.	Scope and Content .....	81
10.1.2.	Monitoring Indicators .....	82
10.1.3.	External Monitoring.....	82
10.2.	Evaluation .....	82
10.2.1.	Internal Evaluation.....	82
10.2.2.	External Evaluation.....	83
<b>11.</b>	<b>Consultation and Disclosure .....</b>	<b>84</b>
11.1.	Consultations .....	84
11.2.	Disclosure Requirements .....	85
<b>12.</b>	<b>Budget and Funding .....</b>	<b>86</b>
12.1.	Estimated Budget for Training in WB Resettlement Instrument.....	86
12.2.	Budget for Preparation and Implementation of RAPs/ARAPs.....	86
12.3.	Arrangements for Funding.....	88
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>89</b>
I.	Definition of Terms.....	89

II.	Screening Checklist.....	93
III.	Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form.....	95
IV.	Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation..	98
V.	Compensation & Expropriation Regulations .....	105
VI.	RAP Outline .....	111
VII.	ARAP outline .....	114
VIII.	Grievance and Resolution Form for Resettlement and Compensation Disputes.....	116
IX.	Major Public Concerns Identified During Consultation .....	118
X.	Picture 1: Yayu Biosphere Community Consultation .....	123
XI.	Lists of People participated in the consultations (sample only).....	131
<b>References .....</b>		<b>160</b>

### **Lists of Tables**

Table 2: Generic Entitlement Matrix based on Ethiopian Law .....	61
Table 3: Grievance Redress procedures at the different levels of administration .....	73
Table 4: Template for budget preparation for RAP and ARAP.....	87
Table 5: Assumptions and cost estimates to be made during compensation and resettlement payment preparations for RAP and ARAP. ....	87

### **Lists of Figures**

Figure 1: REDD+ Strategic Options. Source: MEFCC (2015) .....	17
Figure 2: Resettlement Policy Framework .....	50
Figure 3: Existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms .....	68

## **Acronyms**

BLAEP	Buearu of Land Administration and Environmental Protection
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MFAPAD	Ministry of Federal Affairsand Pastoral Area Development
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
Proc.	Proclamation
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
REDD	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
PAP	Project Affected People
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
URRAP	Universal Rural Road Access Program
WAO	Woreda Agriculture Office

## **Executive Summary**

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared with the view to address social and environmental impacts which may arise as a result of REDD+ implementation. REDD+ activities may entail physical or economic displacement of people. If the displacement of people is not properly managed, it may in turn result in massive violation of human rights, environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods. Proper management of displacement can avoid the concomitant problems with possible minimum impact on people and the environment. Ethiopia has policy and legal frameworks which assist the administration of resettlement and/or compensation payment for the displaced persons. These policy and legal frameworks are guided by universally accepted principles, such as; compensation payment which is prompt (advance or prior) and adequate. Proper enforcement of the Ethiopian policy and legal frameworks for the effective protection of human rights and the natural environment, it is important to clearly understand the rights of people on land and their customary relations to the land they occupy.

In Ethiopia, land ownership is constitutionally regulated and owned by the State and People of Ethiopia. As representative of the people, government administers all lands in the territories of the country. This means that individuals have only usufruct (use plus deriving the fruits thereof) right over land. Thus, land is not a subject of sale or any means of exchange but can be utilized by individuals or a group of individuals in different tenure arrangements.

The usufruct right is exercised in rural areas by different people according to their economic activities. Peasants and pastoralists have the maximum right over the land in that they have the right to get land for free and their tenancy is not limited by a time frame. In rural areas, the tenure rights of persons in other economic activities are not clearly indicated in the FDRE Constitution. In Ethiopia, even if land is a vital economic instrument, it is fully controlled and owned by the government. As the result of this, compensation payment assessments are not related to the land but to the development and improvement made to the land by the landholder. This fact warrants cautious consideration in the assessment of compensation payment. Unless assessment for compensation payment is made in acceptable standards, it may seriously affect the rights of persons who are going to be economically and physically displaced.

It is to address these issues that the FDRE Constitution in its Article 44 (2) provides that: “All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of State programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance.” Moreover, in its Article 40 (8) it provides that – when government expropriates private property for public purposes, it shall make advance payment of compensation that commensurate the value of the property. The other legal frameworks in relation to compensation payment are the Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 and Regulation No. 135/2007 for Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholding Expropriated for

Public Purposes. These laws provide detailed rules on the assessment of property developed by the landholder for compensation purposes. These frameworks also regulate grievance redress and dispute settlement mechanisms. These mechanisms tilt toward amicable solutions than adversarial means of solving disputes and grievances. However, the aggrieved party on the verdict passed by the first instance tribunals has the right to appeal to the ordinary courts.

Generally speaking, the Ethiopian policy and legal frameworks follow the principle of providing better livelihood conditions for the displaced and resettled people in comparison to their previous livelihoods. It is based on this principle that the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE) of 1997 requires that the (re)settlement areas need to be prepared in a manner that the newly established areas should satisfy the physical, social, economic, cultural and other needs of the people who are going to be relocated.



## **1. Introduction**

Ethiopia is striving to build a green economy by aligning its development initiatives towards the national strategy on a Climate Resilient and Green Economy (CRGE) pathway. The strategy aims to ensure the social and economic developments are socially, environmentally and economically acceptable and sustainable. Forestry development is among the key sectors in the CRGE strategy and Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) among the implementation instruments. REDD+ the future financial mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that tries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in developing and non-annex 1 countries like Ethiopia. Ethiopia has been in the REDD+ process since 2008 and is now a REDD+ participant country to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. The country established the REDD+ management structure and the implementation process led by a national REDD+ Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, which is currently implementing the REDD+ Readiness Phase (i.e., R-PP implementation) and coordinating all efforts related to REDD+ to achieve the green economy development vision.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared to address social impacts of REDD+ projects focusing on issues such as acquisition of land resulting from implementation of the sub-projects that may or will result in loss of property or disruption that affect livelihoods and restriction of access to forest resources. It will be applied to carry out the preparation and implementation of mitigation measures on any potential negative impacts of resettlement. In addition when a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is necessary, it will be worked out according to the guidance provided in this RPF, comprising the detailed measurement surveys, identification or census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or displaced persons, and public consultation and disclosure actions. The RPF will follow the guidelines provided by the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). Therefore, the RPF ensure that any possible negative impacts of proposed REDD+ project activities are addressed through relevant mitigation measures, particularly, in contrast to a potential impoverishment risks.

The RPF is an instrument to be used throughout the REDD+ program implementation. The RAPs for the REDD+ program will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.

### **1.1 The Concept of Involuntary Resettlement**

Involuntary resettlement for purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice. As the experience of the World Bank shows, involuntary resettlement undertaken due to development projects, usually causes a severe economic, social, and environmental risks if not mitigated. It dismantles the production systems; affects people, induces impoverishment due to the loss of productive assets or income sources; people are displaced and relocated to new environments, where their

productive skills may be less needed and relevant and where rivalry for resources might be greater; communal institutions and social networks are debilitated; kin groups are detached; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for communal support are weakened or disappeared. Therefore RPF is to safeguard, address and mitigate the impoverishment risks.

Involuntary resettlement is one of the type of resettlement scheme and a process that supports the expropriated persons to substitute their lost land, housing, and access to resources and services to reestablish and recover their socioeconomic and cultural conditions. Furthermore, it applies to any project that may result in the loss of assets, the impairment of livelihood, or the physical relocation of an individual, household, or community. Ethiopia has the experience in implementing both voluntary and involuntary resettlement practices, where the latter was carried out due to development projects such as dams, agricultural projects and urbanization. However, as the World Bank operational directive indicates, involuntary resettlement should be avoided and where it is unavoidable all affected people should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets. On the other hand, involuntary resettlement should be considered as an opportunity for changing the livelihoods of the people affected and undertaken accordingly. Those people who are affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and engaged in resettlement planning to ensure that the alleviation of negative effects as well as the reimbursements of resettlement is appropriate and maintainable.

## **1.2 Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework**

The fundamental purpose and importance of this RPF is to elucidate the policies, principles and procedures that will direct the mitigation of the adverse social impacts when REDD+ project is implemented in the selected regions in Ethiopia with anticipation that it would deny the access to the forest resources, cause economic and physical displacement. Moreover, the objective of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to initiate the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational measures, and work on criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the various strategic options to be implemented under REDD+. The REDD+ projects prompt Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement since some accomplishments may cause acquisition of forest lands or consolidation of officially established protected forest areas and in such cases reimbursement and/or resettlement of the affected persons may be essential. The RPF, therefore, would guide and govern REDD+ projects are designated for financing that will involve involuntary resettlement, which will not be recognized by the time of project assessment.

The RPF presents the objectives, principles, organizational measures and funding mechanisms for any development induced displacement and resettlements that may be indispensable during implementation of REDD+ whose apparatuses must conform with the appropriate Ethiopian laws and regulations and the World Bank safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. When a project is bound to cause involuntary resettlement, a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and approved by different government agencies and the Bank before the

implementation of activity or sub-project. Thus, the RPF provides the basis for preparing the RAP for individual sub-projects under the national REDD+ program once their location and scope of impact are known. Resettlement plans for specific REDD+ projects that might cause displacement in different regions in Ethiopia will be prepared using this RPF.

Resettlement policy framework (RPF) is an instrument to be used throughout the national REDD+ program implementation in conjunction with other national REDD+ safeguard instruments such as Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and Process Framework (PF), Consultation and Participation Plan (C&P plan), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to addresses social and environment risks and impacts. This RPF will be publicly disclosed in the national REDD+ secretariate website and at the World Bank Infoshop.

## **2. REDD+ Program in Ethiopia**

### **2.1 The REDD+ Readiness Process**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) under the World Bank provides support to those countries engaged in the preparation of readiness plans and subsequent implementation of national REDD+ strategies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Ethiopia has been participating in the FCPF since 2008 and prepared the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in April 2010 through a participatory consultative process, which was approved in March 2011.

With a financial support from the FCPF, Ethiopia has put in place the national readiness management structure and prepared the national REDD+ implementation framework. Since the forest sector development is one of the key pillars of Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), the REDD+ program is an important propeller to achieve the forest sector development objective in particular and the economic development in general. Ethiopia has been implementing the R-PP in the last few years and one of the expectations during the readiness process is to ensure proposed strategic programs and activities "do good" to society and the environment while trying to enhance benefits to local communities and forest ecosystems. Thus, this RPF is one of the safeguard instruments to implement REDD+ in the country.

The implementation of REDD+ in Ethiopia is the responsibility of various entities that consists NonGovernment Organizations (both local and international), which work with the regional bureaus and government sector. However, REDD+ implementation in Ethiopia is mostly in its initial stage and the activities on ground will be intensified in the coming few years. Many of the on-going activities are on design (project level) and/or readiness process (at national level).

### **2.1.1. The REDD+ Strategic Options**

The Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) 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) as shown in Box 1 below.

<b><i>Box 1. Existing strategies as reviewed and presented in the R-PP</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Plantation forest of exotic species (especially <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Cupressus</i>)</li><li>• Agroforestry</li><li>• Area closures of deforested areas for natural forest regeneration,</li><li>• Protected areas of natural forest, National Parks</li><li>• CDM project areas related to plantations/reforestations (A/R),</li><li>• Devolution of forest management through participatory forest management (PFM),</li><li>• Traditional/ customary forest management practices,</li><li>• REDD+ pilots</li><li>• National Bio-fuel Strategy: national biogas program, rural electrification (renewable energy), dissemination of fuel efficient improved stoves</li><li>• Food Security Strategy</li><li>• Integration of REDD+ into budget, laws, policy, strategy, program, plan and projects</li></ul>

In the review work of Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) earlier in 2010 (Box 2), in an effort to identify and prioritize the main strategic options to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation, specifically targeting the main drivers such as agricultural conversion and unsustainable fuel wood consumption, a combination of levers were proposed focusing on improving agriculture, soil and forest management and adopting alternative clean energy supply and energy efficiency measures as being the basis for Ethiopia's REDD+ strategy.

<b><i>Box 2. Strategic options as reviewed and identified by EDRI 2010 to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation</i></b>	
<b>Strategic Options</b>	<b>Activity measures</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing land conversion to agriculture (including pastureland)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase farmland productivity</li> <li>Grazing land management and pasture improvement techniques</li> <li>Integrate animal feed and fertilizer production into reforestation</li> <li>Support profitable forestry</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limiting the impact of fuel wood consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural energy production</li> <li>Efficient fuel wood stoves and other cost-effective green technologies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop sustainable forest management practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote development of wood plantations of fast growing species for fuel wood consumption or timber, enabling sustainable logging.</li> <li>Participatory forest management enabling local communities to be part of decision-making in all aspects of forest management,</li> <li>Protection of forest areas primarily through means of laws</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other solutions to improve carbon sequestration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large-scale afforestation and reforestation program covering 3.0 Mha by 2030</li> </ul>

The R-PP also stressed that a series of institutional revisions are needed with regards to local people's rights, institutional capacity and coordination in land use for efficient and effective implementation of the strategic options. The required changes in the enabling regulatory and institutional environment for effective implementation of REDD+ in the country are pointed out in the R-PP as shown in the box 3.

***Box 3. Proposed required institutional and regulatory changes in the R-PP to enable effective implementation of REDD+***

- Clarify, reinforce and support local people's right: REDD+ will support PFM and the various community institutions set up within PFM.
- Support development of service oriented institution: support for sustainable forest management as well as support to the marketing of products leading to investments
- Better coordinated land use planning to reduce migrations/population increase to avoid loss of forest.
- Strengthening the enforcement of laws: deforestation and forest degradation occurs in Ethiopia due to an open access mentality and weak enforcement of laws.
- Other concrete actions to be carried out in order to strengthen law enforcement are:
- Empowering and strengthening local community organizations;
- Institutionalizing the required inspection and regulatory activities at the Federal, Regional and Woreda levels;
- Increasing the number of forest inspectors and the frequency of inspection;
- Capacity building and empowerment of the inspectors;
- Creating a wood (timber) product certification system and traceability of origin of timber; and,
- Strengthening coordination between the judiciary and public prosecution authorities.

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 pilot REDD+ programs of the Oromia region, project and landscape level strategic options are designed to address the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. For instance, the Bale Eco-Region pilot REDD+ project interventions (box 4) are focused on providing options to curb expansion of agricultural activities by smallholder farming (by local farmers, migrants and seasonal settlers), to reduce the incidences of forest fires and to avail alternatives to satisfy fuel and construction wood needs.

**Box 4. Main strategic options in the Bale-Eco-region REDD+ intervention**

- Agricultural intensification and provision of economic alternatives
- Provision of fuel efficient technology and alternative supply of wood for fuel and construction materials from non-forest lands
- Implementation of sustainable forest management, conservation and Protection and support for effective law enforcement
- Institutional Capacity building for government and Joint Forest Management (JFM) community, PFM Cooperatives and Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE)
- Development and Implementation of Bale Mountains Eco-region Fund

The strategy options for the Oromia Forested Landscape Program by OFWE is currently focused on three main sectors: agriculture, forestry and energy as shown in the Box below.

**Box 5. Strategic options for the Oromia Forested Landscape Program**

Primary causes of Deforestation and forest degradation in Oromia		Strategic Intervention Options
Primary Direct Causes	Small-scale agriculture expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest management investment in deforestation hotspots, including the</li> <li>• promotion of Participatory Forest Management</li> <li>• Strengthening extension services on forest management, smallholder agriculture, soil and water conservation, and household energy.</li> <li>• Coordination with several other initiatives in Oromia promoting more resilient and productive agricultural and land management techniques.</li> </ul>
	Wood extraction for firewood and charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest management investment, including afforestation and reforestation for biomass energy</li> <li>• Coordination with the national cook stoves and the biogas programs to mitigate biomass demand (see below for incentives enhancements and policy).</li> </ul>
Primary Indirect Causes	Inadequate land-use planning and enforcement at micro-level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land-use planning support at woreda level and community levels</li> <li>• Further coordination to promote smallholder land certification.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate cross-sectoral policy and investment coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State-level activities to promote cross-sectoral coordination, including the establishment of the Oromia REDD+ Steering Committee chaired by the Oromia Bureau Head; and of the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit.</li> <li>• Policy development and enforcement (harmonized PFM rules, forest and land certification, incentives for</li> </ul>

<b>Box 5. Strategic options for the Oromia Forested Landscape Program</b>		
		<p>the adoption of renewable energy sources, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of incentives (marketing of cook stoves, preparation of benefits sharing mechanism for ER payments, small natural-resource based enterprise operating environment)</li> <li>• Local-level activities to coordinate and leverage existing initiatives to protect and expand forest cover and improve land use.</li> <li>• Information enhancements such as MRV, Forest Management Information System, and strategic communication</li> </ul>

As described in the program appraisal document (WBG, 2015) of the OFLP, the prioritized strategic programs are rather focussed on local level activities (land use planning support, extension activities support and PFM), state level activities (institutional capacity building, incentives, safeguards information and management) and emissions reductions (strengthening MRV). The local level activities are focused on Afforestation and Reforestation, PFM and livelihoods.

The **draft National REDD+ Strategy** proposed range of strategic options grouped in three main categories such as targeted measures (focusing on three sectors), policy and institutional measures and crosscutting issues as listed in the Box 6.

<b>Box 6. Strategic options and targeted measures in the draft national REDD+ strategy</b>	
Strategic Option categories	Strategic actions
Targeted sector based measures	<p>Ensure Sustainable Forest Management (in high forest as well as woodlands)</p> <p>Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stock</p> <p>Agricultural intensification</p> <p>Reduce Demand for fuel wood and charcoal</p> <p>Increase supply of wood and charcoal</p> <p>Improved Livestock Management</p> <p>Promote supplementary income generation</p>
Policy and institutional measures	<p>Enhance cross-sectoral synergies and stakeholder participation</p> <p>Forest Governance and law enforcement</p> <p>Forest tenure and property right</p> <p>Land Use Planning</p> <p>Inter-sectoral coordination on planning and joint implementation</p>



**Box 6. Strategic options and targeted measures in the draft national REDD+ strategy**

Cross-cutting Issues	<p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Ensure full participation and equitable benefit sharing including to women</p> <p>Demand-driven Research and research and extension linkage</p> <p>Benefit sharing</p>
----------------------	--

Source: Draft National REDD+ Strategy (2015)

The national Drivers of Deforestation study report MEFCC (2015) prioritized the proposed strategies using a two phase criteria and suggested three key priority strategies such as agricultural intensification, protected forests and participatory forest management, sustainable fire wood and charcoal use, all falling in the targeted measures. In the broader sense, the REDD+ strategy options (shown in the Box above) are can be categoirzed as investment and policy or institutional (Figure 1). The investment strategies require generation of funds and mobiizaiton of resources for the implementation and achievment of the goals. The institutional strategic opitons require a policy review and creation of sutiable operational enviornments.

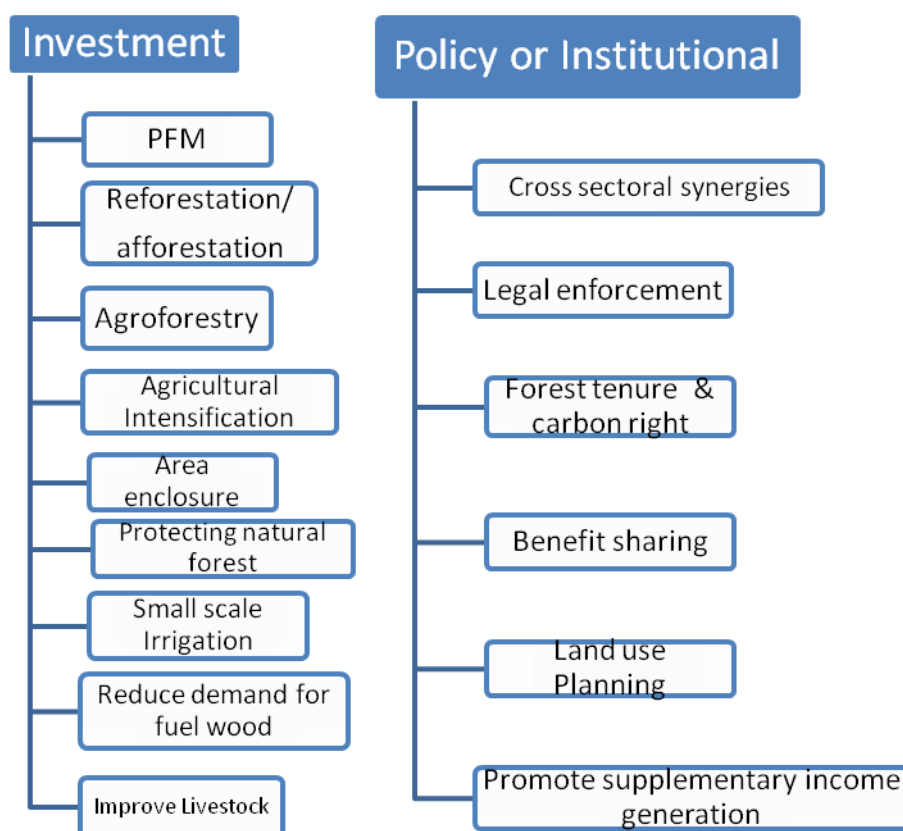


Figure 1: REDD+ Strategic Options. Source: MEFCC (2015)

The proposed strategic options (SO) are inclusive of those options identified in the CRGE, the R-PP and the regional REDD+ pilot. They were assessed vis-à-vis the direct drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and they are responsive to the drivers with some environmental and social risks. However, based on the social and environmental situation assessment, critical gaps were identified and proposed enhancement or complementary options (EOs) to address the critical gaps. The proposed and the enhancement strategic options are listed below.

<i><b>Proposed strategic options</b></i>	<i><b>Suggested –enhancement strategic options</b></i>
SO1: Enhance cross-sectorial synergies and stakeholder participation- SO2: Forest governance and law enforcement- SO3: Forest tenure and property right SO4: Land use planning SO5: Ensure Sustainable Forest Management- SO6: Enhancement of forest carbon stock SO7: Agricultural intensification- SO8: Reduce demand for fuel wood and charcoal- SO9: Increase wood and charcoal supply SO10: Improved livestock management- SO11: Promote supplementary income generation SO12: Capacity building SO13: Inter-sectoral coordination on planning and implementation- SO14: Demand-driven Research and extension linkage SO15: Ensure full participation and equitable benefit for women SO16: Benefit sharing	ESO1: Diversify local Livelihoods to Non-forest based Options ESO2: Promote pro-poor development plans and targeted measures to reduce poverty (to benefit the poor segment of society) ESO3: Promote participation and empowering of underserved communities ESO4: Design strategies and revise policies to address the impacts of internal and external social conflicts on forest resources ESO5: Ensure fair distribution of resources among citizens through fair and balanced development opportunities ESO6: Ensure fair and balanced allocation of resources to the sector ESO7: Implement actions to regulate the high rate of population growth, including policy review ESO8: Implement measures that regulate in-migration to forest regions (refugees, IDPs and squatters) ESO9: Ensure a well regulated and managed resettlement program EOS10: Ensure communities have the right and positive attitude towards forests ESO11: Implement radical measures to stop the root causes of corruption

## 2.1.4 Benefits of the REDD+ Program in Ethiopia

The proposed strategic options have multiple environmental and social benefits that can bring significant improvement in local livelihoods and ecosystem health. The main environmental benefits include contribution to significant reduction of deforestation and forest degradation; reducing impacts of large scale agricultural investment, mining and infrastructure development on forest ecosystems, enhancement of the regeneration potential of threatened tree species by preventing the impacts of grazing, logging and fuel wood extraction and charcoal production, enhancement of carbon sequestration and storage in the different carbon pools (above and below ground), improvement of biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystems services; enhancement of ecosystem services and contribution to resilience towards the impacts of climate change on human and natural systems. Some of the multiple environmental and social benefits of the strategic options are listed below.

<i><b>Environmental Benefits</b></i>	<i><b>Social Benefits</b></i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to significant reduction of deforestation and forest degradation; reduce impacts of large scale agricultural investment, mining and infrastructure development on forest ecosystems</li> <li>• Enhance the regeneration potential of threatened tree species by preventing the impacts of grazing, logging and fuel wood extraction and charcoal production,</li> <li>• Enhance carbon sequestration and storage in the different carbon pools (above and below ground)</li> <li>• Provide alternative energy sources and contribute to reducing loss of forest cover, degradation</li> <li>• Improve biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystems services;</li> <li>• Reduce environmental pollution through increased buffering of important wetlands and water bodies</li> <li>• Enhance environmental sustainability and agricultural landscape productivity through reduced risk of soil degradation</li> <li>• Improve soil fertility and crop yields through improved nutrient cycling within the system and increased organic residue return</li> <li>• Enhance conservation of agro-biodiversity</li> <li>• Enhance ecosystem services and contribute</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create employment opportunities for the youth and contribute to improving the role of the forest sector to the economic growth</li> <li>• Contribute to harmonization of policies and laws towards complementarity than competition and overlaps through improved synergy and joint planning at all levels.</li> <li>• Enhance participation of all stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects and programs</li> <li>• Increased knowledge and awareness of local communities on the economic, social and environmental benefits of forests</li> <li>• Diversify income and reduce dependency on forest resources for forest dependent communities</li> <li>• Increase involvement and participation of underserved communities in resource governance and decision making</li> <li>• Increase the roles of women in forest management and conservation through gender mainstreaming in the forest sector</li> <li>• Improve access to social services such as health and clean water supply</li> <li>• Increased food security to households</li> </ul>

<i><b>Environmental Benefits</b></i>	<i><b>Social Benefits</b></i>
to resilience towards the impacts of climate change on human and natural systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase availability of fuel wood and construction wood from sustainably managed sources</li></ul>	

Among others, REDD+ has significant role in reducing poverty by creating employment opportunities for the youth and augment the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy, create opportunities for harmonization and synergy in policies and laws towards complementarities than competition, increasing the knowledge and awareness of local communities on the economic, social and environmental benefits of forests; improving access to social services such as health and clean water supply.

### **2.1.5 Potential Risks and impacts (negative and positive) of the REDD+ Program and mitigation measures**

The REDD+ program /project activities may have some negative impacts on assets and livelihoods and may result in either economic or physical displacement. This RPF makes provisions to minimize the impacts through involvement of the land users or landowners, farmers and forest dependent communities where practical in order to minimize land acquisition cases. However, as REDD+ projects are not known in sufficient detail at this stage, provisions are made in the RPF to accommodate all potential situations, including cases that may entail actual physical and economic displacement and require livelihood restoration assistance in accordance with the Ethiopian government laws and regulations (Proc.455/2005 & regulation 137/2007) and the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The detail potential risks and proposed mitigation measures based on the identified strategic options and enhancement measures are discussed in detail in the complementary SESA and ESMF. The synthesis of the key environmental and social risks and mitigation measures extracted from the SESA, ESMF and community consultations on potential risks and proposed mitigation measures are presented below.

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

<b>Strategic options</b>	<b>Environmental Risks</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>	<b>Social Risks</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Enhance cross-sectorial synergies and stakeholder participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased deforestation and forest degradation due to absence of inter-sectoral synergy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Synergy and policy harmonization Coordination unit to be formed at the relevant level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased forest products and NTFP prices; Inefficient social service from the sectoral offices due to lack of coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance synergy; facilitate for the creation of alternatives for the forest product and NTFP</li> </ul>
Forest tenure and property right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest land conversion to agriculture may increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement planting required to compensate for the loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attractive forest tenure and property right may increase competition for land</li> <li>Small holder farmers may be evicted from their holdings for investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize community in CBO and let them have their own forest</li> <li>Compensate as per the actual value and as specified in the legal framework in this RPF</li> </ul>
Enhancement of forest carbon stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poorly quarantined agroforestry species may become invasive and damage the natural environment;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish strong quarantine centers at national and regional levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical relocation of local communities</li> <li>Conflict between local communities and protecting agents</li> <li>Obstruction of routes that use to connect communities living on either sides of area closure</li> <li>Brings loss of economic benefits</li> <li>Create access restriction for livestock pasture, expansion of farmlands and resource utilizations</li> <li>Create land computation with local community</li> <li>Can prevent human and livestock mobility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensate in kind or other means</li> <li>Use cut and carry system</li> <li>Proportionate the number of livestock with the available resource amount</li> <li>Use customary conflict redress mechanism</li> <li>Enhance the benefit of the community from the enclosed area</li> <li>Area enclosure should leave access routes for communities to move freely</li> </ul>
Agricultural intensification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased siltation of reservoirs; pollution from agro-chemicals may increase health risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement watershed management practice to protect reservoirs</li> <li>Protect the farmlands with integrated soil &amp; water conservation (biological &amp; physical) measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create farmers to depend on agricultural inputs like mineiral fertilizer</li> <li>Reduces farmers' ability to use natural pest cycles, leading to increased need for pesticides</li> <li>affects human health due to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage agriculture intensification by the use of compost than fertilizer especially for smallholder farmers</li> <li>Use integrated pest management system which proved best than</li> </ul>

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

<b>Strategic options</b>	<b>Environmental Risks</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>	<b>Social Risks</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
			agricultural chemicals	single types of pest management practice
Reduce demand for fuel wood and charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased use of energy efficient stove may indirectly lead to high biomass energy demand and consumption, which in turn cause deforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide other renewable alternate energy sources such as solar power utilization devices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incur cost to poor local communities</li> <li>Difficult to adopt the technology in abundant forest resource areas</li> <li>May be difficult to supply energy efficient cooking stoves, biogas and electricity over short period of time</li> <li>May be difficult to supply the stoves in high demand areas due to long production-marketing chain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply of energy efficient cooking and baking stoves at subsidized price</li> <li>Avail electricity at affordable price</li> <li>Educate and give sustained training on the relative advantage of electricity/fuel efficient stove over the traditional stove</li> <li>Build the capacity of community members for own community demand making of the stoves</li> </ul>

The positive impacts would be improvement in the livelihoods and change in living standards if the affected persons are consulted upon, compensated properly and given the required support and guidance during the relocation process through a livelihood restoration mechanism. Despite this the negative social impacts would be as the involuntary resettlement causes the disruption in the social networks and traditional mutual support systems and difficult to compensate differently from the economic losses of displacement. The reestablishment of the social losses takes time until the affected people fully rehabilitate and create new social networks and support mechanisms in the new social and physical environment. Therefore, implementation of the REDD+ program should strictly follow the WB Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement only and if involuntary resettlement is unavoidable and minimize the material and social costs, to enhance the positive impacts.

## **2.2. General Environmental, Social Situation and Baseline**

### **2.2.1. General Environmental Situation**

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world with over 85 % of its population living in rural areas. The rural environment, although severely affected by unsustainable use of natural resources, often reported to be in good state of environmental condition. Farmlands, Lakes, Rivers, Forests, Woodlands, Grasslands, Wildlife and Open spaces are not affected by pollution. The urban environment, however, is affected by high population density, high density of housing, crowded market centers and contamination from industrial effluent. Though air pollution has become a fairly serious localized problem in Addis Ababa, water pollution as well as domestic and industrial wastes are some of the problems that have resulted from the process of industrial expansion and social transformation taking place in the country.

The country is one of the centers of diversity for flora and fauna in the World. It has a very diverse vegetation type, rich in endemism. The natural vegetation types include the Afroalpine belt, the Ericaceous belt, the Dry Evergreen Afromontane Forest and grassland complex, the Moist Afromontane Forest, Transitional Rain Forest, *Combretum-Terminalia* woodland and wooded grassland, *Acacia-Commiphora* woodland and bush land, Wooded grassland of the western Gambela region, the Riverine vegetation, Freshwater lakes, lake shores, marsh and flood plain vegetation, Desert and semi-desert scrubland and the Salt –water lakes, lake shores, salt marshes and pan vegetation

Ethiopia has great geographic diversity with high and rugged mountains, flat topped plateaus, deep gorges, incised river valleys and rolling plains. The Danakil Depression measures 125 m below sea level while the highest mountain is Ras-Dashen with 4620 m above sea level. The drainage basins of Ethiopia in the western drainage systems include the Nile Basin, and in the main Ethiopian Rift drainage systems include the Awash River, the Rift Valley Lakes basin and in the eastern include the Genale and Wabe-Shebele basins.

The climate pattern of Ethiopia is mainly determined by the alternations of inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) and the influence of the Indian Monsoon throughout the year. Two major air streams cause dry and rainy seasons from late June to early September. Precipitation and temperature gradients are strongly dependent on altitude; while precipitation increases, temperature decreases with increasing altitude. The major agricultural soils include Nitosols, Cambisols, Vertisols and Fluvisols. The soils that are important as arable land have a total area of about 40 million hectare

Deforestation has been a serious environmental problem in the country. Historically, deforestation in Ethiopia, particularly in the long-inhabited highland areas, has been a severe and persistent process (ZewduEshetu and Hogbeg 2000; DemelTeketay 2001; Darbyshire et al. 2003). Agricultural expansion since the third and fourth millennium BC resulted in extensive deforestation and forest degradation in the northern highlands of Tigray and Wello (Phillipson, 1990). A study on the environmental history of Tigray, based on the analysis of geomorphological and other evidences, revealed that the highland plateau was extensively covered by dense vegetation before the advent and expansion of agriculture in the middle Holocene (Bard et al., 2000). Similarly, using evidences from charcoal and pollen analysis of sediments, Darbyshire et al. (2003) reported that forests in the highlands of Wello have been steadily cleared for agriculture during the last 3000 years.

Deforestation in the southwestern highlands, where there is one of the last remaining largest patches of high forests in the country, dates back to the last Century. Some historical accounts indicate that a large part of the high forest is secondary growth from abandoned cultivated fields (Athil, 1920; MelakuBekele, 1992). The opening of inroads and the start of forest logging (introduction of sawmills) during the Italian invasion caused rampant deforestation for agriculture and increased sporadic in-migration of people to the region. Deforestation in the region continued on a larger scale after the resettlement of people from the degraded and drought-affected regions of the country. The re-settlers, having the culture and experience of extensive cereal crop-based farming not only cleared large tracts of forests, but also introduced their farming system into the region (MekuriaArgaw, 2005).

## **2.2.2. General Social Situation of the country**

### ***Demography***

Ethiopia is known for variations in the natural settings that extend from the highlands in the center to the lowlands in the peripheries as well as its socio-cultural variations. The country as the nation state is comprised of 86 ethnic groups that have their own distinct languages and socio-cultural structures. Among them some are forest dependent communities and closely linked to forests to make livelihoods. The different socio-cultural structures and social systems shaped the way each group use, protect and manage the natural resources such as forests and forest resources. On the other hand, the largest portion of the Ethiopian population lives in the



rural areas depending on cultivation, agro-pastoralism, pastoralism and hunting-gathering combined with fishing as economic activities.

Large proportion of the Ethiopian population lives in the rural areas. As the national statistical data indicates, only 16% of the Ethiopian population lives in the urban areas which include the administrative capitals (centers) of regions, the zones, Woredas and emerging urban centers in the rural Kebeles whose inhabitants live on non-agricultural economic activities. Thus, Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world even though it is the second most populous country in Africa. Currently, the population is estimated at 96.6 million with average annual growth rate of 2.6% in the year 2014. The male-female ratio is about 51 to 49%. The country has a large proportion of (about 45%) young people below 15 years of age. It has a large labor force (age 15-64 years), which constitute 52% of the population. About 24% of the women are at reproductive age. The dependency ratio (number of dependents per 100 working age population) is estimated to be 87%, which tends to exert high pressure on public services, high level of unemployment, low per capita income and low level of saving and asset building leading to poverty. The large rural population (about 83%) causes impacts on the forests and other resources. Ethiopia also hosts a large number of refugee population from the neighboring Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Eritrea. Since many of the refugee camps are located in the peripheries where the remaining forests in the country exist, the refugees are causing a devastating impacts the forest due to clearing forests for resettlement, house construction and use as source for fuel wood.

### ***Social protection***

Ethiopia has a social development policy which includes different aspects of engagement by the governing body, from formulating policy frameworks to strategies to tackle the social problems. The social problems are the byproducts of the economic, political, social and cultural systems of the society itself. Different Ethiopian governments had/have different social development policies and strategies based on the urgency of the problems and the political will of the governing body to address them. However, social development in Ethiopia lags behind in relation to other aspects of development. Currently the Ethiopian social protection policy (FDRE, 2012) and strategy addressed wider range of social protection issues such as social insurance, food security, nutrition, basic social services (health, education, water supply, ...), gender inequality, urban housing, employment protection, disaster risk management and community based social support. The policy further indicates that protection actions focus on the elderly, labour constrained individuals and households, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, persons living with or directly affected by HIV and AIDS and other chronic debilitating diseases, vulnerable children, the unemployed, people affected by natural and manmade calamities and victims of social problems (such as drug use, beggars, victims of trafficking and commercial sexworkers) and people having difficulties in accessing basic social services.

The Urban and Rural Youth Development Packages provide preferential treatment to the youth in several areas including knowledge and skills. The Micro and Small Enterprises development

strategy (1997) serves as an important vehicle to address the challenges of unemployment, economic growth and equity in the country. A Child Policy has recently been drafted.

### ***Gender***

Ethiopia has made greater strides to mainstream gender in its development programs. In particular, there has been a serious income disparity between men and women that left women less empowered and unable to make decisions in their lives. The country has formulated policies and strategies to empower and to open up opportunities and access for women. It is based on the policy frames and strategies forwarded by the UN to address the gender inequality. One of the actions taken to empower women is the affirmative action which is to increase the enrollment of girls and women at the universities and other levels of education. In addition to this various measures were taken to eradicate harmful traditional practices related to women such as early marriage, abduction and female genital mutilation. Economically and politically measures were also taken to empower women, by creating a number of business women and model women farmers in rural areas. The national women's policy (2001) and the National Youth Policy (2004) target women and youth with objectives of expanding the economic and social role of women and the youth.

Women members of the parliament and administrators increased in government offices as well as in the academia. As indicated in the SESA document the major social issues related to the forest sector in Ethiopia, is that forests are vital means of livelihoods for countless rural poor in the country. However, the extent of dependence on the forest and forest resources differs from region to region, and communities to communities due to ecological conditions, socio-cultural values and economic features. Regarding the entitlement to land and forest resources, as a key social issue in the forestry sector, the 1974 “land to tiller” proclamation made critical change. It entitled the landownership without any discrimination on the basis of sex. As it has been observed during the Social Assessment, as part of the SESA in the regions, gender roles are highly attached to the forest resources. For instance in rural Ethiopia women’s livelihoods and the wellbeing of their households rely heavily on forest resource (such as the sale of firewood) as source of income. Men and women (including boys and girls), consider forests in terms of economic benefits, social interests and they have in-depth knowledge about the long-term importance of the resources. Moreover, Women and the youth perceive the forest as an easy way to fulfill their financial needs. Therefore, programs such as REDD+ need to include gender as a key social issue to be looked at across projects. Conducting gender analysis to explore the strategic and practical needs of women and men, identifying actions, monitoring and evaluation are critical for projects. In addition resource related conflicts (particularly over land and water) in the lowlands and conflicts between local community’s claims over the forest lands for cultivation and coffee planting are major social issues in the sector and attention should be given.

### ***Education***

The Education Policy (FDRE, 1994) has implemented four Education Sector Development Programmes (ESDP) that created access to education at all levels (kindergarten, primary, secondary and tertiary levels, particularly contributed to creating equal opportunity for girls and also specific provisions for special needs and adult education. Access to education for school age children has improved dramatically over the last years. There are 21.2 million children in 30,800 primary and 2,333 secondary schools in the 2013/14 academic year (MOE, 2014). As a result, net primary school enrolment (Grade 1-6) reached 99% in 2014, a five-fold increase from the 1990 rate of 19%. In 2014, more than 1.7 million youth were attending higher education in 1312 Technical and Vocational Education and Trainings (TVETs) and 33 universities. More than 3.5 million adults benefited from adult education program and 6 million are currently in adult education programs. Proportion of girls enrolled in primary and secondary education has exceeded 45% in 2014 as a direct result of the GoE's policy to empower women through enhancing girls' education.

### ***Health service***

Based on the National Health Policy (1993) government has also implemented several health sector development programmes (HSDP) divided into four series of five-year HSDPs I to IV (including the current) commencing in 1997. HSDP IV, which has been part of the first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), was the final phase of the HSDPs, which ended in June 2015. In all the HSDPs, the key concept of community ownership has been emphasized and the Health Extension Programme (HEP) has been the center of its success to deliver cost-effective basic services to all Ethiopians, mainly women and children. As a result, Ethiopia has done remarkably well in meeting most of the MDG targets. Among the notable achievements include achievement of MDG-4 with a 67 percent drop in under-five mortality from the 1990 estimate that contributed to an increase in average life expectancy at birth from 45 in 1990 to 64 in 2014. A 69% decrease in maternal mortality from a high estimated base of 1400 per 100,000 live births. An improvement in contraceptive prevalence rate from 3% to 42% has led to a drop in total fertility rate from 7.7 in the 1990s to 4.1 in 2014. Mortality and morbidity due to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and malaria has reduced markedly. Death due to malaria has declined with a significant decrease in admissions and deaths of under-five children by 81% and 73% respectively.

### **3. Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks**

#### **3.1. Policy and Legal Framework**

Ethiopia has issued various policies, laws and strategic documents which can be applied in the implementation of REDD+ activities. These range from the highest law of the country, the FDRE Constitution, to various specific strategies. There are institutions that are set up at federal, regional and local levels which can directly be involved in the implementation of the REDD+.

##### **3.1.1. The Constitution of Ethiopia, 1995**

REDD+ activities may affect the livelihoods of the local people in some aspects. As a result of these impacts, there may arise a need to resettle people to other places. This section will assess the policy and legal instruments which have been issued, especially with respect to protecting the rights of people in situations where transferring people to other areas. For the analysis of the policy and legal instruments in relation to resettlement, it is important to primarily deal with the rights of people with regard to access to resources, entitlements and right to use, transfer or inherit.

In Ethiopia, land ownership is constitutionally regulated and it is owned by the State and People of Ethiopia, according to Article 40 (3) of the FDRE Constitution. Private ownership of land has been abolished since 1975 in Ethiopia by the Public Ownership of Rural Lands Proclamation No. 31/1975 and Government Ownership of Urban Lands and Extra Houses Proclamation No. 47/1975. The abolishment of private ownership of land was also reiterated in the FDRE Constitution. According to Article 40 (3), land is the property of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and cannot be subject to sale or other means of transfer or exchange. This means that all persons have the usufruct (using and deriving the fruits thereof) rights over the land. Article 40 recognizes the right of peasants and pastoralists to get land for free for cultivation and grazing purposes. It appears that peasant farmers and pastoralists have the maximum right on land for three reasons. Firstly, they have the right to get land without payment; secondly, they have the right to be protected from eviction from their land; and third, the usufruct right they have is not limited by time.

As a matter of rule, peasants and pastoralists have these rights on land with the maximum possible protection. However, exceptionally these rights may be excluded for public interests. In this regard, the Constitution in its Article 40 (8) provides that:

“Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property.”

Moreover, Article 44 of the Constitution states the right of displaced persons to financial or alternative means of compensation including relocation with adequate state assistance. Sub articles (2), (4), (5) and (8) of Article 40 and Article 44 (2) of the FDRE Constitution provide for

legal frameworks that protect citizen's rights to private property and set conditions for expropriation of such property for public interests and the right to commensurate compensation for those who lost their rights.

The compensation includes relocation with adequate State assistance. With respect to immovable property built on land, the Constitution states that every citizen shall retain full right to immovable property built on the land and to improvements s/he made on the land by her or his labor or capital. Hence, the state owns all land, but citizens have a use right and full ownership of developments and improvements built on state land. This includes the right to alienate developments, to remove them or claim compensation for expropriation of property. The adequate and advance payment of compensation provided by the Constitution is among the international requirements which are set in international instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the United Nations' Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement (Annex 1 of the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living); and ICESCR General Comment No.7 on the Right to Adequate Housing. This manifests rights to citizens for basic services and needs, including facilities to guarantee education, health, and housing in the newly resettled areas.

### **3.1.2 Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE) of 1997**

When sub-article 2.2 (e) and sub-article 4.4 (d) of the EPE seen together they provide for the need to improve the environment of human settlements to satisfy the needs of the inhabitants sustainably. These human settlements also include those areas of voluntary resettlement. From this it can be seen that the EPE requires the resettlement areas need to be prepared by seriously considering the situations in a manner that the newly established areas should satisfy the physical, social, economic, cultural and other needs of the people who are going to be relocated.

### **3.1.3. Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005**

Based on the framework provided by the Constitution, two proclamations were issued by the federal government consecutively: 1) Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 (Compensation Proclamation) and 2) Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 (Land Proclamation). The Compensation Proclamation is issued with the view to defining the basic principles that have to be taken into consideration in determining compensation to a person whose landholding is going to be expropriated or has been expropriated. The Proclamation is applicable on both rural and urban lands. The general condition for which land and property can be expropriated is for public purpose which is defined as "the use of land by the appropriate body or development plan to ensure the interest of citizens to acquire direct or indirect benefits from the use of the land and to consolidate sustainable socio-economic development." (Article 2 (5)).

The basis and amount of compensation payment is prescribed under Article 7 of the Compensation Proclamation. According to this Article:

1. A landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for her/his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements s/he made to such land.
2. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property.
3. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labor expended on the land.
4. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before.

Compensation payment may also relate to displacement compensation. For a rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated, displacement compensation is, a payment made in addition to the compensation payable under Article 7 of the Proclamation, equivalent to ten times the average annual income he/she secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land. (Article 8) Compensation payment also involves procedures like valuation of property (Article 9), establishment of property valuation committee (Article 10) and complaints and appeals in relation to compensation (Article 11). The Council of Ministers also issued a regulation for the implementation of the Compensation Proclamation, namely; Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007 (Compensation Regulation).

The Compensation Proclamation (455/2005) provides for expropriation of and compensation for land in both rural and urban areas. According to the Proclamation, land-to-land compensation is considered where possible and provides for compensation of displaced persons for lost assets, as well as some assistance from the government. Land-to-land compensation is a priority where such course is a possibility.

Compensation is paid to any landholder that includes individual, government or private organization. According to the Compensation Proclamation, landholder is an individual, government or private organization or any other organ that has legal personality and in lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon. (Article 2 (3) of the Compensation Proclamation) Thus, the ones who are eligible to receive payment of compensation are those who have legally occupied the land and those who have property on such land developed through their labor and capital. Lawful occupants are expected to produce evidence for their legal landholding. The most important evidence for this could be the landholding certificate. However, all rural landholders may not produce landholding certificates as the issuance of such certificate has not yet covered all rural landholders in the country. In those regional states where landholding certificates have not been issued for all of the rural landholders, (e.g. Benishangul Gumuz Regional State) those who occupied land customarily or other legal means could be eligible for compensation payments, if their lands are expropriated.

Land assets can be classified as movable and immovable. For movable assets, compensation will be paid for inconvenience and other transition costs. Immovable assets can also be classified as urban and rural. In urban areas, this category of properties includes residential houses, business installations, institutional structures, stores, fences and public service providing installations. In rural areas, this category of properties may include seasonal crops, perennial fruit trees, timber trees and other cash crops. But this does not mean that buildings are not subject to compensation payment in rural areas. The Compensation Regulation No. 135/2007 defines the word building as: “any structure constructed or under construction in an urban center or a rural area for residential, manufacturing, commercial, social or any other service.” As will be discussed below, buildings are subject to compensation assessment without considering where they are situated.

A rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated (where substitute land is not available) shall be paid displacement compensation, in addition to compensation payable for property situated on the land and for permanent improvements made to such land, which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he/she secured during the five years preceding expropriation of the land. (Article 16 (6) of the Compensation Regulation) This is almost verbatim to the one provided under Article 8 (1) of the Compensation Proclamation.

Where substitute land, that can be easily ploughed and generate comparable income is available, compensation shall be equivalent to five times the average annual income secured during the five years preceding expropriation of the land. Where substitute land is not available, that means that it brings about radical change in the lifestyle of the rural landholder. That is, he/she may not continue his/her livelihood as a peasant farmer, a semi-pastoralist or a pastoralist as the result of land expropriation. It seems that the extra five times the average income is considered a payment for establishing a new livelihood style.

On the basis of Article 7 of Proclamation No. 455/2005 expropriation of landholdings for public purposes, compensation will be made at replacement cost. With this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets will not be taken into consideration. Compensation rates and valuation of properties will be based on a nationally set formula based on data collected from local market assessments. Compensation is commensurate with loss of assets; however replacement cost does not seem to consider location value.

In urban areas, minimum compensation should not be less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house in accordance with the standard set by the concerned region. Compensation for permanent improvements to land shall be equal to the value of capital and/or labor invested on the land. The cost of removal, transportation and erection is paid as compensation for a property that can be relocated and continue its service as before.

Valuation of property will be done by certified institutions or individual consultants on the basis of a valuation formula determined at the national level or, where such capacity does not exist, by a committee composed of five persons (in rural areas) designated by the Woreda or city administration. Procedures for valuation are to be determined by specific regulations or

directives. To this end, the Council of Ministers issued a Regulation No. 135/2007. Some regional states also issued further details through directives. For instance, the Amhara Regional State issued a regulation entitled: “Revised Urban Land Lease Holding Council of the Regional Government Regulation No.105/2012.” This is a very detailed regulation which deals with specific topics. Regulation No. 105/2012 explicitly provides that compensation and a substitute plot of land would not be granted for the property attached on the land which was held in an unlawful manner, when such illegal landholder is ordered to evacuate the land, which is impliedly referred in the federal laws. (Article 24 (3))

The Afar Regional State Environmental Protection and Rural Land Administration Agency also issued Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Directive No. 2/2006 E.C. The Afar Regional State Directive lists down activities which are considered of public interest that need land for their operation. It also lists down activities by the landholder which are eligible for compensation payment. The Directive rules that no compensation payment for those lands which are occupied in unlawful manner and for communal landholdings. If such compensations have to be paid, it should be based on the understanding of the land tenure system in the region that will not contradict with the national land related proclamations, regulations, directives and the World Bank policies. Based on the understanding of the local land tenure system, the best provisions will be considered for the REDD+ Programs affected persons. (Article 7 (1)) Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive provide for environmental and social interest protection measures. According to these Articles, natural and cultural heritages and tourist attraction sites, environmental and biodiversity protection areas, national and public parks, areas designated for research purposes by federal or regional governments and parcels of orphans, disabled persons, elders, women led families, and those parcels under the holding of persons who are at national service activities shall not be expropriated for public purpose of any kind.

The Compensation Proclamation requires that the expropriation order has to be given prior to the relocation. Such order shall not be less than 90 days before the relocation (Article 4 (2)); however, if there is no crop or perennial plant, farm land could be expropriated within 30 days of receipt of the expropriation order. (Article 4 (4)) The law also rules that compensation has to be paid prior to the actual relocation. The intention of the law in doing this is clear – reducing the inconvenience of displacement. In addition to this, mitigating economic, social, cultural and environmental problems which might be caused as a result of relocation is the major legal and policy direction of the country. This is because; mitigating these problems can help maintain the community institutions and social networks, productive skills of members of the relocated people.



### **3.1.4. Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes, Council of Ministers Regulation No. 135/2007**

This is a Regulation issued by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the Compensation Proclamation 455/2005 determining detail procedures. It focuses on assessment of compensation and its main purpose is not only paying compensation but also assisting displaced persons with the view to restoring their livelihoods. Compensation assessment is specifically provided for various structures and improvements on land. These include, compensation for buildings, fences, crops (perennial and annual), relocated property and cemeteries.

The Regulation also provides for a formula with the view to calculating the amount of compensation payment based on the rules and principles provided by the Compensation Proclamation 455/2005 and the rules of the regulation itself. In addition to this, the Regulation deals with issuance of replacement land and payment of displacement compensation. The provision of replacement land to an urban dweller whose landholding has been expropriated for public purpose shall be governed by directives issued by Regional States in accordance with Article 14 (2) of the 455/2005 Proclamation, while issuance of replacement land in rural areas has been directly ruled by the same regulation. Accordingly, when land used for growing crops or grasses or pastoral land is expropriated for public purpose, the possessor of such land shall, as much as possible, be provided with a plot of land capable of serving a similar purpose. (Article 15). Displacement compensation for land used for annual and perennial crops is regulated as follows:

- 1) Where a replacement land has been provided in accordance with Article 15 of the Regulation with respect to expropriated land used for crops or perennial crops, displacement compensation equivalent to the following amounts, is going to be paid:
  - a. The price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from the land; or
  - b. The price of the annual average yield of perennial crops multiplied by the number of years required to attain the level of growth of the perennial crops.
- 2) The amount of displacement compensation payable with respect to land used for growing crops or perennial crops shall, where it is impossible to provide replacement land in accordance with Article 15 of the Regulation be ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained from the land.
- 3) The average annual yield of crops or perennial crops shall be calculated on the basis of:
  - a. The yield obtained from the land for the last five years; or
  - b. Where the land was used for less than five years, the yield obtained for the actual years the land was used; or

- c. Where the crops or perennial crops have not yet started giving annual yield, the yield of similar crops or perennial crops obtained from a similar area of land in the locality for the last five years.

Similarly, Regulation 135/2007 provides for detailed formulas for displacement compensation for grasses or grazing land and for provisional expropriation of rural land. (Articles 17 and 18)

Finally, the Compensation Regulation prescribes that there shall be no payment of compensation with respect to any construction or improvement of a building, any crops sown, perennial crops planted or any permanent improvement on land, where such activity is done after the possessor of the land is served with the expropriation order. (Article 19)

### **3.1.5. Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 (Land Proclamation)**

The Land Proclamation, in addition to providing detailed rights and duties of landholders on rural lands; regulates compensation payment in some of its Articles. For instance, Article 7 (3) provides that:

*“Holder of rural land who is evicted for purpose of public use shall be given compensation proportional to the development he/she has made on the land and the property acquired, or shall be given substitute land thereon. Where the rural landholder is evicted by federal government, the rate of compensation would be determined based on the federal land administration law. Where the rural landholder is evicted by regional governments, the rate of compensation would be determined based on the rural land administration laws of regions.”*

The basics of the rules related to compensation payment provided by the Land Proclamation are not different from that of the Compensation Proclamation. Basically the Land Proclamation regulates administration and use of rural land and recognizes farm, pastoral, semi-pastoral and communal landholdings. It outlines a grievance mechanism and dispute resolution system. It requires that all landholding types to be issued with a certificate of holding. Individual holders who are married shall be issued the holding certificate in the name of both spouses. Likewise, other forms of joint landholders shall have the certificate in the name of all and should be registered in a database.

Disputes arising from landholding rights are resolved amicably through agreement (an arbitration body to be elected by the parties to the dispute) or in accordance with rural land administration laws of the regional state. The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for implementation of the Land Proclamation while regional states are expected to pass region-specific laws with detailed provisions for implementation and appropriate institutional arrangements for application of the Land Proclamation.

### **3.1.6. World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement**

According to the World Bank OP 4.12, resettlements should be avoided as far as possible. If it is not possible to avoid resettlements, the operational policies outlined in the Bank's safeguard need to be applied. The whole purpose of the operational policy is to minimize the problems that might be caused to the displaced persons. The following are the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. (Para. 3)

The Policy lists down direct social and economic impacts which could be caused as a result of physical and economic displacement of people. The impacts are divided into two; involuntary taking of land and involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. Addressing these impacts, the policy requires the preparation of a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework where the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. (Para. 6 (a))

The policy states its concern about resettlement of communities with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. These communities have special relation with their territories and their displacement may cause serious cultural, social and livelihood shocks in such communities. If there is no any means to avoid the displacement of these groups, the policy requires that resettlement strategies need to be devised for these groups which are compatible with their cultural preferences and prepared in consultation with them.

Para. 15 of the policy provides for the criteria for eligibility. For the purpose of determining the eligibility criteria, the policy divides the displaced persons into three groups. These are:

- (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. (Para 15).

Those persons who are covered under (c) are differently treated from those who are covered under (a) and (b). (See Section for 3.1.7 for more details)

### **3.1.7. Gaps of the Ethiopian Legal Framework in Contrast to the World Bank Policy**

The World Bank's OP 4.12 policies on involuntary resettlement contain detailed requirements for the fulfillment of the objectives set by the policies. However, the Ethiopian policy and legal frameworks for resettlement give general directions on the mitigation measures for social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts as a result of involuntary settlement. To fill this gap, efforts have been made by developing Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPFs) for various project activities with the view to provide guidance to project implementers to ensure that prior to implementation of any project, project-affected people are consulted, and appropriate preventive and mitigating measures are exhaustively considered and implemented. The objective of various RPFs is clear – making life good in the new areas for the relocated persons. Irrespective of these efforts, it is commendable to show the gaps that exist between the Ethiopian legal/policy framework and the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement. This may help to bring about the attention of the Ethiopian policymakers to consider the gaps and take the appropriate measures.

The following are the major discrepancies between the Ethiopian policy and legal frameworks and the World Bank's OP 4.12 policies.

1. People's participation is considered in a detailed manner in the Bank policy to incorporate rights of people in planning, project design, implementing and monitoring resettlement. Generally speaking, recognition of adequate decision-making power of the people is the requirement of the Bank's OP 4.12 policies. The right to participation of the people is recognized in the Ethiopian laws and policies in a general language.
2. The Bank's policies require in new resettlement sites or host communities, the provision of infrastructure and public services to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Provision of alternative or similar resources to compensate the loss of access to community resources, such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder is another point considered by the Bank's policy. Moreover, the Bank's policy requires plans to provide housing, infrastructure and social services for the displaced and host communities. The Ethiopian laws related to

resettlement do not provide such details on the provision of such services of the displaced people.

3. The other area where the Ethiopian laws differ from the Bank's policies is in the criteria of eligibility. The World Bank's OP 4.12 policies classify displaced persons in to three groups. These are: (a) those who have formal legal rights to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal right. According to these criteria for eligibility, those who are covered under (a) and (b) are eligible to compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Those who are covered under (c) will be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established. This will effectively avoid those persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date from payment of compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. There are no such detailed rules in the Ethiopian laws/policies regarding the criteria for eligibility. Instead, the Compensation Proclamation refers to the eligibility criteria indirectly by defining the term 'landholder' as "an individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon." This implies that only lawful possessors of land are eligible to get compensation and other sorts of benefits. It is clear that, the Ethiopian law does not make any specific accommodation for squatters or 'illegal settlers' other than recognition of some use rights, such as when settlers claim rights to the land. However, the World Bank policy has clear provisions on this. As discussed above, the Amhara Regional State's Regulation No. 105/2012 provides criteria for eligibility more explicitly than the federal law.
4. The Ethiopian laws and policies do not specifically address the vulnerable groups such as those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, disadvantaged (marginalized) ethnic minorities. However, this is one of the major concerns under the World Bank's OP 4.12 policies. The Bank's policies also prescribe the importance of giving special attention to the resettlement of local people with traditional mode of life and whose livelihoods, identity and cultural survival is highly attached to the land they occupy. The purpose of such special attention to, especially the latter group is, to make resettlement programs compatible to their cultural way of life.
5. The World Bank's OP 4.12 policies deal with the involuntary restriction of access resources on which people depend for their livelihood. As the result of the proposed project, people may be denied access to the protected areas or even might lose shelters. OP 4.12 require that such persons should be covered so that the impacts of resettlement are mitigated. No such specified treatments exist in the Ethiopian policy and legal framework relevant to land acquisition. For the purpose of the National REDD+ Program, a complementary Process Framework is prepared to address issues of access and/or use restriction to natural resources.

6. The other area where differences exist between the Ethiopian legal and policy framework and the Bank's policies is the requirement of credit facilities, training or job opportunities for the relocated persons. No such provisions exist in the Ethiopian laws and policies.
7. The Ethiopian policy and legal frameworks, except dealing with complaints in relation with the amount of compensation, no mention about conflicts involving displaced persons – conflicts among resettlers, between resettlers and host communities and/or conflicts among host communities in relation to the resettlement program. However, these are requirements under the Bank's policies.

Given these gaps between the GoE legal framework and WB Policy require bridging the gap by taking the higher of the two standards be followed as the requirements of the lower standard are also met in the process of implementation to address the concerns related with REDD+ Project implementation impacts.

### **3.2. Institutional Framework**

Various institutions engage in the resettlement processes and payment of compensations for the relocated people. The institutions involve both the federal and regional institutions. In this section, discussion will be made on the following: land tenure and possession rights in Ethiopia; processes of resettlement; and grievance redress mechanisms.

#### **3.2.1. Land Tenure and Possession Rights in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, rural land has been nationalized and became the property of the public since 1975. The Proclamation that made the whole of the rural land the property of the people is not repealed till now. Even if it can be said that the 1995 FDRE Constitution has largely adopted the 1975 Rural Land Proclamation, the Constitution introduced new concepts in the ownership of land by making both rural and urban land the property of the people and the state. (Article 40 (3) It states that:

“The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange.”

From this constitutional rule it can be discerned that land is now owned by both the state and the people, unlike the case of Proclamation No. 31/1975, where rural lands had been made the property of the people. Unlike the FDRE Constitution, Proclamation No. 31/1975 does not mention about the ownership of state. Article 3 the Proclamation provides that — “As of the effective date of this Proclamation, all rural lands shall be the collective property of the Ethiopian people.”

Even if the distinction of the public-state ownership of land is not very clear, the Constitution has stipulated vividly that the ownership of land and other natural resources is vested in the state and the people of Ethiopia. Irrespective of this constitutional rule on land, many societies in Ethiopia, predominantly the pastoralist and forest communities, still believe that land is their common asset given to them by their Creator. This is the basis for the concept and practice of communal landholding in the country.

Even if it is difficult to consider that the Constitution avoids communal holding of land, subordinate laws and the practice on the ground shows that land is being exclusively administered by the state/government. This has a constitutional foundation. The Constitution provides that: “Government has the duty to hold, on behalf of the People, land and other natural resources and to deploy them for their common benefit and development.” (Article 89 (5))The government even thinks that all communally held lands belong to it. As one writer argues, one of the reasons why the Ethiopian government sticks to this line of thinking is that – “the state’s control over the territories especially in southern Ethiopia meant gross expropriation of communal lands, i.e., resources are made part of the government domain without invoking ordinary expropriation procedures which would require the state the recognition of the claims of the concerned peoples, establishment of public purpose and payment of compensation.” (Srur, M. 3) The Afar Regional State’s Directive No. 2/2006 E.C., Article 7 (1), that prohibits payment of compensation on communal lands when such lands are expropriated for public purpose strengthens this argument of Srur. (See section 3.1.3 above for the contents of Article 7 (1) this directive.)

As indicated in many of the Ethiopian policies, strategies and plans, the government claims that unoccupied land belongs to the government and it will develop these areas by promoting investments such as large-scale agricultural investments. This argument of the government covers many areas of the lowland Ethiopia. As Salzman argues:

“To non-pastoral peoples, land not continually occupied, without a permanent human presence, can be seen as ‘empty’, ‘unused’, and ‘unowned’, even if it is known that some people are sporadically present and that these people claim some kind of ownership. This is exacerbated by the fact that pastoralland use does not usually leave obvious physical evidence, such as built structures, as signs of human presence while the pastoralists are absent, and thus appears to be ‘untouched’ and ‘natural’ landscape.” (Salzman, 159).

The idea here is that such conceptions of ‘empty or unused ...’ lands may seriously affect people whose livelihoods grossly depend on accessing these areas without necessarily building residential houses in these areas. Clearly understanding the lifestyles of these people is necessary while implementing projects which might cause severe social, economic, cultural and environmental impacts on such people.

A very interesting feature of land as property in Ethiopia is that it is not subject to sale or any other means of exchange. (FDRE Constitution Article 40 (3)) Therefore, individuals or groups of individuals have the right to use the land or enjoy the fruits from the land. Farmers and pastoralists have the right to use their landholdings for indefinite period of time. Farmers' landholding rights are individual whereas the pastoralist landholdings are usually communal.

Individuals can develop their landholdings using their labor and capital. They can build immovable property or make permanent improvements on their landholdings. In addition to this, peasant farmers and pastoralists have the right against eviction/displacement from their landholding. This is, however, not an absolute right. That is, peasant farmers or pastoralists may be evicted/displaced from their landholding when the government implements Article 40 (6) of the Constitution, which states: "government shall ensure the right of private investors to the use of land on the basis of payment arrangements established by law." This means that the government can expropriate private property for the public interest. Expropriation of private property entails payment of compensation. Ethiopian laws compel the government to effect compensation prior to the expropriation which commensurate with the value of the property. (FDRE Constitution Article 40 (8); Compensation Proclamation, preamble and Article 3 (1)).

### **3.2.2. Processes of Resettlement**

Various institutions involve in the multistoried processes of resettlement. Both federal as well as regional level institutions engage in these processes. The institutions play various roles in the fulfillment of the objectives of resettlements without causing serious social, economic, cultural and environmental impacts. Different institutions may take part in the processes depending on the type of projects that caused resettlement. Generally, the following institutions play key roles in the processes of resettlement.

#### **Ministry of Federal Affairs and Pastoralist Area Development (MFAPAD)**

The MFAPAD has some roles to play in compensation payment. According to the Compensation Proclamation Article 9 (1), "the valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level." For the time being valuation of property is no longer made by certified institutions. The role of the Ministry of Federal Affairs is ascertaining the creation of the required capacity to take valuation of property by certified institutions, in consultation with the appropriate federal and regional government organs. With respect to the implementation of the Compensation Proclamation, the MFA shall have the powers and duties to:

- 1) Follow up and ensure that the provisions of this Proclamation are complied with in all regions;



- 2) Give technical and capacity building support to regions so that they will be able to implement this Proclamation;
- 3) Prepare in collaboration with other relevant organs of the Federal Government, national valuation formula for the determination of compensation payable under the Proclamation and submit same to the Council of Ministers for approval. (Article 13).

As it is determined by the Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 691/2010, Article 10 (1) (e), the MFA has a general power to provide assistance and advice to regional states, as necessary; and provide coordinated support to regional states eligible for affirmative support.

### **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC)**

The previous EPA, which is now changed into Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Amendment) Proclamation No. 803/2013 will undertake all basic supervision on the projects which have actual or potential impacts on the people and the environment. The supervision can relate to income restoration, degree of satisfaction of PAPs during implementation of resettlement include payment of compensation and the overall social and environmental impacts in relation to resettlement programs. Moreover, MEFCC is in charge of issuing policies, directives and standards, and of enforcing the laws and policies, including on EIAs and environmental monitoring, for all programs or activities that fall under the control of the Federal Government. Regarding resettlement, it issued Guidelines for Social, Environmental and Ecological Impact Assessment and Environmental Hygiene in Settlement<sup>1</sup> Areas in 2004.

The guidelines aim at strengthening the positive impacts and reducing to the minimum, and where possible eliminating, the negative impacts of social and economic activities on environmental wellbeing and human health in settlement areas. The guidelines set main principles for the implementation of resettlement programs starting from their inception and going through the planning and implementation stages. These principles include: voluntary and informed consultation; objective of improving life sustainably; environmental sustainability; and community-led administration, transparency and responsibility.

Project coordination offices at many of the relevant Ministries may involve in coordinating, supervising and monitoring adverse societal impacts associated with resettlement programs. Their activities may relate to timely implementation according to the timelines in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); registering number of PAPs compensated, and type and amount of compensation paid; livelihoods restoration efforts made (number and type of jobs created, type of skills and training given and number of PAPs participated in the training,

---

<sup>1</sup>The guidelines are about resettlement programs. It is not clear why the then EPA used the word 'settlement' in lieu of 'resettlement'.

amount of credit installed or number of PAPs benefited from a credit scheme, and number of beneficiaries of other livelihood restoration supports made, etc.)

At Woreda level, there are Resettlement Implementation Committees are established with the responsibility of planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation payments and relocation activities. These committees usually comprised of representatives from the Woreda administration offices, the PAPs, the Kebele administrations, Woreda agriculture and rural development offices and elders.

Property Valuation Committees are the other institutions which are established at Woreda level. These Committees review the list of PAPs, registration of assets and properties; and establish unit rates, taking into account, Proclamation 455/2005 and councils of Ministers regulation 135/2007. Members of the committee include: agriculture experts, land and property surveyors, representatives from the Woreda administrations and the PAPs.

## **4. RPF Principles, Regulatory Frameworks and Objectives**

The use of this Resettlement Policy Framework will be triggered when a proposed REDD+ program/ project needs to acquire land and/or impose restriction of access and people or property is disturbed. For example, when land is needed and people are affected because they have houses or other permanent or temporary houses on that land; they use the land for water and grazing of animals; or otherwise they have access to the land for economic, religious, residential or other purposes which will not be possible during and after the implementation of the REDD+ program/ project.

### **4.1 Main Principles and objectives of the RPF**

Involuntary resettlement may affect a large number of people unless serious attention is given to the resettlement processes. The resettlement processes need to be conducted in a way that protects the rights and livelihoods of the displaced persons. The following will be the major guiding principles in the process of involuntary resettlement.

1. As far as possible ensure that involuntary resettlement, land acquisition and access restriction is avoided or, where it is necessary, is minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives.
2. Any persons adversely affected by REDD+ program implementation will be compensated and supported by enabling them to get jobs and other assistance.
3. Where involuntary resettlement, land acquisition and access restriction is unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities are prepared and implemented by providing sufficient investment resources, according to the following Government of Ethiopia's directives and the World Bank Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement:
  - Proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation; and
  - Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes and when such compensations are in lower order, then the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy, which is the higher provision will apply for the benefit of the PAPs.
4. Decisions on resettlement will be based on the informed participation of all affected people, in the form of consultations and agreements reached between the affected people and the respective local and project authorities.

This RPF is developed to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide full consultation with, and informed participation of affected people;
- To avoid, minimize or mitigate potentially adverse effects of new restrictions, and increased enforcement of existing as well as new restrictions, of access to natural resources.

## **4.2 Regulatory Framework**

Any impact of the REDD+ Program on land and/or people (land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration of affected people) will be addressed in compliance with the Constitution of Ethiopia, with Ethiopian Proclamation No. 455/2005, Regulation No. 135/2007, and with the World Bank safeguard policy of involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The regulatory frameworks include land administration and use laws; compensation laws; and other relevant regulatory frameworks at regional levels.

## **4.3 Minimization of Displacement**

Minimizing displacement is one of the major goals in the implementation of this RPF. Even if there is payment of compensation in kind and in cash, displacement of people causes material, spiritual, cultural and environmental negative impacts. Communities and farmers who already have access and/ or customary ownership to lands will be considered as priority in REDD+ programme. In line with the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement policy OP 4.12, the REDD+ Program will minimize displacement through the following design procedures:

- Where ever possible avoid or minimize displacement of people to ensure that involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is avoided or minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives for REDD+ implementation;
- Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process;
- Maintaining the previous access rights (e.g. NTFP);
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas with afforestation or reforestation for REDD+ program to enhance the forest carbon stock will be performed - Where the land is used and inhabited by ‘illegal farmers’, the modified system will be adopted and the ‘illegal farmers’ will be allowed to cultivate while trees are planted and in three to four years time the tree canopy takes over farm in the forest. During the three to four year period, affected farmer finds new land outside the forest reserves and is supported to cultivate the new farm;
- Wherever inhabited permanent dwellings/structures, or communal properties such as cemeteries or religious places may potentially be affected by a component of a REDD+ sub-project, the sub-project shall be reassessed to avoid any impact on such permanent dwellings or communal properties and to avoid displacement/relocation accordingly;

- Costs associated with displacement and resettlement will be internalized into sub-project costs to allow for fair comparison of processes and sites. All costs relating with land acquisition or rent, if any will be covered by the GoE not the World Bank.

These principles are intended to minimize negative impacts. However, it will not be always feasible to avoid land acquisition for REDD+ programmes.

#### **4.4 Cut-off Date and Eligibility**

In accordance with Ethiopian Proclamation No. 455/2005 and OP 4.12, for each sub-program under the REDD+ program that may entail displacement impacts, a cut-off date (see “definitions above”) will be determined, taking into account the likely implementation schedule of the sub-program. In line with OP 4.12, the following three categories of affected people will be eligible to Program resettlement assistance; all are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land on the cut-off date;
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the cut-off date but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Ethiopia or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Those persons who are covered under (a) and (b) are eligible for compensation payment. Regarding persons covered under (c), there are differences between the Ethiopian legal/policy framework and the World Bank’s OP 4.12 policy. According to the Ethiopian legal framework, these persons are not eligible for compensation payment or other forms of assistance. But according to the World Bank’s policy, the persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in the policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established. Thus, the provision of the WB Involuntary Resettlement will be applied to cover the risks associated with the category of PAPs under (c).

Persons occupying the program area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets established after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation.

In the Proclamation No. 455/2005, the cut off dates for land acquisition, uprooting of houses and structures and compensation payments are clearly stated. Any eligible landholder who has been given an expropriation order shall deliver the land to the local Woreda or urban administration within 90 days starting from the date of payment of compensation. Where there are no crops including perennial crops or other properties on the appropriated land, the title holder shall give off the land to the local Woreda or Urban administration within 30 days from the date of reception of the order of expropriation.

## **4.5 Livelihood and Income Restoration**

When resettlement is an agenda, the primary issue to be considered is about the forthcoming livelihood of the displaced people. The point here is that the livelihoods of people after resettling in the new area must be improved as compared to their former livelihoods. If that is not possible, the minimum requirement is, restoring their previous livelihoods. The new life must not be worse off.

The safeguard principle of World Bank indicates that where the people affected by land acquisition, being resettled, the resettlement should be that they should be “no worse-off if not better off” in the post resettlement periods. If the impact is on land and that people may be affected in their sustainable livelihoods, the preferred form of restoration will be land-for-land provision rather than pure cash compensation and this is in consistency with the Ethiopian Constitution and WB OP 4.12. The livelihood restoration applies to the people who are not certainly physically displaced but affected by the land loss, which in turn affects their livelihood sustainability. Furthermore, where there is moving or loss of shelter takes place, the RPF needs that measures to support the displaced persons be implemented according to the Resettlement Action Plans.

In the cases where the affected people will be monitored in the rehabilitation of their livelihood restoration, measures will be assessed in relevant RAPs based on the particular condition of the considered location, which may comprise the following issues:

- Agricultural development actions, i.e. agriculture, livestock
- Micro-financial support which includes savings and credit, and other small scale business development actions
- Skill development and training activities

## **4.6 Compensation**

One fundamental principle of the World Bank safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) is that project affected persons should be “no worse-off if not better off” after the compensation or resettlement has taken place. The compensation package will include loss of income or livelihood restoration assistance or relocation assistance as appropriate. Compensation principles will be:

- Paid prior to displacement and
- Commensurate to the value of the property, that is, at full replacement value.

By contrast with the depreciated or net value of a structure, the “full replacement value” includes the full cost of materials and labor required to reconstruct a building of similar surface and standing. In other words, the affected person must be able to have their structure rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old building.

The individuals and households who involved in the project will be clarified about different types of compensation and the basis for valuing the land and other possessions. After valuation is proven, the Ministry of Environment and Forest will form Agreement that lists all property and assets being dispossessed by the sub-project and the forms of compensation designated. The entitlement index provides a model of entitlements that are entitled for compensation. The choices include in-kind, replacement housing and compensation in cash. The entire compensation should take place in attendance of the affected people and the local community leaders. Acquired properties will be compensated at replacement costs.

During calculation of the replacement cost, devaluation of structures and assets is not taken into consideration, nor is the value of materials salvaged by the PAP from an asset such as building materials, acquired. Regarding houses and other structures, the replacement value, if delivered as cash compensation, is the market prices of materials to build a comparable or better structure than the affected one, and the costs of labor/contractors, and the cost of registration and transfer taxes. Regarding agricultural land, similar land would be provided, possibly close to the PAPs. If not, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement, either is higher market value of land of equal size or use and the rate of registration and transfer taxes.

#### **4.7 Consultation**

Consultation is a core process in the implementation of resettlement. This process is required for the maximum possible protection of rights of the people who are going to be displaced. Consultation is much greater than summoning people and telling them about the project. Consultation will be the extension of the process during the site selection, screening, census and RAP development and will be based on the magnitude of the resettlement impact. The community and landholder would be consulted about the proposed REDD+ project, repercussions for all PAPs, and the expected implications in terms of resettlement, expropriation, and compensation. The ideas to be raised by the people must be considered favorably. After all this happened, there may remain people who are still dissatisfied. There has to be a specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) (which is in section 7 of this RPF) and PAPs should be informed about the availability and process of the GRM.

#### **4.8 Rural and Urban Aspects of Resettlement**

Although majority of REDD+ projects are expected to have impact mainly on rural inhabitants and their livelihoods, it also frequently have direct and indirect impacts on urban dwellers particularly in small towns whose livelihood depend on fuel wood collection and use fuel wood as a source of energy. For this reason, this RPF provides for cases of compensation and livelihood restoration in both rural and urban situations. For example:

**Direct impact:** REDD+ projects frequently have direct impact on rural residents and holdings where there is afforestation / reforestation or enrichment plantation and conservation of forests to increase the forest carbon stock and reduce carbon emission respectively.

**Indirect impact:** Implementing forest conservation activities to achieve emission reduction objectives will restrict access for wood loggers and fuel wood collectors from doing their jobs this will indirectly affect the urban dwellers from getting fuel wood, construction wood and wooden household furniture.

## **4.9 Training and Capacity Building**

For implementation of this RPF includes sensitization and awareness-raising. These are included in the ESMF in the section that describes the REDD+ESMF Training and capacity building components. Indicative budget for the trainings and other capacity building activities are included as this RPF is not going to be implemented in isolation. However, for the specific implementation of this RPF, experts at the different levels and sector offices need to have proper understanding on policies, rules and regulations of the country, the regions and those of the World Bank operational policies that are directly relevant to resettlement. For all parties that will be involved in the implementation of the REDD+ project(s) and the RPF, the following major training areas are identified at different phases of the REDD+ implementation, monitoring and evaluation. These include:

- National SESA and safeguard instruments particularly ESMF, national and World Bank Policies and regulations, relevant sectoral EIA guidelines,
- Social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ strategies (anticipated risks and mitigation measures)
- RPF procedures, principles and practices
- Relevant operational policies of the World Bank (resettlement guidelines, compensation guidelines)
- Preparation of RAPs and ARAPs
- Negotiation skills and community consultation techniques
- Grievance Redress mechanisms (traditional, formal and World Bank)
- Stakeholder engagement in the REDD+ process, the scale of REDD+ implementation at different levels



## **5. An overview of a Resettlement Process**

In general the Resettlement Process includes different activities and steps related to the involuntary resettlement where it is unavoidable, i.e. from policy decision to preparation of RAP. Figure2 below presents an overview of the identification/ review process proposed under this RPF to address specifically land impacts and displacement/resettlement needs at program or sub program level.

In the diagram below, in cases where more than 200 people are affected, but none of them are physically displaced and none of them lost more than 10 percent of their productive assets, then an ARAP is acceptable. The steps to be undertaken for each resettlement process include a screening process, a socioeconomic census and land asset inventory of the area and identification of REDD+ program/ Project Affected Parties (PAPs). This will be followed by the development of a Resettlement Action Plan, abbreviated as RAP, RAP review and approval, implementation of the RAP and monitoring of RAP implementation and success.

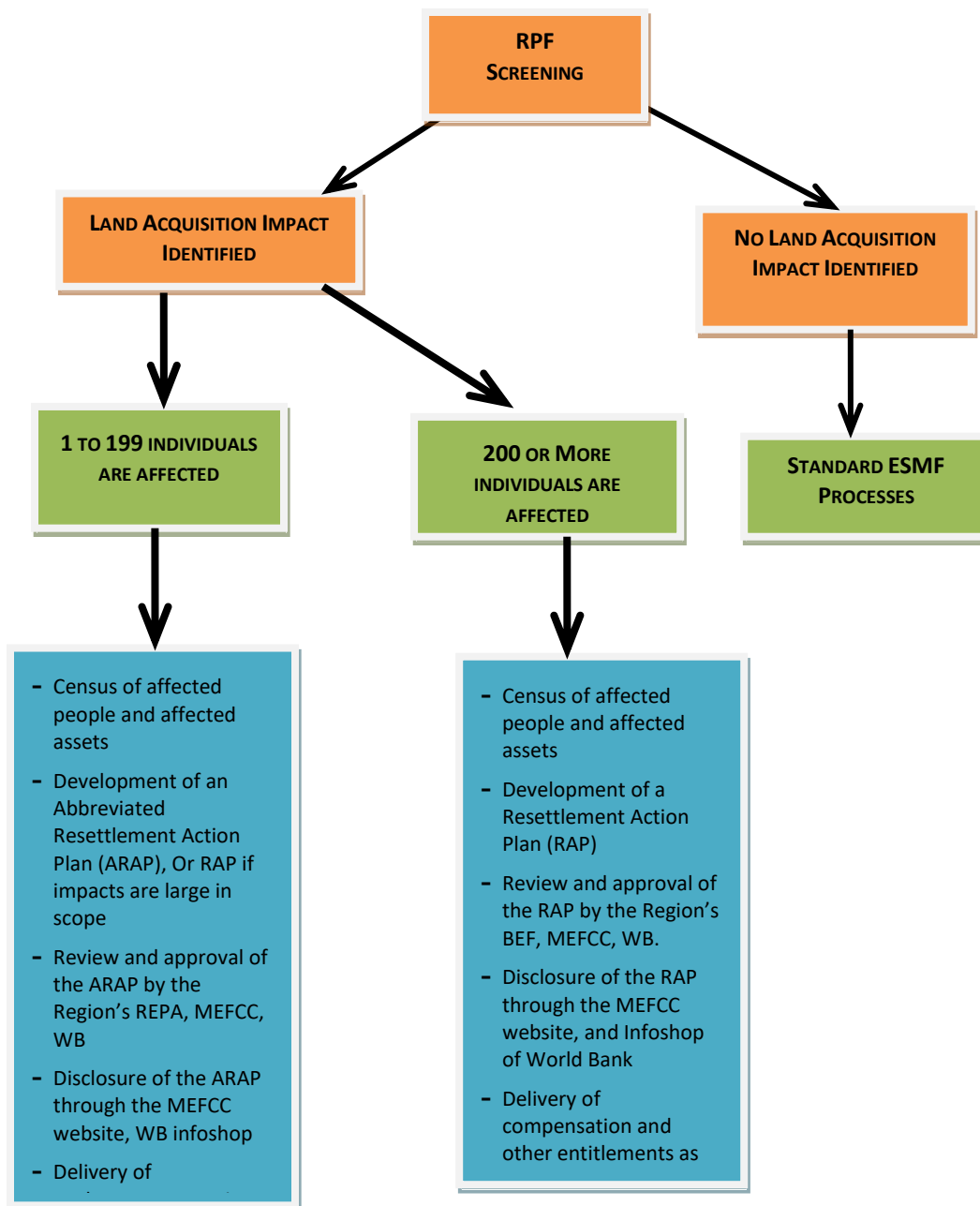


Figure 2: Resettlement Policy Framework

## **5.1. Screening for Involuntary Resettlement**

It is a process that would guide to form a list and number of infrastructure, including buildings or other structures and assets which the interventions of REDD+ project may have a potential impact through the acquisition of land, resettlement and/or denying access to natural resources such as forests. Therefore, the list will be presented to the communities through a sensitization and consultation arrangements.

The first step in the process of preparing resettlement and compensation plans is the screening process to identify land or areas that may result in environmental and social impacts, including resettlement. REDD+ project/program screening will be used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under REDD+ program, and provide adequate measures to address the impacts.

Screening will be undertaken by the relevant office that proposes the REDD+ program/ project, with the use of the screening tool, as attached to this RPF (see Annex I). It will take place as early as possible during the REDD+ program/ project process to identify land that is to be taken for the project and PAPs who will need to be resettled and/or compensated. This will be done in consultation with the affected parties to ensure that all considerations are taken into account and all potential impacts are identified.

The Screening Report will be submitted by the Woreda Office of Land Administration and Environment Protection/Woreda Coordination Unit to the Regional Bureau of Land Administration and Environment Protection (BLAEP) for review. If the Screening Report shows that no resettlement is required, the development of an abbreviated or full resettlement action plan is not necessary.

The screening report will show resettlement action plan preparation required if:

- a. The type of instrument to be used will be determined based on the scope of impact. However, tentatively 200 or more persons are affected, a RAP will be developed; but if more than 200 people are affected, and if none of them are physically displaced and none of them lost 10 percent or more of their productive assets, then ARAP will be prepared.
- b. If 1 to 199 persons are affected, an ARAP will be prepared; or if the scope of the impact is large, a RAP will be prepared.

In both of the above cases, the next step will be to complete Step 2, i.e., to conduct a socio-economic survey and land asset inventory to determine the extent of resettlement required. This will be followed by the preparation of a RAP, ARAP for the REDD+ program /project, or no further documentation is required.

## **5.2. Baseline socio-economic data**

The REDD+ project location census will be combined with the collection of relevant demographic data such as age, sex, family size, births, and deaths and associated social and economic data on ethnicity, health, education, occupation, income sources from among the people who are affected. The data will provide resettlement planners a general understanding about the communities that are affected by the project, comprising the host communities, and the limit of compensation and resettlement assistance necessary to alleviate the adverse effects. Hence, the census ought to provide resettlement planners the quantitative data that allows them to work out budgets to resources and services, follow the delivery of the resources and services to the population affected, and solve the problems encountered during the delivery of resources and services throughout implementation of the RAP.

Furthermore, the data collected during the census can produce important base line data at the household and community levels, and will be used to create indicators for resettlement implementation, monitoring and evaluation of income refurbishment and sustainable development initiatives related to a RAP. In essence, the baseline census will achieve the following:

- 1) Offers initial information on the extent of resettlement to be commenced;
- 2) It provides an indication if further socioeconomic research needed to measure losses to be remunerated and, required, to work out appropriate development interventions;
- 3) Establishes indicators that can be measured at a later date during monitoring and evaluation.

The socio-economic survey could be undertaken by a consultant contracted by MEFCC or BLAEP or the regional coordination unit. When this is not possible, and where the resettlement is minimal - e.g. when a very small percentage of a person's land and livelihood is affected, - the relevant Woreda office, that is proposing the REDD+ program /project, will carry out the survey with the use of the sample socio-economic survey in Annex 2 of this RPF. It will be accompanied by a land asset inventory to determine what assets will need to be compensated for during the resettlement process. A sample inventory form can also be found in Annex II.

## **5.3. Preparation of a subproject RAP/ARAP**

Any kind of project that causes either the physical or the economic dislocation of people needs a RAP. However, the range and level of specifics of resettlement planning will differ with conditions, based on the project's density and the degree of its effects. A RAP must prove that the livelihoods of people affected by the project are reestablished to levels prevalent before the initiation of the project. Nevertheless, a simple restoration of livelihood would not be sufficient to safeguard affected populations from adverse project induced impacts, such as competition for

resources and employment, and the disruption of social support networks. The implementation of the REDD+ project would cause the displacement and other economic and social risks on the affected people.

Thus, as described earlier, after the socio-economic survey and identification of affected parties, a RAP or ARAP will be developed according to the structure as set out in Box1 and Box 2 below and a full description of the RAP and ARAP are provided in Annexes III and IV.

### **5.3.1. Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan/RAP**

The preparation of a RAP will be done by the relevant government office with the support of a consultant and in consultation with the affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance and time frames.

The basic elements of a RAP and ARAP are listed in Boxes 1 and 2. In order that this is not an unnecessarily difficult process, the level of detail and extent of the RAP must be related to the extent of the resettlement impact. Should the resettlement activities be minor (e.g. a very small percentage of a person's land and livelihood is affected), a relatively simple abbreviated RAP will be required. Where the resettlement impact is more major (e.g. the physical displacement of 200 or more individuals), a more extensive and detailed RAP will be required.

The crucial aspect of a RAP process is that it is specific and auditable, which is appropriate to the resettlement impacts, allowing for consultation throughout the process. It must also ensure that those affected by resettlement, whether economic or physical, are no worse off, and preferably better off, than before their displacement.

#### **Box1 Required Elements of an RAP**

- Identification of project impacts and affected populations;
- Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- Compensation framework;
- Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities;
- Detailed budget and implementation schedule;
- Description of organizational responsibilities;
- Framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;
- Description of provisions for complaints and appeals; and
- Framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

### **5.3.2. Preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan/ARAP**

An abbreviated RAP must be developed if the loss is a small percentage of the affected party's livelihood, such as the loss of part of a fence surrounding a property, – where between 1 and 199 individuals are affected.

#### **Box 2. Required Elements of an Abbreviated RAP**

- A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for complaints and appeals;
- Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- A timetable and budget.

The relevant government office to prepare a RAP could be the *Woreda*REDD+ coordination unit. The RAP will then be succumbed to the Regional REDD+ management arrangement.

### **5.4. Review of subproject RAPs**

The review of the RAPs will be a stepwise process starting from the submission of the sub-project RAPs by the Woreda team to the Regional REDD+ management body. Then, the RAP with a review report and recommendations will be forwarded to the respective REDD+ task force for further review and scrutiny on the compliance to the RPF. The task force will forward recommendations for approval, modification/revision or rejection to the secretariat at MEFCC and the WB will also review, clear and disclose the document in its infoshop.

### **5.5. RAP Implementation Procedures and Schedule**

Compensation payments will be made to displaced persons before physical works commence, i.e., during the early stages of the implementation of the RAP or ARAP.

#### **RAP Procedures**

Following the approval of the REDD+ program/project, RAP or ARAP, the process of implementation must start and take place as per the following procedures:

- Consultation (a continuation of the process entered into during the site selection, screening and RAP development process);
- Notification to affected parties;
- Documentation of assets;
- Agreement on compensation;
- Preparation of contracts; and
- Compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement.

- The detail of these steps will depend on the nature and extent of resettlement required.

### **Consultation**

An essential element in the RAP implementation process is consultation and public participation. This will be a continuation of the process entered into during the site visit for screening, census and RAP development process, and will depend on the extent of the resettlement impact. The community and landholders would be informed of the approval of the RAP and implications for all PAPs, as well as the likely implications in terms of resettlement, expropriation and compensation. Importantly, this would need to be part of an ongoing process, to ensure that no affected individual/household is just simply “notified” only one day and no more. Instead, this process seeks the involvement of all the people affected by the resettlement in a participatory approach from the beginning.

### **Notification/Cut-Off Date**

At the earliest possible opportunity, the Woreda REDD+ Coordination Office will provide notification regarding land acquisition to landholders and users. The land holders and/ or users will be informed through both formal notification in writing and by verbal notifications delivered in the presence of a Woreda and Kebele representatives and community leader/elders.

### **Documentation**

The relevant Woreda REDD+ coordination Office will arrange meetings with the affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, the Woreda office will complete a compensation record/file containing necessary personal information about the affected party and those that he/she claims to be his/her household members, total landholdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. Records/files will be kept and will include documentation of expropriated land. Each individual will be provided a copy of the record/file at the time of negotiations. This is necessary so that the resettlement process for each individual PAP can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing.

### **Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts**

All compensation options and types must be clearly explained to the affected individual or household. The Woreda REDD+ Coordination Office draws up a contract, listing all expropriated property and land being succumbed, and the types of compensation selected (cash and/or in kind). A person who prefers in kind compensation will have an order form, which is duly signed in the presence of witnesses. The compensation contract is read aloud in the presence of the affected party and other relevant community leaders prior to signing.

## **Compensation Payments**

All handing over of property, such as land and buildings, and compensation payments, will be made in the presence of the affected party (in the presence of a husband and wife when this applies), woreda and a kebele representative.

## **RAP Implementation Schedule**

It is essential that the time-frames and action plans associated with the RAPs are linked to the REDD+ project implementation schedule. Provisions for compensation and assistance must be made prior to displacement in accordance with proclamation no 455/2005. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities. In particular, land and related assets may be taken away only after compensation has been paid and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the affected people. For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of shelter, the RPF further requires that measures to assist the project affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this policy. Proper timing and coordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and before any project activity begins.

## **Complaints and Appeals in Relation to Compensation**

At the time that the individual RAPs or ARAPs are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and households have been informed of the process of expressing complaints and making appeals in relation to compensation. The relevant law is found in Article 11, Part Three, of Proclamation No. 455/2005: Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation. An indicative example of a form that can be used in submitting a complaint is provided in Annex V, though use of this form is not compulsory.



## **6. Valuation, Eligibility and Entitlements**

### **6.1. Valuation**

Valuation of property is another key procedure in the implementation of resettlement. Generally speaking, valuation of property will be consistent with Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 and/or Compensation Regulation No. 135/2007. Some regional states also issued their own guidelines on compensation for property expropriated for public purposes. However, the regional provisions should not be less than the Federal GoE and World Bank Policy provisions.

#### **6.1.1 Basis of Valuation**

Valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated should be carried out by independent consultant on the basis of valuation formula presented in the Regulation No. 135/2007. The proclamation 455/2005 has also indicated who should be committee members during valuation of properties to be affected. Valuation of property is based on the idea that any lost asset be valued at replacement cost.

#### **6.1.2. Establishment of Property Valuation Committees and Compensation**

The REDD+ program/ MEFCC in consultation with Woreda Administration offices shall establish a Property Valuation Committee. The establishment of a property valuation committee will be in line with proclamation No. 455/2005, Article 10. The following are proposed valuation and compensation committee members these may include:

- Woreda Administrator (1)
- Rural development or Agriculture office head (1)
- Kebele administrator (1)
- Representative of PAPs (2)
- Representative from local NGO (1)
- Representative of MEFCC/BLAEP/WAO (1)
- Local Elderly (1)

#### **6.1.3. Specific roles in the compensation procedure**

Particular roles in the procedure and processes of compensation would be played by Woreda and local Kebeles administrative offices which shall establish a Property Valuation Committee which also would include the Resettlement or Land Committee and the community leaders. Furthermore, the issues of payment of compensation in material, the timing and other locations will be decided and agreed by all receivers, through consultation with the committees for Subproject Compensation and Resettlement.

#### **6.1.4. Valuation Methods**

The amount of compensation will be determined according to proclamation No.455/2005, Part Three, Article 7. The amount of compensation will be paid at a replacement cost, and also taking into account of World Bank requirements. All compensations will be effected ahead of the commencement of civil works and starting the displacement process. The following methodology and procedures are suggested for the valuation of compensation rates for crops, trees, houses and other structure. However, these suggestions should be used in compliance with Council of Ministers Regulation 135/2007 (the presentations below are snapshots and details should be worked out based on the regulation).

- Cash compensation is paid for loss of crops and trees that are found on the land that has been acquired. The relevant agricultural office of the locality considered establishes the compensation rates. In accordance with the proclamation, regulation and in consultations with Woreda administrations, the project office and MEFCC. The project office will execute the expropriation and the compensation for the loss of crops and trees.
- Compensation rates for loss of crops and trees will be based on market values and cover a cash value of the loss estimated until the new crop or tree comes to maturity. The process and the necessary actions to be taken will be concluded after consultations with Woreda administrations and MEFCC/BLAEP/WAO.

#### **Unit Rates of Compensation for Loss of Crops (See Table 1 below):**

- Measure the size of land for each type of crop (in square meter or hectare),
- Quantify the amount of agricultural production in kg, per hectare or per m<sup>2</sup>,
- Obtain current market price for each crop type from the office of agriculture or other relevant entities,
- Calculate the amount of compensation payment based on the type, size and quality for each type of crop production (as per the Compensation Regulation No. 135/2007).

#### **Compensation Rates for Loss of Trees:**

Compensation for trees will take into account the distinction between various types of trees and their economic values; fruit trees versus non-fruit trees, etc. Fruit trees will be compensated for the value of lost production until another tree comes to the same stage of productivity.

- Number and type of trees (fruit bearing and non-fruit bearing),
- Age of the tree,
- Estimating the number of copies to be obtained from each tree per year,
- Market price for each type of tree,
- Sum of the stream of incomes from the tree,
- Sum of the discounted benefits

### **Compensation Rates for houses and other structures:**

The unit rate established for houses, verandas, fences, and storage could be worked out using the following criterion:

- Area or size of the affected building (estimate the rate per m<sup>2</sup> )
- Identify type and quality of the material used for the construction of the house and other structures
- Estimate the cost of construction
- Number of rooms and facilities available
- Labor cost (skilled and unskilled)
- Current market value of the house
- Demolishing and transportation cost

Generally, compensation procedures and rates for loss of crops, trees, houses and other structures is established in consultations between MEFCC/BEF/OEF, woreda administrations, kebele administrations and PAPs. The REDD+ program/MEFCC executes compensation in consultation with the entitled Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the Local Government authorities (woreda and kebele administrations). The general principles and methods to be used during valuation are described in Table 1 below.

#### **6.1.5. Community compensation payments**

In many cases sub-projects usually do not acquire land or other assets that belong to a community. Some of examples could be a community center, school, or sacred sites, and if the acquisition happens in a sub-project, the whole community will be compensated based on the land tenure system at the community level. The compensation will take the form of rebuilding of the facility or replacement of the similar standard or equal or better standard necessary by local planning directive. The examples of community compensation could be the expansion of grazing areas; restoration of school buildings, public toilets, health accommodations; installation of water wells or pumps; formation of marketplaces; and renovation of community roads/ infrastructures based on a consensus reached in a broad community consultation held to understand the land tenure and community compensation systems acceptable to members of the target sub project community.

### **6.2. Eligibility**

Eligibility is determined based on the factors, which are discussed in Section 4.4, above. Besides, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), should incorporate a vivid meaning of the project affected persons (PAPs) in terms of socio-economic and gender grouping; household or family; the cut-off-dates for eligibility for compensation; and the assets to be compensated at replacement cost and others. Land ownership and the damage of effects determine eligibility for resettlement rights. Significant consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community

leaders will thus allow for establishment of principles by which the displaced persons will be considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement support. The WB Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) recommends the following three criteria for eligibility

- a) Those who formally have rights to use land including customary, traditional and religious rights recognized under Ethiopian law
- b) Those who do not have formal use rights to land at the time of the beginning of census but have a claim to such land or assets given that such assertions are recognized under the laws of Ethiopia or become documented through a procedure recognized in the resettlement plan
- c) Those who have no identifiable legal right or claim to the land they are inhabiting, using or having their livelihood from, but are recognized under World Bank OP 4.12.

### **6.3. Generic Entitlement Matrix**

As indicated in the 1995 Constitution Articles 43(1) and 43(2), the Ethiopian people are given the right to make better their living standards and sustainable development and the right to be consulted regarding the policies and projects which would affect their communities. In addition, all international agreements and relations that the State makes must defend and safeguard Ethiopia's right to sustainable development (1995 Constitution Article 43(3)) and the 1995 Constitution Article 44 assures the right to a clean and healthy environment.

The 1995 Constitution Article 40(8) also provides that “without prejudice to the right to private property, the State may expropriate private property for public use with the prior payment of adequate compensation.” The words “prior” and “adequate” are in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This reveals rights to citizens for basic amenities and programs, such as facilities to guarantee education, health, and housing. Furthermore, persons who have been dislocated or whose livelihoods have been negatively affected by a program of the State are provided to certain form of compensation for the loss encountered, including the relocation expenses as indicated under the 1995 Constitution Article 44. Table 2 below shows the entitlement matrix, mainly based on the Ethiopian legal framework.

Table 1: Generic Entitlement Matrix based on Ethiopian Law

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 20% of agricultural land holding when affected land remains economically viable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Title holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenant/lease holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater than 20% of land holding lost</li> <li>Land does not become economically viable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer/Title holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice.</li> <li>Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs.</li> <li>Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short term crops mature)</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short term crops mature )</li> </ul>
		Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short term crops mature)</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short term crops mature )</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).</li> </ul>

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Land and Assets</b>	<b>Types of Impact</b>	<b>Person(s) Affected</b>	<b>Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits</b>
Commercial land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land used for business partially affected</li> <li>Limited loss</li> </ul>	Title holder/ business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for affected land</li> <li>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).</li> </ul>
		Business owner is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets used for business severely affected</li> <li>If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes</li> </ul>	Title holder/business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</li> <li>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</li> <li>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)</li> </ul>
		Business person is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</li> <li>Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to reestablish the business.</li> </ul>
Residential land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected land
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
	Remaining land viable for present	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to</li> </ul>

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	use.		<p>PAP's choice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status.</li> <li>When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cashcompensation to cover the difference in value.</li> <li>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</li> </ul>
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws	Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal</li> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee</li> <li>Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</li> </ul>
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected Remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets</li> <li>Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure</li> </ul>
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to theproperty by the tenant).</li> <li>Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs</li> </ul>
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets withoutdepreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</li> <li>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</li> <li>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</li> <li>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement,</li> </ul>

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			skills training)
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant)</li> <li>• Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs)</li> <li>• Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements</li> <li>• Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</li> </ul>
		Squatter/informal dweller	<p>Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</li> <li>• Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project</li> <li>• Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)</li> </ul>
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.</li> <li>• Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</li> <li>• Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.</li> </ul>
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.</li> </ul>
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium</li> </ul>
Temporary	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for any assets affected (e. g. boundary wall</li> </ul>



*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

<b>Land and Assets</b>	<b>Types of Impact</b>	<b>Person(s) Affected</b>	<b>Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits</b>
acquisition		owner, tenant, or squatter)	demolished, trees removed)

## **7. Grievance Management and Redress Mechanisms**

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.

### **7.1 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 part of SESA document. Here, some of the outstanding sources of conflicts are presented.

- 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 (REDD+) and these may trigger conflict between the community and the project implementer.
- Participatory Forest Management (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. During the consultation, communities from their experience in PFM, mentioned their concern regarding its failure to recognize the changing dynamics with available resource as well as population growth and change. For example, the youth<sup>2</sup> who are not members of PFM cooperatives are in discontent as they become disregarded of sharing benefits accrued from the development and protection of forests. They underlined the upcoming project of REDD+ to critically consider the social and biological dynamics if it uses PFM as a tool and become flexible to accommodate change.
- In REDD+, conflicts may arise during benefit sharing phase. People may not involve during the early phase of the REDD+ project activities but come late when benefit sharing is about

---

<sup>2</sup> Those who have been under age to be a member of the PFM cooperatives at the time are now grown up, looking for jobs and opportunities. The PFMs are not dynamic to accommodate the changing socioeconomic and population dynamics, including new memberships. As they are not members, can not share benefits accrued from protection and development of forest resources which is emerging as a source of discontent.

to be effected. There could be also certain community or individuals of the 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 benefit sharing. 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 key to mitigating and managing these conflicts. For example development of legal provisions to (i) ensure benefits are equitably available to all stakeholders, including forest dependent community, landless and women headed households, (ii) voices are represented in the power dynamics; equitable representation of forest dependent community, local community, landless and poor in planning, decision-making, project implementation, monitoring and follow-up and (iii) institute accessible and timely feedback mechanism; set clear and easily accessible grievance redress procedures by all members of the community including forest dependent community and marginalized people without fear.

- Tenure right can also be source of conflicts. Clearing of land for agricultural development, migrant settlements can also arise because forest borders are unclear. These encompass; (i) ensuring clear forest tenure and property rights through establishing stable and equitable forest property right structures, (ii) making legal and institutional reforms that warranty forest ownership and use rights and, and (iii) formulation of fair carbon rights for stakeholders will be crucial to mitigate and manage these conflicts.
- During the consultations, communities suggested REDD+ to have benefit sharing management system and they recommended continuous consultations to be carried out to resolve issues otherwise become the source of conflict among the community members and the community and implementers.
- 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.

## 7.2 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.

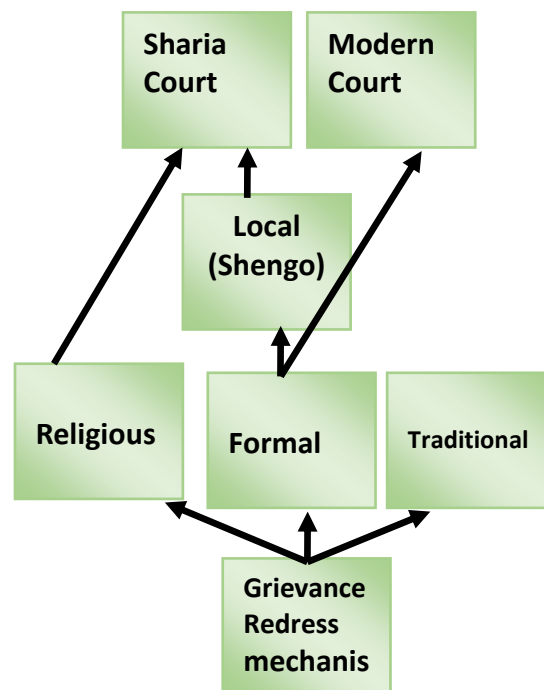


Figure 3: Existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms

### **7.2.1 Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

Traditional grievance redress mechanisms and processes exist throughout Ethiopia. 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. This could be achieved through adequate representation of women in planning, decision-making, project implementation and monitoring of REDD+ project and representing women in grievance redressing committee as a member. 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 receiving reports of dispute settlement 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.

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, identifying and building skill gap, resource management and harmonization of informal and formal grievance redressing bodies.

### **A) The Oromoo Gadaa System**

The Oromoo people have rich culture of resource management and settling grievances arising from the management and uses of natural resources using traditional institutions such as Gadaa, Aadaa, Safuu, Seera and Singee. 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 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 toolused 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.

### **A) Shari’a Court (Religious Grievance Redress Mechanism)**

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.

### **7.2.2 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 to 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.

## **7.3 Recommended Grievance Redress Mechanism for Resettlement/Compensation Issues**

The following are the recommended grievance redress mechanism for issues related to compensation payment/resettlement in the REDD+ program.

- Any person who is aggrieved by the amount of compensation shall lodge his/her complaint to the grievance redress committee or a concerned administrative organ or a court of law, as the case may be and as it may be appropriate, within 15 days from the date on which he/she is notified of the amount of compensation.
- The appropriate organ which received the complaint shall give its decision, after reviewing the complaint on the amount of compensation, within 10 days.
- Any person whose land has been expropriated is aggrieved with the process of expropriation of land and any maladministration related with expropriation can lodge his/her grievance to the Woreda grievance redress committee within 15 days from the date of expropriation decision.
- The Woreda grievance redress committee, after examining all the relevant legal and other documents and by consulting the key stakeholders shall give its decision within 10 days from the date of the receipt of the complaint.
- A person who is aggrieved by the decision of the grievance redress committee can appeal to the Woreda regular court within 30 days from the date of the decision by the Woreda grievance redress committee.



The steps and procedures for Grievance Redress in the REDD+ program are described in Table 3 below.

Table 2: Grievance Redress procedures at the different levels of administration

<b>Level</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>How</b>
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) <sup>3</sup>	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
	Woreda Court	The applicant can submit the appeal to the formal court and continue with the formal process
Kebele Level	Kebele Shengo	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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

## **8. Vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable groups can be communities or groups of people who are at more risk of marginalization, poverty, poor living conditions and socially and economically excluded due to structural inequality based on gender, ethnicity, physical or mental disability, economic advantage and social status. According to the social protection policy of Ethiopia (FDRE, 2012), vulnerable groups in Ethiopia include children and mothers that are faced with despicable situation, pregnant and lactating women, elderlies, mentally and physically disabled persons, persons deprived of social services, victims of social problems (drug addicts, beggars, prostitutes, street children), the sick and HIV victims, victims of violence, natural disasters, the unemployed, victims of human trafficking, etc.).

### **8.1. Identification of Vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable people are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by the projects/programs than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable people potentially eligible for specific assistance under this Resettlement Policy Framework are those who are affected by the Project land acquisition (including forest land), compensation and resettlement activities.

Vulnerable groups during the implementation of the REDD+ program are those members of the community (especially forest dependent community) who are at risk due to physical displacement, economic displacement/ loss of livelihood, access restriction, compensation, and resettlement process. Underserved communities due to the social inequality are vulnerable groups whose life is dependent on the forest resources and the implementation of the REDD+ project could potentially hurt them because of prohibition or denial of access to the forest resources. For example, the Menjas (who are virtually forest dweller communities) and other minority groups whose life is dependent on the forest in the southwestern part of the SNNPR should be given attention not to risk their livelihoods and their survival strategies. In general, vulnerable groups in potential REDD+ projects could include settled agriculturalists, buffer zone communities, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, migrant exploiters, non-cooperative members within the forest community, the poor, the emerging youth, the educated and unemployed (for further detail on Vulnerable Groups and Underserved Peoples in Ethiopia, please refer Chapter 8 of the complementary SESA). During the preparation of the RAP or ARAP as required, vulnerable groups and underserved peoples will duly be consulted on the project scope and activities that are properly identified and confirmed. For adequate consultation in the REDD+ process and achieve free prior informed consultation leading to broad community support a national REDD+ Consultation and Participation Plan document was prepared to be used continuously throughout the life of a potential REDD+ project. The National REDD+

Consultation and Participation Plan will be disclosed under the National REDD+ Secretariat blog page and forthcoming website.

## **8.2. Assistance to Vulnerable People**

The REDD+ project will support the vulnerable people as far as they are affected through restriction of assess, displacement and resettlement process induced by the project. Assistance may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:

- Assistance/support under the compensation payment procedure, specifically clarify the process and procedures, ensure that documents are understood in a form, manner, and language to the specific context;
- Assistance in the period of moving, providing vehicles, driver and assistance at the moving stage, assist the person to identify his/her resettlement location;
- Assistance in the period of construction, could include providing materials, workforce, or building houses;
- Provide counseling as appropriate in matters such as the family, health and health conditions to avoid challenges emerging from changes in settlements and way of life;
- Any person adversely affected by the REDD+ program will be supported through trainings to unlock new job creation skills;
- Provide assistance to support affected persons to be organized in Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to support their livelihood;
- Provide training on financial literacy especially for women and compensation payment procedures and preferences;
- Assistance to migrant/settler farmers without proper land use documents in finding alternative sites for farming and other means of living;
- Health care if required at critical periods: especially during moving and transition period.

## **8.3. Provisions to be made in RAPs**

Vulnerable people (as defined in the complementary SESA, based on the National Social Protection Policy and the WB Operational Policy 4.10 and 4.12 provisions) particular attention will be directed to those who are below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, women and children, underserved peoples, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged peoples as identified at census stage. Each RAP or ARAP developed under the REDD+ will make precise provisions with respect to assistance to vulnerable groups. The assistance may include the following provisions and actions:

- Identification and documentation of vulnerable people, the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, based on possibly through an identification mechanism developed with, and implemented by the beneficiary community. This is a critical step because

usually the vulnerable people do not participate in the community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may persist unknown and silent

- Identification of the needed support or assistance at the different stages of the process, including negotiation, compensation and deployment
- The Implementation of actions essential to assist the vulnerable persons; and monitoring and continuation of the assistance after the resettlement and/or compensation, as required, and/or identification of those individuals or organization, be it Governmental or not, that could sustain the Program's support beyond its period of action.

### **8.3. Livelihood Restoration**

Livelihood improvement is not accomplished by compensation for lost assets. The World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 requires that displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. The policy clearly states that the displaced persons should become net beneficiaries of the program that is displacing them, over and above any general benefits accruing to the nation or overall community. Although this has not been covered in the Ethiopia legal and policy framework and the Bank's policy requirement of credit facilities, training or job opportunities for the relocated persons will be pursued to help PAPs.

REDD+ will implement the following strategies to assist PAPs, in addition to compensation for their asset losses, to improve/restore their livelihood because of implementation of REDD+:

- Capacity building training on businesses which they to engage;
- Technical support in Business Plan Preparation, and implementation of the businesses;
- and
- Follow up, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of business.

## **9. Implementation Arrangements for the RPF**

The requirements of this RPF will be implemented through the structure of the REDD+ implementation arrangement.

### **9.1. National Level**

MEFCC is the Federal Ministry for the REDD+ program implementation and the primary implementing body for the safeguard instruments and this RPF at the national level. The National REDD+ Secretariat in collaboration with the Regional REDD+ steering committee and REDD+ technical working groups will be responsible for ensuring that annual performance reviews of RPF, RAP and ARAP implementation are carried out in the regions and Woredas. The Ministry has established the National REDD+ Secretariat through which it communicates all the issues of REDD+ and related activities. The Ministry has also established different committees at the national levels and assigned REDD+ Coordination Unit at some regions and REDD+ focal persons in the rest of the regions. Moreover all regional state are planning to establish environment and forest offices that can be responsible for the forest and environment sector then the institutional arrangement of REDD+ will be housed to this offices as it is at federal level. These institutions at different levels gear towards the effective implementation of the RPF.

- **National REDD+ Technical Working Group (RTWG)**

The RTWG is established to scrutinize the management of the REDD+ strategy development and simultaneously ensure the implementation of the ESMF, RPF and PF as required and recommended. Its key role is to ensure there is established synergy between the activities related to REDD+ and the other sectors for the implementation of RPF and REDD+ projects among the others. The RTWG as a group represents experts from research, academia, government, NGOs and other development organizations in charge of offering technical advice and guidance for the implementation of REDD+.

- **National REDD+ Secretariat**

Directly responsible to the Forest State Minister, the Federal REDD+ Secretariat is established to coordinate the overall issues pertinent to REDD+ and REDD+ activities including ESMF implementation. The Secretariat is composed of high caliber technical staffs trained and specialized on REDD+, environmental and social safeguards and MRV. Its administrative staffs are giving backbone to it to effectively and efficiently discharge the objectives which established for. The Secretariat is supported by the RTWG and provide overall technical guidance to the REDD+ Readiness process, preparation and implementation of the REDD+ projects. The Secretariat safeguards experts are responsible for the design and implementation of all internationally required safeguard instruments including the RPF and also ensure the integration of safeguard issues in REDD+ strategy. The National REDD+ Secretariat is required to create a

strong working synergy and relationships on natural resources, government institutes at federal and regional levels and donors for the effective and fruitful implementation of RPF. Overall, this task can be achieved by the robust and consistent decision making of the REDD+ Secretariat.

○ **National REDD+ Task Force: SESA Consultation and Participation Task Force**

Mapping and analyzing of stakeholders are required to identify who will contribute what and who is entitled to what and who will be the beneficiaries and the loser of the REDD+ project. This requires consultation and participation of stakeholders at all levels (from national to Kebele/local levels). The SESA task force is therefore responsible for carrying out consultations and participation and identifying interested groups to be involved in the REDD+ process and its implementation. The task force is responsible for ensuring the proper implementation of the safeguard instruments including the RPF. In addition, the Task Force will also monitor the implementation of various ongoing REDD+ readiness activities and REDD+ pilot projects, aiming at establishing good governance and ensure full and effective inclusion of social and environmental safeguards in the design and implementation of REDD+ strategy.

## **9.2. Regional Level**

Currently, regional REDD+ coordination units (RRCU) are formed and different types of committees are established and some are under the process of establishment. These include Regional REDD+ Steering Committees (RRSC) and Regional REDD+ Technical Working Groups (RRTWG). The overall intention of having similar institutional arrangement in the regional governments as in the federal government is to ensure an effective REDD+ implementation system that is consistent with the national level organization in addition to ensuring better representation within each of the regions. MEFCC has proposed that regional governments establish appropriate REDD+ management structures for Woreda and Kebele levels in their respective regions as deemed necessary. The regional coordination unit will be directly responsible for ensuring Woreda staffs are trained in the use of this RPF, preparation of the RAPs and ARAPs.

● **Regional REDD+ Coordination Units (RRCUs)**

The Oromia Regional state REDD+ Coordination Unit was established in 2014 and is actively working for the REDD+ pilot project soliciting and implementation in the region. In other regions, such as Amhara, Tigray and SPNN, the Coordination Units are established in 2015 and are already functional. Their primary objective is facilitating regional REDD+ Readiness and implementation of REDD+ pilot projects and the safeguard instruments including this RPF.

The RRCUs are expected to have strong working relations with the REDD+ Secretariat and also guide and support the Woreda level implementation of the RPF. The Woreda level implementer (Woreda agriculture office) regularly communicates with the RRCU and also ensures the

implementation of the REDD+ actions on the ground through technical support to the Kebele level implementation.

- **Regional REDD+ Steering Committees (RRSC)**

In addition to those already formed (e.g., Oromia), the regional REDD+ Steering Committees (RRSCs) will be established in the other regions to ensure institutional coordination and provide overall policy guidance to the project for the implementation of RPF. In addition, the RRSC will be responsible for:

- Providing overall supervision of project implementation
- Approving the overall annual work program and
- Reviewing the annual implementation performance report prepared by the Regional REDD+ Coordination Unit (RRCU) in relation to key performance indicators.

The RRSCs will conduct regular meetings (with the frequency to be determined) to discuss the activities mentioned above and resolve RPF implementation issues at the Woreda level as the need arise.

- **Regional REDD Technical Working Groups (RRTWG)**

The RRTWG follows the National REDD+ Technical Group way of establishment and overtaking of assignment related to REDD+ projects and implementation of RPF at the regional government. The RRTWG will be formed from regional sectoral offices, research institutes, academia, NGOs and other actors. Its objective is to provide technical support and guidance for the implementation of REDD+ projects and RPF. RRTWG will offer training to Woreda experts, who in turn will be responsible to conduct extensive consultations to engage the local community at grass root level in REDD+ process. Oromia region has already established its RRTWG and this need to be cascaded into other regions.

- **Regional REDD+ Focal Persons**

All the other regions, including Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Afar and Somali are represented by focal persons instead of the Coordination Units as the REDD+ processes and activities are not as well advanced as in the other regions represented by the REDD+ Coordination Unit. The regional REDD+ focal persons act as coordinators of the REDD+ readiness processes.

### **9.3. Zonal and Woreda Level**

The Zonal and Woreda level government offices are expected to facilitate the implementation of the REDD+ projects and RPF at grass-roots/local levels. These offices are responsible to address the challenges and provide solutions to activities that hamper the implementations of REDD+ projects and RPF in their respective areas of administration. The Agriculture development office, the Pastoral Community Agency, Cooperative Promotion office, the Workers and Social Affairs office, Education office, Health office, Women and Children Affairs office and other

government offices will take part and contribute to the implementation of RPF. The RAP or ARAP preparation process should follow a participatory process and must recognize that resettlements need to be aligned with the local level (Woreda and Kebele) planning process to create synergy and integrate with the local development agenda. The implementation step requires strong community and institutional collaboration at the local level.

#### **9.4. Kebele Level**

The ground implementation of REDD+ project and RPF will take place at the Kebele level. Development Agents (DAs) in the Kebele will support the implementation of the activities of RPF. Existing CBOs/PFM will be actively engaged in the implementation of the REDD+ projects and RPF at the Kebele level. The protection of forests and other natural resources will be more reliable by the participation of local level government administration and CBOs/PFM. The implementer at grass root level requires strong support in capacity building for successful implementation of the instruments.

#### **9.5. Community Level**

Traditional community institutions (e.g. Gadaa System in Oromia Region, Gepitato System in Shaka People and edir in other regions) and community based organizations (WAJIB, BaBuB and other associations on NTFP) and other similar intuitions that play major role and also responsible for the protection and the sustainable use of the resources for years into the future. These institutions that are carrying the responsibility for the protection and sustainable use should also be entitled for the benefit sharing the REDD+ implementation. The active and full participation of the community and their institutions is crucial to ensure the success of the REDD+ projects and the RPF implementations.



## **10. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation is a mechanism to collect data and information for the REDD+ program/project on the status and outcomes of the implementation of the RAPs and ARAPs as per this RPF. The monitoring activity will focus on checking the progress of overall operations and settlement of compensations and others as stated in the relevant RAP/ARAP. The evaluation will focus on checking if compliances have been met and policies have been properly implemented. Lessons will be documented and shared to relevant stakeholders. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation will be to verify that:

- All affected persons are involved in all the preparatory processes of the Resettlement action plan and that all affected properties and assets are captured in the entitlement matrix and inventories and given appropriate budgets,
- Compensation is done on schedule and in accordance with the RPF,
- All funds are spent on the line items for which they are budgeted for and affected persons are satisfied with the resettlement process,
- All grievances and complaints are channeled correctly and resolved appropriately.

### **10.1. Internal Monitoring**

The Woreda Office of agriculture, with the technical support team of RAP/ARAP and Woreda REDD+ project staffs have the responsibility:

- To implement RAP, carry out monitoring and report to the Regional REDD+ office on timely bases
- To provide updated information regarding the project including all resettlement and compensation issues related to RAP or ARAP activities.
- To identify any grievances, particularly those which have not yet been resettled 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 resettlement and compensation which are yet not decided, including both permanent and temporary losses

#### **10.1.1. Scope and Content**

The resettlement is a result of the displacement due to the REDD+ activities, and the main actor of the resettlement operations will be the REDD+ program in collaboration with Woreda and Kebele administrations. However, if the project causes a large scale displacement and resettlement, REDD+ would carry out the monitoring process by a consultant or an independent body that has the know-how in the preparation of a standard large scale RAP. 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 and Forest.

### **10.1.2. Monitoring Indicators**

The RAP team will take the responsibility in developing the monitoring and evaluation indicators. These will include indicators that focus on the process of RAP implementation and, which look at the impacts of asset loss and compensation on PAP. 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, the RAP identifies particular indicators to be monitored and define how to measure them on at consistent level and recognize key monitoring markers, for instance at mid-point of the RAP implementation process.

### **10.1.3. 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 resettlement and 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.

## **10.2. Evaluation**

### **10.2.1. Internal Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation experts from the REDD+ secretariat will conduct the internal evaluations in collaboration the local administrative bodies (Woredaand 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

### **10.2.2. External Evaluation**

The final external evaluation will assess whether compensation and other important measures to re-establish the living standards of PAPs 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, resettlement and rehabilitation have been implemented in accordance with this RPF and the agreed subproject RAPs.
- Analyze if complaints and grievance procedures to ensure concerns raised by PAPs are addressed.

## **11. Consultation and Disclosure**

### **11.1. Consultations**

#### ***Basis of Consultation and Stakeholders Engagement***

For adequate and inclusive consultation in the REDD+ process and achieve free prior informed consultation leading to broad community support a National REDD+ Consultation and Participation Plan document was prepared to be used continuously throughout the life of a potential REDD+ project. The National REDD+ Consultation and Participation Plan will be disclosed under the National REDD+ Secretariat blog page and forthcoming website.

#### ***Stakeholders' identification***

The consultation process should consider the nature, scale and extent of activities of projects and identify key stakeholders public consultation. Thorough identification of stakeholders at all levels should be made along with the identification of key issue for consultation. The purpose of the consultation should be understood in a sense that it would solicit information that would provide background information for a smooth implementation of the REDD+ projects. Pre-informed consultation process is believed to reduce the potential conflict, minimize the risk of project delay and also enable the project to include resettlement as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the local communities that would otherwise be affected. Key stakeholders such as community elders, representatives of various cooperatives if available, religious and cultural leaders, educated members of the community or school teachers that better understand the objectives of the RAPs, representatives of farmers associations, women representatives, representatives of underserved members of the community, representatives organizations or institutions that have stake with PAPs, and other relevant stakeholders that are for sought by the implementing body to have importance should be thoroughly identified and consulted during the planning and preparation of RAPs of REDD+ projects.

#### ***Consultation phases:***

Depending on the nature of the issue set forward, separate but complementary consultations will be carried out at preparation, planning, inception, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of REDD+ projects. The preparation phase may include gathering of basic background information on the socio-economic and environmental aspects of a particular community and their natural environment to set the basis for understanding the sociocultural context for the design of consultation and participation tools. Active participation of community representatives should be encouraged during the planning phase of the RAPs including awareness raising about the proposed project objectives, planned activities, potential risks including economic and physical displacement. Community consulted RAPs are more likely to be effectively implemented than those action plans that are designed by external expertise that are even composed of high level professionals. Consultation and inclusion of communities at the planning

level would help PAPs internalize and endorse the importance of the project and make their important inputs that will help avoid potential conflict sources.

The consultation of PAPs during the implementation phase of the REDD+ projects should focus on prioritization of the compensation, relocation and mobilization of resources owned by project affected communities prior to their relocation. The implementing body should make sure that it gets the necessary consent of the whole community or their representative in every stage of project implementation phases and should document broad community support. At this implementation stage of RAPs interactive and active engagement of the PAPs should be encouraged in all activities that range from demarcation of the resettlement area up to expropriation or compensation of losses in monetary or in kind bases. If there are cases the community can participate in the implementation of the REDD+ projects be it afforestation, reforestation, or rehabilitation in its kind and on payment basis, the project coordination unit should do the recruitment of employees from PAPs in consultation with larger community.

## **11.2. Disclosure Requirements**

During inception, disclosure and implementation phases, depending on the scale and extent of the REDD+ project and the size of the community to be resettled, the process should be made to include the whole PAPs or a complete representation of PAPs, particularly including during the disclosure. A careful handling of sensitive matters should be made to reduce potentially likely cases of public discontent and instigate mass protests during the process disclosure. It would be much better if disclosure of sensitive matters be made by community elders, religious leaders and educated members of the community rather than representatives of the implementing body to avoid resistance and make smooth inception of RAPs. The final RAP document will be reviewed and cleared for disclosure in hard copies to all stakeholders and soft-copies depending on their access to the resource. For the national and international communities, MEFCO will disclose it on its website and at the World Bank Infoshop if the specific projects are financed by the World Bank.

## **12. Budget and Funding**

The particular locations and sub-projects are not yet decided, specific REDD+ Project/Programs are not known. Therefore, this RPF document refers only an arbitrary estimation of a number of PAPs and hence the required budget to implement this RPF. This is because the costs of resettlement and compensation are dependent on technical designs and the findings of a scoping assessment. It is not possible to generate a thorough budget for RAP implementation at this stage.

### **12.1. Estimated Budget for Training in WB Resettlement Instrument**

This RPF is one of the safeguard instruments for the implementation of the REDD+ program. For the implementation of this RPF, there is a need for sensitization, awareness-raising and capacity building trainings at different levels. Although these are included in the ESMF, the budget should include such components specifically for the RPF, particularly for RAP and ARAP preparations and implementation. Thus, training and capacity building are included in the budget for RAP and ARAP preparations below.

### **12.2. Budget for Preparation and Implementation of RAPs/ARAPs**

Since the number of PAPs, sub-projects and specific localities are not known at this stage, it would not be possible to decide the scale of relocation and the logistics required to prepare a RAP or ARAP. The technical designs and details are necessary for such budget planning. Socio-economic data and information such as individual and household incomes, asset holdings, access rights and claim of individuals and communities, etc. are necessary for detailed budget preparation for each RAP or ARAP. A template for such budget preparation is indicated in Tables 4 and 5 below with possibly relevant list of items to be included in the budget planning. This is not exhaustive and can be improved during the actual planning.

Table 3: Template for budget preparation for RAP and ARAP

<b>Asset acquisition</b>	<b>Quantity/ number</b>	<b>Total estimated cost</b>	<b>Responsible body</b>
<b>1. Land</b>			
Structure			
Crops and economic tress			
Community infrastructure			
<b>2. Land Acquisition and Preparation</b>			
Land			
Structures			
Crops areas and others			
Trees and fruits			
<b>3. Relocations</b>			
Transfer of possessions			
Installation costs			
<b>4. Economic Rehabilitation</b>			
Training			
Capital Investments			
Technical Assistance			
<b>5. Monitoring</b>			
<b>6. Evaluation</b>			
Contingency (10 %)			

Table 4: Assumptions and cost estimates to be made during compensation and resettlement payment preparations for RAP and ARAP.

<b>No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
1	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes,based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar project
2	Compensation for loss of Crops	/hectare of farm lost	Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food crops and Ethiopian market prices
3	Compensation for loss of access to pastoralists	If applicable	Those affected would be provided with shared access, or alternate routes ( decision agreed through consultation and participation of all)
4	Compensation for loss of access to fishing resources.	If applicable	Data provided from the revised socio-economic study will determine market values ofcatch, fish products etc.
5	Compensation for Buildings and	If applicable	This compensation may be in kind or cash.

	Structures		Costs for basic housing needs should include ventilated pit latrines, outside kitchen, and storage.
6	Compensation for Trees	/Tree year	Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of trees (and tree products) and Ethiopian market prices
7	Cost of Relocation Assistance/Expenses	/HH	This cost reflects the moving and transportation allowance
8	Cost of Restoration of Individual Income		Assumed to be higher than the GDP/capita in Ethiopia
9	Cost of Restoration of Household Income	/HH	These costs reflect the livelihood restoration program of the RAP
10	Cost of Training Farmers, pastoralists and other PAPs	/PAPs	This is a mitigation measure involving capacity building and involves PAPs and affected communities

### **12.3. Arrangements for Funding**

The World Bank will not finance costs related with land acquisition or rents if any required for the REDD+ projects. Compensation and land acquisition for resettlement sites should be funded by the government of Ethiopia, particularly ME FCC or the Regional governments.



## **Annexes**

### **I. Definition of Terms**

The following terms are commonly used in RPF and require proper definition and understanding for the RPF implementation.

- 1 **Affected people:** means people who are directly affected socially and/or economically by REDD+ program/projects as a result of:
  - i. involuntary resettlement which end up in:
    - relocation or loss of shelter
    - loss of assets or access to assets
    - loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons move to another location; or
  - ii. Involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas leading to adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.
- 2 **Census:** means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of REDD+ program/project affected persons (PAPs), their assets, and potential impacts in accordance with the procedures of the RPF and the demand of relevant government authorities. Based on agreement and clear communication to the PAPs the census date could be considered as a cutoff date.
- 3 **Compensation:** means payment to be, made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on his expropriated land holding. The amount of compensation for property situated on expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property. Compensation payments will be made to displaced persons before physical works commence and the displaced persons property is affected; i.e., during the early stages of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).
- 4 **Cut-off date:** the entitlement cut-off date to compensation refers to the date when the assessment of persons and their property in the REDD+ program/ project area is carried out, i.e. the time when the REDD+ program/ project area has been identified and when the site-specific socio-economic study is taking place (the census). After the cut-off-date, no new cases of affected people will be considered. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the areas thereby posing a major risk to the REDD+ program/ project.
- 5 **Displaced persons:** are all those people who lose land or the right to use land or who lose “access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on their livelihoods”. The term “displaced persons” is synonymous with “project-affected persons” and is not limited to those subjected to physical displacement.
- 6 **Economic Rehabilitation:** this implies the measures undertaken for income refurbishment or economic recapture so that the affected population can recover or at least restore its former living standards.

- 7 **Eligibility:** the conditions to be qualified to receive assistances under a resettlement program.
- 8 **Expropriation:** this is the process by which a person, household, or a community renounces the rights to land or access to the forest resources that it occupies or uses in return for compensation, as requirement
- 9 **Grievance Procedures:** the processes of a convention, law, local regulations, or administrative verdict to allow property owners or displaced persons to compensate losses related to acquisition or the other aspects of resettlement.
- 10 **Initial Baseline Survey:** this entails a population census, asset register, and socioeconomic survey and combined in the baseline survey of the affected population.
- 11 **Income restoration:** the re-establishment of income sources and livelihoods of the people who are affected
- 12 **Involuntary Resettlement:** this means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts which lead to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources.
- 13 **Land** refers to forest and /or non-forest, agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the REDD+ program /project.
- 14 **Landholder** means an individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon.
- 15 **Land acquisition** means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the REDD+ project.
- 16 **Project affected persons (PAPs) means** persons who, for reasons of involuntary or voluntary contribution of their land and/or other assets to the REDD+ program/project, suffer direct economic and/or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the REDD+ program/ project caused persons to physically relocate. These people may have their:
  - Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not they move to another location;
  - Right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently adversely affected;
  - Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or
  - Occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
- 17 **Project affected communities (PACs) means** communities who, for reasons of involuntary or voluntary contribution of community land and/or other assets to the REDD+ program/project, suffer direct economic and/or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the REDD+ program/ project caused communities to physically relocate.

- 18 **Population Census:** A total and precise count of the population which will be affected by displacement, land acquisition and its impacts. The population census offers the basic information necessary to determine eligible persons for compensation. So that it should be conducted in proper ways.
- 19 **Project Cycle:** it is the cycle of the development of project from initial stage of identification and assessment of feasibility, up to implementation stage. From the perspective of the project implementing agency, and it is important to signify the project cycle which entails phases such as Pre-feasibility Assessment, Feasibility Studies, Project Design and Assessment, Project Implementation.
- 20 **Permanent improvement to land:** Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labor expended on the land. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before.
- 21 **REDD+ program/project:** means any forestry related program /projects which is funded by a REDD+ Performance Grant in whole or in part, regardless of financing source.
- 22 **Rehabilitation:** the process of the re-establishment of incomes, living conditions and the social systems
- 23 **Relocation :** the process of moving the affected persons, rebuilding housing, and other assets, such as productive land, and public infrastructure in a new settlements
- 24 **Replacement cost:** means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover lost assets and related transaction costs as described in the definition for compensation in GOE Federal Proclamations
- 25 **Replacement rates:** cost estimated by the given rate to replace the lost assets and incomes, comprising the cost of transactions
- 26 **Resettlement:** covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning—physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons (DPs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.
- 27 **Resettlement Assistancemeans** the measures taken to ensure that REDD+ program/ project affected persons, who may require to be physically relocated, are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation
- 28 **Resettlement Entitlements:** based on the eligibility criteria, are the sum total of compensation and other forms of support delivered to displaced persons due to the project implementation.
- 29 **Resettlement Effects:** the physical and non-physical loss in assets, such as homes, communities, productive land, forest resources, income-earning assets and subsistence,

resources, cultural sites, social structures, network ties, cultural identity, and traditional institution mutual support.

- 30 **Resettlement (Action) Plan:** this is a plan document which defines what will be done to cover the direct social and economic impacts related to the involuntary acquiring of forest land.
- 31 **Resettlement Strategy (the Rehabilitation Strategy):** this is the method used to support people in their exertions to recover or to restore their incomes, livelihoods, and the standard living conditions in actual terms after resettlement. The resettlement strategy particularly comprises of payment of compensation at replacement cost, transition support arrangements, and relocation to new sites when applicable, provision of suitable income-generating resources and the support to help change income-generating assets into the income streams.
- 32 **Socioeconomic Survey (SES):** A comprehensive and correct survey of the project-affected population. The emphasis is on the activities of income earnings and other socioeconomic indicators which are significant for implementation.
- 33 **Stakeholders:** all the parties could it be those who are affected by or interested in a project or an issue, which means the parties who got a stake in a specific issue or initiative. The main stakeholders are those who directly affected by the resettlement situations, the population which loses property or an income due to the project and host communities. It includes the others who are concerned with the project such as the project authority and the beneficiaries of the project. For example, urban consumers for forest resources), and the NGOs which are interested the project categorized the secondary stakeholders.
- 34 **User:** the individual person who not necessarily registered as the owner of land the in the country and who have no formal rights to the forest but the right to use the resources
- 35 **Vulnerable groups:** community or groups of people in the society who are at more risk of exposure to disasters, poverty and poor living conditions as a result of physical, social, economic and environmental causes, structural inequality based on gender, ethnicity, physical or mental disability, economic advantage and social status. According to the social protection policy of Ethiopia (FDRE, 2012), vulnerable groups in Ethiopia include children and mothers that are faced with despicable situation, pregnant and lactating women, elderlies, mentally and physically disabled persons, persons deprived of social services, victims of social problems (drug addicts, beggars, prostitutes, street children).

## II. Screening Checklist

This report is to be kept short and concise.

### 1. Basic project Information

project name:	
Site area in ha	
Location (include map/sketch):	<i>(E.g. Region, Woreda, etc.)</i>
Type of activity :	<i>(e.g. Afforestation reforestation, rehabilitation of existing forest, protected area, Legally designated park)</i>
Proposed Date of Works Commencement	

### 2. Impact identification and classification:

When considering the location of a REDD+ project, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable – it indicates a real risk of causing adverse impacts involving resettlement and compensation. The following table should be used as a reference.

	Significant	Medium	No Impact
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the activity takes more than 20% of households land</li> <li>If it displaces greater than 200 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the activity takes less than 20% of households land</li> <li>If it displaces less than 200 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No land take</li> <li>No economic or physical displacement</li> <li>No land acquisition</li> <li>No non-Land Economic Displacement</li> </ul>

### 3. Checklist of impacts

REDD+ project (Conservation of existing forest, plantation, Rehabilitation of degraded land through afforestation and reforestation area closure etc.)	Potential for Adverse Impacts				
	None	Low	Medium	High	Unknown
Economic or physical resettlement required					
New settlement pressures created					
Other (specify):					

#### 4. Detailed questions

<b>Public participation/information requirements:</b>	
Does the proposal require, under national or local laws, the public to be informed, consulted or involved?	
Has consultation been completed?	
<b>Land and resettlement:</b>	
Will people's livelihoods be affected in any way, therefore requiring some form of compensation?	
Will people need to be displaced, and therefore require compensation and resettlement assistance?	
Are the relevant authorities aware of the need for a Resettlement Process, involving a census, valuation, consultation, compensation, evaluation and monitoring?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	
<b>Actions:</b>	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before REDD+ project appraisal. <i>Approval/rejection</i>	

#### 5. Recommendations:

	Requires an RAP is to be submitted	
	Requires an ARAP is to be submitted	
	Requires an Census & Land Inventory to be submitted	
	Does not require further social or environmental studies	

**\*Place tick in applicable box**

Reviewer:	
Name:	
Signature:	
Date:	

### III. Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form

#### 1. Socio-economic and Household Datasheet of PAPs

Name of Interviewer		Signature
Name of Supervisor		(after verification of interview)

Region, Woreda, Kebele, House No.	
-----------------------------------	--

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Head of Extended Family :	
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)	

#### 2. Household Interview

Name and Surname	Relationship to the Family	Sex		Place of Birth	Age	Marital Status	Residence Tenure	Ethnic Group	Educational Level	Income Earner		Economic Activities	
		M	F							Yes	No	Primary	Secondary
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													

Relation to the Family : 1 HoH; 2 Spouse of HoH ; 3 Child of HoH; 4 Spouse of child of HoH ; 5 Grandchild of HoH; 6 Parent of HoH; 7: Other (specify) ; 0 No Answer. Marital Status: 1Married; 2 Widowed; 3 Divorced; 4 Unmarried; 0 No Answer. Residential Status: 1 PRP (Permanent Resident) ; 2 RA (Resident absent) ; 3 Member of non-resident HH; 4 Visitor; 9 Other (specify) ; 0 No Answer. Occupations:Principle Occupation: 1. Farmer ; 2 Shepherd; 3 Household ; 4 Merchant; 5 Religious leader, teacher ; 6 Artisan ; 7 Transport ; 8 Unemployed;9 Other (specify) ;0 No Answer Secondary Occupations: idem. Educational Level : 1 Illiterate ; 2 Three years or less; 3 Primary School ; 4 Secondary School ; 5 Technical School ; 6 Religious School ( literate in Arabic) ; 0 No Answer Religion : 1 Muslim ; 2 Christian (specify denomination);3 Animist. 9 Other (specify); 0 No Answer.

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

**3. Land asset inventory for REDD+ /program /project PAPSs**

Region \_\_\_\_\_ Woreda \_\_\_\_\_ Kebele: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Survey no.	Name of Head of Household	No. of Persons in HH	Total land holding of HH (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land to be acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Use Type *	Loss of % total	Loss of assets		Loss of crops			Loss of other assets		Other losses	
							Structures	Permanent residential land lost	lost type and	Agricultural land	Other (specify)	graveyard s, wells, etc. (type	Residence (rented)	Business lost	Income loss

Land types are as follows (please fill in the types of land for Ethiopia

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



**4. Entitlements of ULG investment project PAPs**

Woreda: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele: \_\_\_\_\_

Survey no.	Name of Head of HH	Compensation for Land			Compensation for structures			Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (e.g., graveyards, wells, businesses, etc.)			Total (Birr)
		Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price (Birr) /m <sup>2</sup>	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity Unit	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	

## **IV. Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation**

**Proclamation No. 455/2005**  
**APROCLAMATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE**  
**EXPROPRIATION OF LAND HOLDINGS FOR PUBLIC**  
**PURPOSES AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION**

**WHEREAS**, the government needs to use land for development works it carries out for public services;

**WHEREAS**, urban centers of the country have, from time to time, been growing and the number of urban dwellers has been increasing and thereby land redevelopment for the construction of dwelling houses, infrastructure, investment and other services has become necessary in accordance with their respective plans as well as preparation and provision of land for development works in rural areas has become necessary;

**WHEREAS**, it has become necessary to define the basic principles that have to be taken into consideration in determining compensation to a person whose landholding has been expropriated;

**WHEREAS**, it has become necessary to define organs that shall have the power to determine and the responsibility to pay the compensation;

**WHEREAS**, Article 51(5) of the Constitution empowers the Federal Government to enact laws regarding the utilization of land and it is deemed necessary to regulate in detail, based on the requirement of advance payment of compensation for private property expropriated for public purpose as provided for under Article 40(8) of the Constitution.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in accordance with Article 55 (1) of the Constitution, it is hereby proclaimed as follows;

**PART ONE**  
**GENERAL**

### **1. Short Title**

This Proclamation may be cited as the “Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005.”

### **2. Definitions**

In this Proclamation, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. “compensation” means payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on his expropriated landholding;

2. “region” means any region referred to in Article 47 of the Constitution and includes the Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations;
3. “landholder” means an individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon;
4. “urban administration” means an organ to which urban administrative powers and duties have been given by law or delegated by the concerned government body to exercise such powers and duties;
5. “public purpose” means the use of land defined as such by the decision of the appropriate body in conformity with urban structure plan or development plan in order to ensure the interest of the peoples to acquire direct or indirect benefits from the use of the land and to consolidate sustainable socio-economic development;
6. “utility line” means water, sewerage, electric or telephone line existing on or under a land to be expropriated for public purpose;
7. “implementing agency” means a government agency or public enterprise undertaking or causing to be undertaken development works with its own force or through contractors.

## **PART TWO**

### **EXPROPRIATION OF LANDHOLDINGS**

#### **3. Power to Expropriate Landholdings**

1. A woreda or an urban administration shall, upon payment in advance of compensation in accordance with this Proclamation, have the power to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development project to be carried out by public entities, private investors, cooperative societies or other organs, or where such expropriation has been decided by the appropriate higher regional or federal government organ for the same purpose.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-Article (1) of this Article, no land lease holding may be expropriated unless the lessee has failed to honor the obligations he assumed under the Lease Proclamation and Regulations or the land is required for development works to be undertaken by government.

#### **4. Notification of Expropriation Order**

1. Where a woreda or an urban administration decides to expropriate a landholding in accordance with Article 3 of this Proclamation, it shall notify the landholder, in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid.
2. The period of notification to be given in accordance with Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall be determined by directives; provided however, that it may not, in any way, be less than ninety days.

3. Any landholder who has been served with an expropriation order in accordance with Sub-Article (1) of this Article, shall hand over the land to the woreda or urban administration within 90 days from the date of payment of compensation or, if he refuses to receive the payment, from the date of deposit of the compensation in a blocked bank account in the name of the woreda or urban administration as may be appropriate.
4. Notwithstanding Sub-Article (3) of this Article, where there is no crop, perennial crop or other property on the expropriated, land the holder shall hand over the land to the woreda or urban administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the expropriation order.
5. Where a landholder who has been served with an expropriation order refuses to handover the land within the period specified in Sub-Article (3) of (4) of this Article, the woreda or urban administration may use police force to take over the land.

#### **5. Responsibilities of the Implementing Agency**

The implementing agency shall have responsibilities to:

1. prepare detail data pertaining to the land needed for its works and send same, at least one year before the commencement of the works, to the organs empowered to expropriate land in accordance with this Proclamation and obtain permission from them; and
2. pay compensation in accordance with this Proclamation to landholders whose holdings have been expropriated.

#### **6. Procedures for removal of Utility Lines**

1. Where land over or under which utility lines, owned by a federal or regional government office or public enterprise, pass is to be expropriated, the body requiring the land shall submit, in writing, its request to the owner by indicating the exact location of the lines to be removed.
2. The body which has received a request under Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall, within 30 days from receipt of such request, determine a fair compensation required to replace the lines to be removed and send details of its valuation to the requesting body.
3. The body which requested the removal of utility lines shall pay compensation to the owner within 30 days from the date of receipt of the valuation under Sub-Article (2) of this Article. The owner shall also remove the utility lines and vacate the land within 60 days from the date of receipt of compensation.

### **PART THREE DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION**

#### **7. Basis and Amount of Compensation**

1. A landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made to such land.
2. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property.
3. Where the compensation referred to under Sub- Article (2) of this Article is payable to an urban dweller, it may not, in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house in accordance with the standard set by the concerned region.
4. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labour expended on the land.
5. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before.
6. Valuation formula for determining compensation for various properties and detail prescriptions applicable there to shall be provided for by regulations.

#### **8. Displacement Compensation**

1. A rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated shall, in addition to the compensation payable under Article 7 of this Proclamation, be paid displacement compensation which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
2. A rural landholder or holders of common land whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall, in addition to the compensation payable under Article 7 of this Proclamation, be paid until repossession of the land, compensation for lost income based on the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land; provided, however, that such payment shall not exceed the amount of compensation payable under Sub-Article (1) of this Article.
3. Where the woreda administration confirms that a substitute land which can be easily ploughed and generate comparable income is available for the land holder, the compensation to be paid under Sub-Articles (1) and (2) of this Article shall only be equivalent to the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
4. An urban landholder whose landholding has been expropriated under this Proclamation shall:
  - a) be provided with a plot of urban land, the size of which shall be determined by the urban administration, to be used for the construction of a dwelling house; and
  - b) be paid a displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the demolished dwelling house or be allowed to reside, force of charge, for one year in a comparable dwelling house owned by the urban administration.
5. Where the house demolished is a business house, the provisions of Sub-Article (4) of this Article shall, mutatis mutandis apply.

6. When an urban land lease holding is expropriated prior to its expiry date, the lease holder shall, in addition to the compensation referred to under Article 7 of this proclamation and this Article, be provided with a similar plot of land to use it for the remaining lease period. The leaseholder shall also be allowed to use the new plot of land for a longer period if its rent is less than the former land or the holding did not want take the Land he can take the remain rant payment.
7. The detail prescriptions applicable to compensation payable under the Article shall be provided for by regulations.

## **9. Valuation of Property**

1. The valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level.
2. Until such time that the Ministry of Federal Affairs, in consultation with the appropriate federal and regional government organs, ascertains the creation of the required capacity to make valuation of property as specified under Sub-Article (1) of this Article, such valuation shall be carried out by committees to be established in accordance with Article (10) of this Proclamation and owners of utility lines in accordance with Article (6) of this Proclamation.

## **10. Property Valuation Committees**

1. Where the land to be expropriated is located in a rural area, the property situated thereon shall be valued by a committee of not more than five experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the woreda administration.
2. Where the land to be expropriated is located in an urban center, the property situated thereon shall be valued by a committee of experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the urban administration.
3. Where the property situated on a land to be expropriated requires specialized knowledge and experience, it shall be valued by a separate committee of experts to be designated by the woreda or the urban administration.
4. The working procedures for the committees established in accordance with this Article shall be determined by directives.

## **11. Complaints and Appeals in Relation to Compensation**

1. In rural areas and in an urban center where an administrative organ to hear grievances related to urban landholding is not yet established, a complaint relating to the amount of compensation shall be submitted to the regular court having jurisdiction.
2. Where the holder of an expropriated urban landholding is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation, he may lodge his complaint to the administrative organ established by the urban administration to hear grievances related to urban landholdings.

3. The organ referred to in Sub-Article(2) of this Article shall examine the compliant and give its decision within such short period as specified by directives issued by the region and communicate its decision to the parties in writing.
4. A party dissatisfied with a decision rendered in accordance with Sub-Article (1) and (3) of this Article may appeal, as may be appropriate, to the regular appellate court or municipal appellate court within 30 days from the date of the decision. The decision of the court shall be final.
5. The period specified in Sub-Article (4) of this Article for submitting an appeal shall not include the time taken to provide the appellant with a copy of the decision.
6. An appeal submitted, pursuant to Sub-Article (4) of this Article, by any landholder served with an expropriation order may be admitted only if it is accompanied with a document that proofs the handover of the land to the urban or woreda administration.
7. The execution of an expropriation order may not be delayed due to a complaint regarding the amount of compensation.

#### **PART FOUR MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

##### **12. Powers and Duties of the Ministry of Federal Affairs**

With respect to the implementation of this Proclamation, the Ministry of Federal Affairs shall have the powers and duties to:

1. follow up and ensure that the provisions of this Proclamation are complied with in all regions;
2. give technical and capacity building support to regions so that they will be able to implement this Proclamation;
3. prepare, in collaboration with other relevant organs of the Federal Government, national valuation formula for the determination of compensation payable under this Proclamation and submit same to the Council of Ministers for approval.

##### **13. Responsibilities of Woreda and Urban Administrations**

With respect to the implementation of this Proclamation woreda and urban administrations shall have the responsibilities and duties to:

1. pay or cause the payment of compensation to holders of expropriated land in accordance with this Proclamation, and provide them with rehabilitation support to the extent possible.
2. maintain data of properties removed from expropriated landholdings Particulars and conditions of maintaining such data shall be prescribed by directives.

##### **14. Power to Issue Regulations and Directives**

***Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia***

1. The Council of Ministers may issue regulations necessary for the proper implementation of this Proclamation.
2. Regions may issue directives necessary for the proper implementation of this Proclamation and regulations issued hereunder.

**15. Repelled and Inapplicable Laws**

3. The Appropriation of Land for Government Works and Payment of Compensation for Property Proclamation No. 401/2004 is hereby repealed.
4. No law, regulation, directive or practice shall, in so far as it is inconsistent with this Proclamation, be applicable with respect to matters provided for by this Proclamation.

**16. Effective Date**

The Proclamation shall enter into force on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2005.  
Done at Addis Ababa, the 13th day of July, 2005.

**GIRMA WOLDEGIORGIS**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**



## **V. Compensation & Expropriation Regulations**

### **Regulations No. 135/2007 on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes**

#### **Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007**

#### **COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGULATIONS ON THE PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY SITUATED ON LANDHOLDINGS EXPROPRIATED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES**

These Regulations are issued by the Council of Ministers pursuant to Article 5 of the Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 471/2005 and Article 14(1) of the Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 with a purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihood.

#### **PART ONE GENERAL**

##### **1. Short Title**

These Regulations may be cited as the “Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007”

##### **2. Definitions**

In these Regulations unless the context requires otherwise:

“Proclamation” means the Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005;

1. “Committee” means a property valuation committee established pursuant to the Proclamation;
2. “Crops” means any plant sown or planted and harvested in one season;
3. “Ripe crops” means plant sown or planted on a land holding to be expropriated for public purpose and that could be harvested within the notice period given under Article 4 of the Proclamation;
4. “Perennial crops” means species of crops harvested regularly for years;
5. “Building” means any structure constructed or under construction in an urban center or a rural area for residential, manufacturing, commercial, social or any other service;
6. “Formula” means the methodology used for valuating compensation in accordance with these Regulations for Properties Situated on Landholdings Expropriated in Accordance with the Proclamation;
7. The terms “region”, “compensation”, “public purpose”, “utility lines” and “implementing agency” shall have the meanings given to them under the Proclamation;
8. “Person” means any natural or juridical person.

**PART TWO**  
**ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION**

**3. Compensation for Buildings**

1. The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined on the basis of the current cost per square meter or unit for constructing a comparable building
2. the compensation for a building shall include:
  - a) The current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building; and
  - b) The estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building.
3. The owner of a building shall have the right to claim compensation for the entire building by surrounding the total land in his possession where part of the building is ordered to be removed.
4. Compensation shall be paid only for the demolished part of a building where the owner prefers to use the unwanted part of the land; provided, however, that such preference shall be acceptable only where the condition of the partly demolished building conforms to the requirements of the appropriate city plan.

**4. Compensation for Fences**

The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by calculating the current cost per square meter or the unit cost required for constructing a similar fence.

**5. Compensation for Crops**

1. The amount of compensation for crops shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of yield that would have been collected from the land at maturity by the current market price of the crops.
2. The owner of ripe crops may, in lieu of compensation, harvest and collect the crops within the period fixed pursuant to Article 4 of the Proclamation.

**6. Compensation for Perennial Crops**

1. The amount of compensation for unripe perennial crops shall be determined by calculating the estimated cost for growing the plant.
2. The amount of compensation for ripe perennial crops shall be determined on the basis of the average annual yield, the current local market price of the crops and the cost of permanent improvement on land.

**7. Compensation for Trees**

1. The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per square meter or per unit.
2. The owner of trees may, in lieu of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed pursuant to Article 4 of the Proclamation.

**8. Compensation for Protected Grass**

1. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter.
2. The owner of protected grass may, in lieu of compensation, cut and gather the grass within the period fixed pursuant to Article 4 of the Proclamation.

**9. Compensation for Permanent Improvement on Rural Land**

The amount of compensation for permanent improvement made on a rural land shall be determined by computing the machinery, material and labor costs incurred for clearing, levelling and terracing the land, including the costs of water reservoir and other agricultural infrastructure works.

**10. Compensation for Relocated Property**

The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labor, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property.

**11. Compensation Payable to a Mining Licensee**

Where a mining site is expropriated pursuant to the provisions of the Proclamation, the compensation due to the licensee shall be determined by the relevant mining law.

**12. Compensation for Burial-ground**

1. The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined on the basis of the estimated costs to be incurred for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation thereto.
2. The amount of costs stipulated under Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall be determined on the basis of the current local market prices of materials, transport services and labor.

**13. Formula**

The formula for calculating the amount of compensation payable in accordance with the Proclamation and these Regulations shall be as follows:

1. Compensation for building = cost of construction (current value).  
+ cost of permanent improvement on land  
+ the amount of refundable money for the remaining term of lease contract
2. Compensation for crops = the total area of the land (in square meters)  
x value of the crops per kilo gram  
x the amount of crops to be obtained per square meter  
+ cost of permanent improvement on land
3. Compensation for unripe Perennial Crops = number of plants (legs)  
x cost incurred to grow an individual plant  
+ cost of permanent improvement on land
4. Compensation for ripe Perennial crops = the annual yield of the Perennial Crops (in Kilograms)  
x the current price of the produce of the perennial crops  
+ cost of permanent improvement on land

5. Compensation for relocated Property = cost of removal  
+ cost of transferring  
+ cost of reinstallation
6. Compensation for protected grass = area covered by the grass per square meter  
x the current market price of the grass per square meter

### **PART THREE**

## **PROVISION OF REPLACEMENT LAND AND PAYMENT OF DISPLACEMENT COMPENSATION**

### **14. Provision of Replacement Urban Land**

The provision of replacement land to an urban dweller whose landholding has been expropriated for public purpose shall be governed by directives issued by Regional States in accordance with Article 14 (2) of the Proclamation.

### **15. Provision of Replacement Rural Land**

Where land used for growing crops or a protected grass or pastoral land is expropriated for public purpose, the possessor of such land shall, as much as possible, be provided with a plot of land capable of serving a similar purpose.

### **16. Displacement Compensation for Land Used for Crops and Perennial Crops**

1. Where a replacement land has been provided in accordance with Article 15 of these Regulations with respect to expropriated land used for crops or perennial crops, displacement compensation equivalent to the following amounts, shall be paid:
  - a) The price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from the land; or
  - b) The price of the annual average yield of perennial crops multiplied by the number of years required to attain the level of growth of the perennial crops.
2. The amount of displacement compensation payable with respect to land used for growing crops or perennial crops shall, where it is impossible to provide replacement land in accordance with Article 15 of these Regulations, be ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained from the land.
3. The average annual yield of crops or perennial crops shall be calculated on the basis of:
  - a) The yield obtained from the land for the last five years; or
  - b) Where the land was used for less than five years, the yield obtained for the actual years the land was used; or
  - c) Where the crops or perennial crops have not yet started giving annual yield, the yield of similar crops or perennial crops obtained from a similar area of land in the locality for the last five years.

### **17. Displacement Compensation for Protected Grass or Grazing Land**

1. Where a replacement land is provided in accordance with Article 15 of these regulations with respect to expropriated protected grass or grazing land, displacement compensation equivalent to the annual average income obtained from the land shall be paid.

2. The amount of displacement compensation payable with respect to the protected grass or grazing land shall, where it is impossible to provide replacement land in accordance with Article 15 of these Regulations, be ten times the annual average income obtained from the land.
3. The provisions of Sub-Article (3) of Article 16 of these Regulations shall, mutatis mutandis, be applicable with respect to calculating the average annual income derived from a protected grass or grazing land.

**18. Displacement Compensation for Provisional Expropriation of Rural Land**

Where a rural land is expropriated only for a limited period of time, the multiplication factor for calculating the displacement compensation shall be the number of years for which the land is cleared; provided, however, that the compensation obtained by such calculation shall not exceed the amount payable under Article 16 or 17 of these regulations

**PART FOUR  
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**19. Properties For which Compensation is not Payable**

There shall be no payment of compensation with respect to any construction or improvement of a building, any crops sown, perennial crops planted or any permanent improvement on land, where such activity is done after the possessor of the land is served with the expropriation order.

**20. Furnishing of Data**

1. The committee shall request the relevant federal, regional or other bodies to furnish any data necessary for determining the value of a property in accordance with the Proclamation and these Regulations.
2. Anybody requested under Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall hand over the data immediately to the Committee.
3. Where the data is not available with the requested bodies, the committee shall conduct its own survey on the local market price of the property.

**21. Records of Property**

A woreda or a city administration shall, for the purpose of the implementation of the Proclamation and these Regulations, record properties situated on a landholding subjected to an expropriation order.

**22. Evidence of Possession and Ownership**

Any person who claims for payment of compensation in accordance with the Proclamation and these Regulations shall produce proof of legitimate possession of the expropriated landholding and ownership of the property entitling compensation.

**23. Valuation Costs**

1. Woreda and city administrations shall cover the costs of valuation of properties in accordance with these regulations, including payment of per diem to members of the Committee in accordance with the relevant laws.
2. The costs referred to Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall be covered by the concerned implementing agency where the expropriation is made upon its request.

**24. Effective Date**

These Regulations shall enter into force on the date of their publication in the Federal NegaritGazeta.

Done at Addis Ababa this 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 2007

**MELES ZENAWI**

**PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**

## **VI. RAP Outline**

1. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement action plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

2. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.

3. *Potential impacts.* Identification of

- (a) The project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
- (b) The zone of impact of such component or activities;
- (c) The alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
- (d) The mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

4. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement plan.

5. *Socioeconomic studies.* The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including

(a) The results of a census survey covering

- i. Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
- ii. Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- iii. The magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
- iv. Information on vulnerable groups for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- v. Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

(b) Other studies describing the following

- i. land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
- ii. The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
- iii. Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and

- iv. Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

6. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

- (b) The scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
- (c) The applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal time frame for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
- (d) Relevant law governing land tenure, expropriation of movable and immovable, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- (e) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
- (f) Any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land.

7. *Institutional Framework.* The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

- (b) The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- (c) An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
- (d) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

8. *Eligibility.* Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

9. *Valuation of and compensation for losses.* The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.<sup>4</sup>

10. *Resettlement measures.* A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the law and policies of Ethiopia. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

11. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

---

<sup>4</sup> With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined in Proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation and Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes.



- (a) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- (b) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
- (c) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (d) Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

12. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services);<sup>5</sup> plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

13. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement<sup>6</sup> and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

14. *Community participation.* Involvement of resettlers and host communities, including

- (a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
- (b) A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- (c) A review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

15. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including

- (a) Consultations with host communities and local governments;

---

<sup>5</sup> Provision of health care services, particularly for pregnant women, infants, and the elderly, may be important during and after relocation to prevent increases in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress of being uprooted, and the increased risk of disease.

<sup>6</sup> Negative impacts that should be anticipated and mitigated include, for rural resettlement, deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, sanitation, and pollution; for urban resettlement, projects should address such density-related issues as transportation capacity and access to potable water, sanitation systems, and health facilities.

- (b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers;
- (c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
- (d) Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

16. *Procedures for complaints and appeals.* Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such complaints and appeals mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional settlement mechanisms.

17. *Organizational responsibilities.* The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

18. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

19. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

20. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

## **VII. ARAP outline**

Depending on the magnitude of the displacement, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) should be between 10 and 25 pages.

### **1. Brief Description of the Sub-Project**

#### **1.1. Sub-Project Land Needs**

- 1.2. Land Needs Justification and Minimization
2. Census Survey of Displaced Persons and Valuation of Assets
  - 2.1. Methodology
  - 2.2. Results
3. Affected Assets
4. Socio-Economic Features and Affected People's Livelihoods
5. Description of Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance
6. Consultation with Displaced People
7. Procedures for Grievance Redress
8. Monitoring and Evaluation
9. Institutional Responsibilities and Arrangements for Implementation
10. Timetable, Budget and Funding Arrangements

## **VIII. Grievance and Resolution Form for Resettlement and Compensation Disputes**

**Name of Complaint:** \_\_\_\_\_

ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Address:**

Wereda \_\_\_\_\_, Kebele \_\_\_\_\_,

Village \_\_\_\_\_; mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_)

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

---

---

---

Summary of Discussion with Complaint

---

---

---

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Review/Resolution**

Date of Conciliation Session: \_\_\_\_\_

Was complaint Present? : Yes ☐ No ☐

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes ☐ No ☐

Findings of field investigation:

---

---

**Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:**

---

---

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes ☐ No ☐

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

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

---

---

***Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia***

Name and Signature of GRC Members

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Signature of Independent Observer

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Signature Complaint

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **IX. Major Public Concerns Identified During Consultation**

Consultations on the possible impacts of resettlement and their mitigation measures have been held among stakeholders at federal, regional, Woredas and Kebele/community levels. The sample sites were selected in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and by using the following selection criteria: sites with deforestation and forest degradation hot spot (identified by drivers of deforestation and forest degradation study and other REDD+ pilot sites), REDD+ projects implementation potential, forest lands found adjacent to areas where project is implemented. This may make the forest for leakage, Woreda with high forest coverage, forest types (diversity), Socio-economic settings communities that in one way or the other depend on the forest for their economy, cultural value and spiritual value. The segment of the communities include pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and sedentary agricultural community with their respective diversity with regards to ethnicity, cultural practice with regard to forest institutional setup working on forest (CBOs and religious institutions). Community members 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 resource utilization to do with the carbon fund all national regions of the country having a potential for the REDD+ project implementation are used as a selection criteria for the study sites. Based on the above mentioned approach Community members selected from eight regions, twenty six woredas and fifty two Kebeles were consulted on possible impacts of resettlement activities, their major concerns and recommendations to mitigate the impacts. Information on concern of different community groups were collected, enabling the study to capture variations in socio-economic and environmental characteristics and contexts of people that would otherwise be affected by the resettlement programs. Major concerns and recommendations at all levels have been summarized in the following table.

Table 6 : summary of public concerns on the resettlement during the consultations

Consultation Level	Major concerns	Recommendations
<b>FEDERAL LEVEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of implementation of RAPs within the legal framework</li> <li>• Conflict among new settlers and between adjacent pre-existing communities</li> <li>• Availability of equivalent spaces for replacement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDD+ projects should give adequate training on resettlement legal frameworks to stakeholders at all level</li> <li>• REDD+ projects should support and build the capacities of law enforcement bodies at all level</li> <li>• The resettlement program should make and ensure the presence of adequate and equivalent space before launching the resettlement program</li> </ul>

Consultation Level	Major concerns	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Scarcity of land resource</li> <li>○ Difficulty of providing a land with the same production potential</li> <li>• Lack of adequate planning and preparation (problems arising from quick and spontaneous implementation)</li> <li>• Loss of social, cultural, traditional and religious values that could serve as national treasure and artifacts</li> <li>• Deforestation and forest degradation of a nearby forest adjacent to or far from project implementation area</li> <li>• Lack of capacity for medium and long term service support and incentivizing mechanism</li> <li>• Disease outbreaks in cases where people are moved to malaria prone and unsafe water areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The REDD+ projects should plan and prepare well ahead and build and support stakeholders capacity on planning and preparation through training and awareness creation at all level</li> <li>• Traditional institutions, artifacts, sacred places should be maintained as much as possible and people should be allowed to cherish these values as long as they are environmentally friendly</li> <li>• Integration of strategic options such as provision of energy saving stoves and construction materials</li> <li>• REDD+ projects should provide adequate financial and kind supports to cover losses in gap periods</li> <li>• REDD+ projects should support construction of health posts, distribution of bed nets, water cleaning medicines and awareness creation on health care and safety precautions</li> </ul>
<b>REGIONAL LEVEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cost implications related to erection of basic services and infrastructures such as Schools, health posts and roads</li> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ Inadequate funding for:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDD+ projects should support regional institutions and provide financial support for the erection of basic services for re-settlers</li> <li>• REDD+ projects should provide adequate funding and search for additional fund sources for</li> </ul>

Consultation Level	Major concerns	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Compensation(Monetary terms)</li> <li>○ Mobilization</li> <li>○ Incentivizing and service support</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ Lack of capacity to settle disputes between settlers and among pre-existing communities adjacent to the resettlement areas</li> <li>○ Agrarian vs pastoral</li> <li>○ Muslims vs Christians</li> <li>○ Hunters and gatherers (e.g.Menjas) vs agrarian and pastoral communities</li> <li>○ Lack of legal and institutional capacity</li> <li>○ Law enforcement against trespassers</li> <li>○ Institutional capacity to handle compensation and grievance matters</li> <li>○ Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	<p>compensation and incentivizing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Care should be taken to avoid potential conflicts between communities exercising antagonizing livelihood systems and supplement resources necessary for sustaining their livelihood in initial stages of resettlement and during gap periods</li> <li>• Support the legal and institutional bodies of the region through training, technical and financial support to enforce laws, monitor resettlement during and after implementation etc</li> </ul>
<b>WOREDA LEVEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capacity for coordination and mobilization</li> <li>• Lack of capacity to settle large scale conflict within settlers and bordering woredas communities</li> <li>• Lack of legal and institutional capacity to address conflict, compensation and grievance matters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The REDD+ projects should pay special attention to provide financial and technical support in a larger and extended scale to build the implementation capacity of the woreda's key institutions to coordinate the resettlement program , resolve conflict, provide compensation and sustain new settlers livelihood</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITY LEVEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of properties such as house and other infrastructure</li> <li>• Loss of livelihood resource bases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Land for agriculture and pasturing</li> <li>○ Forest resources for construction, fuel-wood, NTFPs, hunting and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of adequate compensation by the REDD+ projects</li> <li>• Provision of equivalent land compensation, support communities through provision of construction materials, energy</li> </ul>



Consultation Level	Major concerns	Recommendations
	<p>gathering etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Market places for sale/purchase of agricultural, livestock and forest products</li> <li>○ Water resources such as rivers, streams or water wells or ponds</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Loss of basic services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ School for their children</li> <li>○ Health services such as health posts and nearby hospital</li> <li>○ Communication services (telephone posts and roads to neighboring communities)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Loss of cultural, traditional, customary and religious values and institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sacred places for rituals and worshiping</li> <li>○ Conflict resolving and social negotiation places</li> <li>○ Traditional and cultural gathering places for occasional ceremonies</li> <li>○ Social institutions such ‘idir’, ‘iqub’, ‘mahiber’, ‘tsiwa’ etc</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Psychological damage arising from feeling of strangeness for the new place (specifically to children and elders)</li> </ul>	<p>saving stoves, erection of market places with similar services as the previous one and provision of tap water if possible and or dig water wells in cases where the replacement doesn’t took place near rivers or other water sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The REDD+ projects should erect or support the erection of basic services such as schools, health posts, roads and communication posts prior to commencing to resettling people</li> <li>● Sacred places, conflict resolving and negotiations places, traditional and cultural gathering places should be maintained for the community and people should be allowed to exercise their cultural and traditional values as long as they are not against deforestation and forest degradation. Moral and financial support should be provided to maintain traditional institutions such as ‘idir’.</li> <li>● Special programs to familiarize the new places should be organized specially for elders and children to avoid the feeling of strangeness.</li> <li>● REDD+ projects should support construction of health posts for both human and animals, distribution of bed nets, water cleaning medicines and awareness creation on health care and safety precautions</li> <li>● Provision of support to new settlers to fulfill their basic needs during</li> </ul>

Consultation Level	Major concerns	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and animal health problems (Malaria in cases of relocation from highland to lowlands, waterborne diseases from pollution and contamination etc.</li> <li>Fear of insecurity in terms of                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability and fulfillment of basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing in initial gap periods</li> <li>Adequacy and equivalency of compensation                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amount of money received and its purchasing power on the ground</li> <li>productivity of the new land</li> <li>availability of water and pasture resources</li> </ul> </li> <li>exposure to external attacks</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the initial stages and food shortage gap periods</li> <li>Thorough study should be made to make monetary and kind compensations as adequate as possible to replace loses</li> <li>Establish community polices and provide support to protect new settlers and help them live in harmony with pre-existing communities</li> </ul>

**X. Picture 1: Yayu Biosphere Community Consultation**



**Consultation in Oromia region**

**Jibat Woreda Consultation**

During discussions with local community members in the Woreda, participants stated that deforestation and forest degradation exists in the Woreda as a result of agricultural expansion, illegal settlement from neighboring Woredas, infrastructure expansion, fuel wood collection and road construction. Limited participation of the community members have been mentioned as a



problem in conservation initiatives such as participatory forest management. The local administration and community have very limited rights over the utilization of the existing natural forest in the Woreda. They said that, granting such a right will help to control the illegal settlements by the local communities themselves.

The community members in the consultation pointed out that the large portion of forest in the district is owned by government enterprise and major decisions concerning the utilization of forest and forest products emanate from regional government body. The role of the local community and the Woreda administration is limited to assisting the implementation of the decisions of the higher government body. The community gets seedlings from district owned nursery for planting on their own and communal lands for private and common utilization. In general, there is no participatory forest management practice in the district. So, REDD+ need to implement a full PFM to sustain the forest resource in such kind of Woredas with ample forest resources.



Focus Group participants: Jibat Woreda

From the key informant interview the lowland pastoral and semi-pastoral communities use the woodland forest as feed and fodder resource for their livestock. Recently, these woodlands are being converted to agricultural lands due to the relative increment in lowland population. The suitability of these lowland areas for large scale agricultural practices has also contributed for large scale deforestation and forest degradation of woodlands allocated for investors coming into the region. The *madda* system (a customary grazing land management system) practiced by the lowland pastoral and semi-pastoral communities as a good practice that should be scaled up to protect forest resources in the area. *Madda* is a defined grazing area associated with well groups that the pastoralists use to fetch water for their livestock. In the past, the territory and the boundaries of the *madda* may have been more implicit than explicit, with entry to the territory of the *Madda* being controlled through the access to the deep wells. The access and use right of the water wells is highly controlled by the *Gum Gayu* Council and so is the natural resource within the *Madda* boundaries.

### **Dodola Woreda Consultation**

Consultation in Dodola Woreda focused on Participatory Forest Management (PFM). Focus group discussion with WAJIB members and non WAJIB members implied that implementing WAJIB approach is significant for sustainable management of the forest resources particularly on rehabilitation of the degraded forest land and micro climatic modification. However, during

the discussion with key informant of non WAJIB members it has been found that benefit restriction is attached to members and that they are not allowed to cut and carry grasses as well as to pasture their livestock in the forest area. In addition, the non-member of WAJIB criticized that part of their grazing land is now included into the forest area and are lacking space to keep their animals. The key informant from the non WAJIB member further explained that the right exercised by members to sell grass resources collected from the PFM forest to the non WAJIB community members and the right of WAJIB members to cultivate lands in the outskirts of WAJIB boundaries where it borders non WAJIB local community members is becoming a major source of conflict.



Picture: Dodolla Woreda Participants

### **Gera Woreda Consultation**

During the consultation they explained that the local community in Gera Woreda has established forest management system called WaBuB. WaBuB is an abbreviation for “Walda Bulchiinsa Bosonaa”, meaning “Forest Management Association”. WaBuB is also used as an administrative area unit which overlaps the administrative boundary of village or sub-village or a group of sub-villages. A WaBuB becomes effective once a Forest Management Agreement (FMA) is signed by the chairperson of the WaBuB Executive committee and the OFWE. The members of the WaBuB are thereby granted an exclusive right to use forest products within the demarcated forest area defined in the FMA. During the discussions, it was learned that before the start of community participation in Gera forest priority area through WaBuB, the initial intervention of the government for demarcating the forest area has been carried out without involving local communities, denying them use and access right to forest resources. This resulted in the decline of the forest resource of the Woreda due to illegal cuttings and encroachments by local communities around the forest. The participants of the consultation workshop further explained that WaBuB has different components that support livelihood of the forest dependent community. They promote sustainable forest coffee production among WaBuB members who collect forest coffee and produce garden coffee. WaBuB also promotes diversification of land use through agro-forestry practices. For proper implementation of REDD+ programs consultation process should make sure that the whole forest community, village leaders and community elders and other key persons have understood the subject matter of PFM and its attributes in connection to carbon enhancement and carbon financing.



Picture: Men FGD (right), youth FGD (Center) and women FGD (right)-Gera Woreda

### **Yayu Woreda Consultation**

The Yayu National Forest Priority Area along the Geba and Dogi rivers has been demarcated as Geba-Dogi Forest Coffee Conservation Area. Communal lands of about 85,000 hectares have also been declared a UNESCO MAB reserve area. The core areas are known to be a dwelling place for wild Arabica coffee and high species diversity and represents relatively intact forest of high conservation value for coffee and forest biodiversity as explained by the informants. Access restriction is very strong in these core areas except for research and monitoring purposes. In the future the restriction of use right in the area may create conflict among the different stakeholders as indicated by participants during the consultation. The project aims to avoid deforestation and forest degradation parallel to promoting carbon stocks conservation and enhancement (REDD+), coffee genes and forest biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through the creation and implementation of conservation areas through the strengthening of OFWE and community based organizations. Rural communities in the area. The key informant at kebele explained that the rural community are dependent on the forest for coffee, honey, and annual crops production.



Plate: Yayu Woreda participants

### **Consultation in Afar region**

Key informants mentioned that there are conflicts that occur in relation to grazing land uses especially when resources are scarce. They indicated that conflicts are resolved traditionally by the clan leaders. There is traditional institution called *Mada'aa* which owns woodlands, shrublands and grasslands of their respective areas. Woodland and grasslands in the Afar community belongs to the clan members and hence every member has the right to use the resources. Grazing lands are divided into grazing reserves (called *Deso* in Afar language) and open rangelands to rationally use it. The division of the grass land into *Deso* and open areas is to feed particular groups of the livestock on different types of the divided grasslands.

### **Consultation in Amhara region**

The key informants at Tarmaber Woreda indicated that there are areas where the forest degradation level is high in the Woreda. However, the natural forest (*Wofwasha* Forest) is relatively in a better condition. On the other hand, the key informants at Metema had indicated that the forest in the area is at high risk due to high incidences of fire, encroachment of seasonal pastoralists from neighboring Woreda (Dembia, Chilga and far from other places) large scale agricultural investment for sesame and cotton farming and dwellers inside the forest expand their farm land. Moreover, the key informants and the discussants explained that *Boswellia Papriffera*, a plant species used for frankincense extraction, is under severe threat because of technical inefficiency during tapping for the extraction of frankincense. *Dalbergia melanoxylon* is also said to be under threat as it is smuggled to Galabat (Sudan). Consultation results at Banja Woreda also indicated that forest degradation in the Woreda is high due to additional and new land demand for agricultural expansion.

To maintain the remaining forest and rehabilitate degraded areas, forest conservation initiatives such as PFM, NTFP cooperatives, were initiated in Tarmaber Woreda by the local NGO called SUNARMA. SUNARMA is working to transfer the existing forest practice to PFM practice for a better management of the resource. At Metema Woreda, ORDA (Organization for the Rehabilitation and Development of Amhara) has established PFM and all the PFM are planned to involve in alternative income generation activities. Some of the PFM groups already began the production of improved stove production (woman), poultry, goat and sheep rearing and ox fattening.

It is indicated that there are cases when conflicts occurred between forest guards and individuals while trying to use prohibited forest resources illegally but did not remember any conflict rose between community members or among the members of the community regarding the use of forest resources. On the contrary, key informants and focus group participants had mentioned that there were conflicts in Metema areas between the local communities and the pastoralists, locally called “*Mofer-Zemet*”, on the use of the forest resources. It is also reported in Metema areas that there were conflict between investors and local community when the former tried to expand their land without the consent of the community. The local administration mediates (plays arbitration role) in cases of similar incidents with investors and local communities. Most of the conflicts were resolved through government intervention at different level. Communities had called for the long term resolution of the problem by government trough obliging the investors not to obey the rules of the country and checking the movements of the community from other areas.

### **Consultation in Benishangul-Gumuz region**

Consultation with focus group members revealed that there is a concern that investment in the region doesn't follow the environmental requirements of the region as well as the country in general. Investment is one of the threats to the forest resource of the region. Illegally occupying



forest lands, clearing and cultivating are activities being practiced by individuals within the region or those coming from outside of the region. Results of the key informants (KI) interview analyses indicated that the region's forest resource management practice through PFM approach is found as a good approach because the approach made the forest dependent community involved in the PFM process and gave the benefit accrued from the resource. The PFM believed will also boost the production of honey in the region. Experiences of the FARM Africa in the region can be used as a spring board for REDD+ to easily tackle challenges the former faced. It is suggested that REDD+ should begin its projects with self-mobilized community for the management of the resources. It was mentioned that people draw their livelihood from freely available bamboo. Bamboo is everything for them and it is the only resource base for the Berta ethnic group. They stated explicitly that they have been using bamboo as the main livelihood for house construction, fencing, making tools for storage of crops, rope, making, fuel wood, household tools, and food. Bamboo is used to generate income for the community which the money is used for clothing, school fee coverage of their children medical fee. Local communities in the region always utilize the bamboo forest selectively and never exercise clear felling practice. Gum and raisin tree species are dominantly found in the region which is creating income to the local community and if it is properly managed to generate more income and help to conserve the forest resource of the region. REDD+ must work in creating awareness and provide chance for the local community to benefit from the existing natural forest and trigger how to promote forest friendly investment in the region.



Picture: FGD in Benishangul Gumuz region

### **Consultation in Gambella region**

In the region, trees that grow around grave yards of clan leaders are protected by all community members and do not allow to cut. Thus, similar practices can be scaled up to support conserve endemic rare and threatened plants. The region has no land use plan so far but currently working on the preparation of regional level landuse plan. Settlement has been practiced in the region since the Derg regime and wordas are still working on settling forest dweller communities in villages (e.g., the Messenger). The participants appreciated the settlement program as it helps to protect the forest. They also mentioned that resettlement in a village will enable them to access infrastructures like electricity, potable water in the future. Therefore, resettlement is considered



as an opportunity that supports the forest development attempts in the region. There were and are large numbers of refugees from South Sudan migrated and being migrating to the region. The migrants totally rely on the forest resources. They cleared forests to make shelters, get construction materials and fuel wood mentioned as the major cases of deforestation and forest degradation. Hence, it was suggested by participants that the government should consider resettlement of migrants and refugees to be carried out in non-forest areas and simultaneously supply them with alternatives for shelter and fuelwood uses.



Picture: Consultation in Gambella region

### **Consultation in Somali region**

The Somali communities are highly structured and anchored in the system of clans, sub-clans, and sub-sub clans. The systems forms the basis of much of the core social institutions and norms of traditional Somali society, including personal identity, rights of access to local resources, customary law (*xeer*), and support systems. This traditional and cultural system is very important for the protection, management, and proper utilization of the natural resources including grazing lands. In Somali region, small woodlands are administered by private household while large forests are administered by the clan leaders. The clan leaders and elderly people of the community make decision on the utilization, protection, and timing of grazing, browsing of grazing land, bush land or woodlands. It is indicated clan leaders/elders and community members began involving in joint planning of natural resource management. There are reported cases when conflict arose between communities on the use grazing land which traditional clan leaders, who are highly respected members of the Somali community, resolved the cases. In Somali region, erratic rain fall and water scarcity are the major challenges the natural resource development has faced which this in turn will affect the implementation of the REDD+ projects. To overcome the water scarcity problem of the region, there is a traditional water harvesting practices known as *birkads*. This might be one entry strategy for the REDD+, supporting this local efforts and providing other possible alternatives to address the problem. In a concluding remark, it was indicated that the social structure in Somali region is used for almost all social, cultural and resource management system. Any members of the community strongly respect the

rules and regulations of the clan leaders. Thus, the clan system is very important for the protection, management, and proper utilization of the natural resources as well as implementation of the REDD+ projects.

### **Consultation in the SNNPR region**

Both the key informants from the region and the selected Woredas results had indicated that the combined effects of population pressure, drought, migration and settlement from the other regions, large number of livestock, large scale agricultural investment and coffee plantation in the forest were identified as the major drivers of deforestation in the region. According to the information obtained during focus group discussion and key informant interview, in most of the forest area of the region, the livelihoods of people are closely linked to the forests that provide a range of benefits for energy and construction materials, to grazing and sources of (edible fruits) foods. Moreover, the information indicated that the livelihoods of forest dependent communities rely on none - timber forest product (NTFP). The Key informants from regional offices explained that all the above phenomena exerted pressure on the forest resources as result forest resource of the region is found at risk. To overcome these problems Participatory forest management (PFM) arrangements which engage local community on forest resources management and share the benefit from the forest with the government is increasingly gaining popularity and being adopted in the forest area of the region for the effective implementation of sustainable forest management by some development support organizations. Key informants in Decha, Masha and Sheko Woredas further indicated that Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is implemented in 8, 9 and 12 Kebeles respectively by NABU, FARM Africa and German Environmental Organization (GEO), Wild Coffee Conservation (WCC) and Ethio-Wetland and Natural Resources Association. They help the conservation activities through awareness raising to the community, assist rehabilitation of degraded land and afforestation programs and supporting the PFM association in creating market link for some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) such as honey, *Piper capense* (*timiz* in Amharic), forest /wild coffee, cardamom and etc. Information from focus group discussions in some of the Woredas (e.g. Sheko, Masha and Decha) showed that the major sources of conflict arose usually at the beginning of PFM implementation due to problems of benefit sharing mechanism/planning. Conflicts are usually solved through negotiation between community elders. They also suggested that equal sharing of forest resources will help conflict not to be arise over forest resources utilization. Focus group discussion with Menja community indicated that their live is so tied to the forest and any interference against the practice will disrupt the social system of the community. They acknowledged PFM is a good forest management practice and hoped REDD+ projects will also the same in valuing their attachments to the forest.

### **Consultation in Tigray region**

From the consultation, it was learned that in the region, communities are engaged in watershed management interventions through biological and physical soil and water conservation works for 40 days of free labor a year for rehabilitation of natural resources, stabilize gullies, assist recharge of ground water, reforestation of upper catchment, reducing soil erosion and associated

downstream siltation, regenerations of plant resources for increased agricultural productivity and improved biodiversity. Such community mobilization practices enables enhancement of forest resources. Despite the fact and all the efforts made in managing the natural resource, there are some members of the communities who engaged in clearing forest for agriculture. In some of the Kebeles, it was observed in Wolkait Woreda that fire was used to clear the forest to make ready for cultivation. It is understood that the Region has no forest fire controlling system in case of incidence of it. At the Woreda and Kebele levels, there are established conflict resolving committee composed of clan and religious leaders. The committee is active in Desa'a forest areas where there are conflicts between communities over the use of the forest resource. There has been a conference held to resolve such conflict with participants of being from Woreda of Afar and Wolkait woreda of the Tigray regions.

## **XI. Lists of People participated in the consultations (sample only)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Alemneh Asfa	Male	0916014143	SNNPR	Wondo Genet	
Dawit Dorimi	Male	0916030221	"	"	
Tamiru Tefera	Male	0916098820	"	"	
Mulugeta Muse	Male	0911959997	"	"	
Yisak Harkiso	Male	0916868838	"	"	
Fikre Haile	Male	0923876575	"	"	
Eneho Berhanu	Male	0916130606	"	"	
Girma Hankana	Male	0937269899	"	"	
Agegnew Ermias	Male	091613902	"	"	
Asnske Mengistu	Male	0916131094	"	"	
Konse Anno	Male	0926174954	"	"	
Mekonen Sarmela	Male	0911044811	"	"	
Selamawit Abera	Female	0916380094	"	"	
Bezaye Girma	Female	0912006171	"	"	
Sindu Bogale	Female	0911075128	"	"	
Saba Admasu	Female	0913189864	"	"	
Tadele Sebsibe	Male	0911905502	"	"	Wesha Soyama
Kebede Kuyano	Male	0911359234	"	"	"
Yonas Eyamo	Male	0926879790	"	"	"
Jemayinesh W/Gebrel	Female	0926237388	"	"	"
Tigist Arshine	Female	0927002570	"	"	"
Betelhem Abiyu	Female	0916665514	"	"	"
Markos Shita	Male	0912257857	"	"	"
Donka Doyamo	Male	0916614410	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Mateos Shoso	Male	0916128063	"	"	"
Abera Kebede	Male	0934617411	"	"	"
Didamo Hamara	Male	1926591897	"	"	"
Getachew Taye	Male	0913538799	"	"	"
Atnafu Lema	Male	0916014685	"	"	"
Meskerem Mulatu	Female	-	"	"	Wetera Kechema
Fikre Sarmiso	Female	-	"	"	"
Nigisti Nuguse	Female	-	"	"	"
Emesh Takele	Female	-	"	"	"
Tuse Lelamis	Male	-	"	"	"
Gosaye Tefera	Male	0949157733	"	"	"
Wondimu Goboro	Male	-	"	"	"
Sanbako Feyisa	Male	-	"	"	"
Lenidamo Leglamo	Male	-	"	"	"
Matiwos Fiche	Male	0911789288	"	"	"
Demesa Duuse	Male	-	"	"	"
Niguse Tuse	Male	-	"	"	"
Engidalem Tuse	Male	-	"	"	"
Fikre Beta	Male	-	"	"	"
Kirubel Ashebir	Male	-	"	"	"
Gezahegn Geremew	Male	0917919133	"	Decha	
Ashebir Wolde	Male	0912328634	"	"	
Zekarias Mekuria	Male	0913502030	"	"	
Shimelis Getachew	Male	0911533706	"	"	
Atinafu Abate	Male	0917477316	"	"	
Lisanework Geleta	Male	0917936440	"	"	
Kemal Muhye	Male	-	"	"	
Admasu Adaro	Male	0935129297	"	"	
Tamiru W/Gebrel	Male	0917919910	"	"	
Marino Piosagot	Male	0917405011	"	"	
Tilahun Asfaw	Male	0916120310	"	"	
Abiyo Atte	Male	0917103991	"	"	
Asres Ademo	Male	0910157018	"	"	
Endale Keekamo	Male	0912686664	"	"	
Abuye Wodajo	Male	0917060153	"	"	
Yohanisi Alemu	Male	0937145308	"	"	
Melaku Mekuri	Male	0910829624	"	"	

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Ayele Tefera	Male	0913629766	"	"	
Amina Hasen	Female	0917384684	"	"	
Zemzem Hasen	Female	0910156527	"	"	
Ayelech Mamo	Female	0931094303	"	"	
Almaz Bimirgni	Female	-	"	"	
Tesfanesh Mekuria	Female	0917748734	"	"	
Mekonen Uta	Male	-	"	"	Gedam
Brhanu W/ Mical	Male	-	"	"	"
Alemayehu G/ Mical	Male	-	"	"	"
Mitiku G/ Silase	Male	-	"	"	"
Belachew G/ Silase	Male	-	"	"	"
Getachew Wuleta	Male	-	"	"	"
Alemayehu Adelo	Male	-	"	"	"
Girma Mekonein	Male	-	"	"	"
Ayalew Kebede	Male	-	"	"	"
Brhanu Teka	Male	-	"	"	"
Kochito Belete	Male	-	"	"	"
Ademu W/ Senbet	Male	-	"	"	"
Aregash Ago	Female	-	"	"	"
Aregash G/ Mical	Female	-	"	"	"
Aregash Asefa	Female	-	"	"	"
Wuditu Wudeno	Female	-	"	"	"
Abebech Kasa	Female	-	"	"	"
Ejgayehu Bekele	Female	-	"	"	"
Alemitu Ado	Female	-	"	"	"
Azalech Abebe	Female	-	"	"	"
Wuditu Tasfaye	Female	-	"	"	"
Aselefech Asefa	Female	-	"	"	"
Tarikua Haile	Female	-	"	"	"
Azalech Tadese	Female	-	"	"	"
Bekelech Belete	Female	-	"	"	"
Felekech Mekonen	Female	-	"	"	"
Fikre Sisay	Male	0917383939	"	"	"
Tadese Wolde	Male	0917477323	"	"	"
Gezahgne W/Giorgis	Male	0917608271	"	"	"
Teshale Shiferaw	Male	0924119559	"	"	"
Abate Sisay	Male	0935134181	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Geremew W/Mikel	Male	0922746674	"	"	"
Mesfin Mekonen	Male	-	"	"	"
Adamu Tafese	Male	0939319378	"	"	"
Zingbu Gero	Male	0935171689	"	"	"
Asaminew Maro	Male	0927584735	"	"	"
Ayalew Tafese	Male	0928250191	"	"	"
Gizachew Asefa	Male	0943594511	"	"	"
Bogale Gizaw	Male	0923346929	"	Masha	
Amsalu Haile	Male	09171111455	"	"	
Berhanu Zeleke	Male	0917830831	"	"	
Tamru Digo	Male	0917830240	"	"	
Aweke Gallo	Male	0917101587	"	"	
Tekle Shauleno	Male	0947094842	"	"	
Kifle Gebre	Male	0917058534	"	"	
Adisu Ambelo	Male	0920518001	"	"	
Amare Choro	Male	-	"	"	
Adinew Shetano	Male	0917830829	"	"	
Tewodros Sahile	Male	0910976850	"	"	
Tekaligne Achame	Male	0924808690	"	"	
Dejene Deseno	Male	0917302934	"	"	
Mesfin Abera	Male	0912410356	"	"	
Tekaligne Achono	Male	09171111554	"	"	
Abiyu Kasa	Male	0917753436	"	"	
Yewbnesh Mamo	Female	0912446436	"	"	
Asnakech Kodo	Female	0910296234	"	"	
Mesay Kebede	Female	0910652676	"	"	
Zenebech Zeleke	Female	0917830222	"	"	
Achamyesh Ambcho	Female	09171111547	"	"	
Girma Senbeto	Male	-	"	"	Uwa
Wasihun Mamo	Male	-	"	"	"
Biritu Mamo	Female	-	"	"	"
Asefa Daino	Male	-	"	"	"
Sibatu Merga	Male	0917310913	"	"	"
Azene Haile	Male	-	"	"	"
Ayele Gobena	Male	-	"	"	"
Haile Gelito	Male	-	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Tariku Awash	Male	-	"	"	"
Asrat Asres	Male	0923428145	"	"	"
Firehiwot Emru	Female	0917831624	"	"	"
Astarekech Tadesse	Female	0923346478	"	"	"
Mulugeta Dessu	Male	0923346554	"	"	Keja
Endeshaw Shajo	Male	-	"	"	"
Emo Bishacho	Male	-	"	"	"
Awassho Harito	Male	-	"	"	"
Debebe Eshetu	Male	0923070604	"	"	"
Shibru Tola	Male	0933220719	"	"	"
Eshetu Deseno	Male	0925285257	"	"	"
Teshome Digo	Male	0925717821	"	"	"
Gizaw Gebre	Male	0945641622	"	"	"
Girma Fekadu	Male	0917310911	"	"	"
Alemayehu Gebito	Male	0923346973	"	"	"
Abezash Mekuria	Female	-	"	"	"
Asnakech Tekaligne	Female	-	"	"	"
Tadelech Gebo	Female	-	"	"	"
Mohammed Ahmed	Male	0917152002	"	Sheko	
Tatek Asefa	Male	0912376864	"	"	
Ermias Tosset	Male	0917333056	"	"	
Akalie Mekonen	Male	0949013582	"	"	
Argaw Sulamo	Male	0927539772	"	"	
Endale Belayneh	Male	0924690782	"	"	
Teshome Abraha	Male	0917310404	"	"	
Goji Kaisa	Male	0913821046	"	"	
Mengistu Mekonen	Male	0917328593	"	"	
Ali Shukralah	Male	0921214238	"	"	
Zerihun Kelbi	Male	0910970655	"	"	
Belachew Abiko	Male	0911762508	"	"	
Alemayehu Gebre	Male	0924129522	"	"	
Tegenu Gizaw	Male	0919142182	"	"	
Wendmagegne Atimo	Male	0917331334	"	"	
Alemayehu Getachew	Male	0934268030	"	"	
Serkalem Muhie	Female	0912381671	"	"	
Ibtistan Getahun	Female	0935174309	"	"	
Messaye Mohammed	Female	091356029	"	"	

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Sintayehu Muche	Female	0918641398	"	"	
Asefu Gizachew	Female	0918318725	"	"	
Almnesh Ejigu	Female	0917154225	"	"	
Aster Tsegaye	Female	0928255111	"	"	Giz Meret
Mulu Hasen	Female	0934788086	"	"	"
Askal Abebe	Female	0940260268	"	"	"
Ali Adem	Male	0927556309	"	"	"
Birara Adese	Male	0917330317	"	"	"
Legese Tefera	Male	0917310006	"	"	"
Alemu W/ Mariam	Male	-	"	"	"
Ibrahim Seid	Male	0917536142	"	"	"
Bila Haile	Male	0917347087	"	"	"
Tesfaw Gebeyehu	Male	0932022339	"	"	"
Zelalem Takele	Male	0917865980	"	"	"
Dereje Bayu	Male	0913732662	"	"	Shimi
Pawlos Markos	Male	0916559664	"	"	"
Abebe Andarge	Male	0917598567	"	"	"
Lukas Domo	Male	0931028363	"	"	"
Samuel Gomerka	Male	-	"	"	"
Dachu Zilu	Male	0921214233	"	"	"
Daniel Baykif	Male	-	"	"	"
Zan Paulos	Male	0928575396	"	"	"
Alemayehu Haile	Male	-	"	"	"
Temesa H/Mariam	Male	-	"	"	"
Werkit Arega	Female	-	"	"	"
Fantanesh Yimer	Female	0936092470	"	"	"
Aseggedech Abegaz	Female	-	"	"	"
Sisay Abera	Male	0911166077	Oromia	Anchar	
Yehualshet	Male	0922772424	"	"	
Mohammed Yuye	Male	0912782433	"	"	
Ababu Tasew	Male	0915242882	"	"	
Yeyis Takele	Male	0927866581	"	"	
Ednana Ushra	Male	0910420203	"	"	
Gashaw Haile	Male	0935655753	"	"	
Abaynesh Hailu	Female	0922073922	"	"	
Almaz Markos	Female	0935835794	"	"	
Gelila Jemal	Female	0911549799	"	"	



**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Ashu Tamirat	Female	0924103836	"	"	
Muliye Tilaye	Female	0927306608	"	"	
Mohammed Hasen	Male	0924013700	"	"	
Tadesse Jimas	Male	0910746931	"	"	
Abdurahman Dadi	Male	0922772443	"	"	
Ibrahim Kasim	Male	0934923966	"	"	
Alfanur Ahmed	Male	0931286382	"	"	
Sultan Hussien	Male	0923972411	"	"	
Tilahun Shimelis	Male	0970693458	"	"	
Musa Mohammed	Male	0921758998	"	"	
Ziad Ahmed	Male	0921184012	"	"	
Hamid Hawaso	Male	0923752177	"	"	
Abdurahman Kedir	Male	0937662476	"	"	
Yidnek Wondimu	Female	-	"	"	Dindin
Alemnesh Gebre	Female	-	"	"	"
Tateme Fikre	Male	0919557746	"	"	"
Wegayehu W/Semaiat	Female	-	"	"	"
Ahmed Mohammed	Male	-	"	"	"
Nunesh Zeleke	Female	0937483486	"	"	"
Gosa Tamrat	Male	-	"	"	"
Yehualashet Roge	Male	-	"	"	"
Mohammed Sheke	Male	0927306576	"	"	"
Ibsa Abdelle	Male	-	"	"	"
Mohammed Ahmed	Male	-	"	"	"
Abiyi Ode	Male	-	"	"	"
Bayush Gisile	Female	-	"	"	Midgdu
Demeke Boni	Male	-	"	"	"
Amsale Haile	Female	-	"	"	"
Yesunesh Leul	Female	-	"	"	"
Selamawit Lule	Female	0922045033	"	"	"
Hasen Hussen	Male	0931458408	"	"	"
Ayele Nigatu	Male	-	"	"	"
Mesfin Lule	Male	0928206619	"	"	"
Neguse Abate	Male	-	"	"	"
Dagnachew Yosef	Male	-	"	"	"
Sinke Abate	Female	-	"	"	"
Hide Hullo	Female	-	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
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 Jarso	Male	0924935911	"	"	"
Mohamommed Amin	Male	-	"	"	"

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
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	09217111759	"	"	"
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 Hagahiyyi	Female	-	"	"	"
Yeshi Yesuf	Female	0937822645	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Asefa Adeto	Male	0960959587	SNNPR	Arba Minch Zuria	
Kasahun Degeta	Male	0923859857	"	"	
Tamiru Tesfaye	Male	0916277771	"	"	
Asini Adamu	Male	0913849745	"	"	
Tobe Yemo	Male	0920977998	"	"	
Dawit Hencho	Male	0913604442	"	"	
Sisay Welda	Male	0910653060	"	"	
Addisu Getu	Male	0910413322	"	"	
Abel Boriza	Male	0910726809	"	"	
Hareguwa Tesfaye	Female	0916064142	"	"	
Muluken Gobena	Male	0910094177	"	"	
Degife Demisse	Male	0913066729	"	"	
Daniel Karma	Male	0926386616	"	"	
Solomon Wanke	Male	0934238843	"	"	
Bekele Amha	Male	0939808286	"	"	
Maledworku Tumato	Female	0913785359	"	"	
Tesfu Abire	Male	0916301023	"	"	
Debalke Bocho	Male	0923488558	"	"	
Moges Markon	Male	0936495841	"	"	
Engida Yigezu	Male	0910451940	"	"	
Ayele Adamu	Male	0916854433	"	"	Kanchema Ocho
Kama Kajuro	Male	0916854433	"	"	"
Bogale Koso	Male	0913518916	"	"	"
Mesfin Armacho	Male	-	"	"	"
Guza Gushe	Male	0924704564	"	"	"
Gobeze Bushe	Male	-	"	"	"
Matios Sherko	Male	0910403509	"	"	"
Goleze Gule	Male	0921223478	"	"	"
Misrak Tobe	Female	0913688533	"	"	"
Sheruru Seefu	Female	-	"	"	"
Kesemua Mohamed	Female	0924705962	"	"	"
Mulunesh Ticharo	Female	0934760363	"	"	Zeise Elgo
Workinesh Asefa	Female	-	"	"	"
Aselefech Koto	Female	-	"	"	"
Mulunesh Charkos	Female	-	"	"	"
Wolega Wodajo	Male	0912781789	"	"	"

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
Mengistu Gudisa	Male	-	"	"	"
Eyasu Baygo	Male	-	"	"	"
Shibru Gebre	Male	-	"	"	"
Tadesse Kungo	Male	-	"	"	"
Tegegn Tuchaso	Male	-	"	"	"
Wormale Wosso	Male	-	"	"	"
Abayneh Yilma	Male	-	"	"	"
Ojul Awthe	Male	0917050026	Gambella	Abebo	
Biyi Ogetu	Male	0917486603	"	"	"
Omod Kwot	Male	0912489116	"	"	"
Alebachew Tesema	Male	0917486478	"	"	"
Teketel Haile	Male	0919114838	"	"	"
Abang Obang	Female	0948943707	"	"	"
Andualem Misganaw	Male	0913852529	"	"	"
Othow Agwa	Male	0917486522	"	"	"
Othow Okello	Male	0917834215	"	"	"
Okugn Odol	Male	0917939057	"	"	"
Ojulu Ojulu Odolla	Male	0925850239	"	"	"
Didumo Oguol	Male	0923347847	"	"	"
Othow Obang	Male	0927548167	"	"	"
Othow Ochan	Male	0917834854	"	"	"
Will Otwelo	Female	-	"	"	"
Ajulu Uriaw	Female	-	"	"	"
Abenba Aliye	Female	-	"	"	"
Ajulu Uman	Female	-	"	"	"
Acacho Ubang	Female	-	"	"	"
Uman Omod	Male	-	"	"	"
Omod Ubanba	Male	-	"	"	"
Omod Ojulu	Male	0927544445	"	"	"
Omod Omo	Male	-	"	"	"
Adi Ololu	Male	-	"	"	"
Obangi Ojulu	Male	-	"	"	"
Umad Ojulu Alara	Male	-	"	"	"
Ugad Oujulu Ogado	Male	-	"	"	"
Abagera Ulok	Male	-	"	"	Choboker
Obangi Uman	Male	-	"	"	"
Ojulu Ublong	Male	-	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Koronela John	Male	0924906124	"	"	"
Achemo Umad	Male	0935143820	"	"	"
Ojulu Ojulu	Male	0945031112	"	"	"
Ojora Ofom	Male	0946517415	"	"	"
Awele Giro Guware	Female	-	"	"	"
Ariadi Ofow	Female	-	"	"	"
Abiwo Opity	Female	-	"	"	"
Ajulu Chala	Female	-	"	"	"
Esamu Umer	Male	0913223452	Oromia	Harena Buluk	
Kalid Rube	Male	0913394099	"	"	
Muhammed Adem	Male	0922510258	"	"	
Isa Kaso Aman	Male	0940313699	"	"	
Hussen Muhammed	Male	0926136826	"	"	
Abebe Bekele	Male	0920943409	"	"	
Merga Geda	Male	0916841749	"	"	
Ramates Ulariyo	Male	0925661031	"	"	
Hussen Aliyu	Male	0932312131	"	"	
Kadir Adem	Male	0920381915	"	"	
Mohammed Hussen	Male	0919264464	"	"	
Ayenew Bekele	Male	0912451152	"	"	
Sufian Abdo	Male	0922758285	"	"	
Abdu Ahu	Male	0926627374	"	"	
Taiba Abdulahi	Female	0932143352	"	"	
Nagasso Luke	Male	0912812604	"	"	
Shewangizaw Haile	Male	0913601216	"	"	
Tigist Milku	Male	0921097559	"	"	
Aman Ahmed	Male	0913352066	"	"	Sodo Welmel
Usman Mume	Male	-	"	"	"
Derga Hussien	Male	-	"	"	"
Derga Hassen	Male	-	"	"	"
Aman Abdulkadir	Male	-	"	"	"
Mesfin Merga	Male	-	"	"	"
Seyfu Adem	Male	-	"	"	"
Redwan Abafita	Male	0922763126	"	"	"
Jemal Abdulwahid	Male	0927909065	"	"	"
Gursuma Kedir	Female	0932322092	"	"	"
Fatuma Aliye	Female	-	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Hawa Kedir	Female	-	"	"	"
Teyiba Teyib	Female	-	"	"	"
Zubeyda Hashim	Female	-	"	"	Shawe
Amane Adem	Female	-	"	"	"
Shemsia Ansha	Female	0946583935	"	"	"
Temima Hunde	Female	-	"	"	"
Esmael Adem	Male	-	"	"	"
Umer Kedir	Male	0915745531	"	"	"
Mahmud Adem	Male	0927314010	"	"	"
Ahmed Adem	Male	0922672263	"	"	"
Malim Hussien	Male	-	"	"	"
Umer Buta	Male	-	"	"	"
Hussien Roba	Male	0924327520	"	"	"
Hussein/Mohammed	Male	-	"	"	"
Getaneh Asefa	Male	-	Gambella	Godere	
Kedir Yesuf	Male	-	"	"	
Sahle Biza	Male	-	"	"	
Tesfa Gefersu	Male	-	"	"	
Bekelech Tezera	Female	-	"	"	
Etagnehu Chane	Female	-	"	"	
Bekelech Angelu	Female	-	"	"	
Mohamed Seid	Male	-	"	"	
Dejene Tarekegne	Male	-	"	"	
Tesfaye Abera	Male	-	"	"	
Genet Nigusea	Female	-	"	"	
Tesfa Gerso	Male	-	"	"	
Mesfin Kasa	Male	-	"	"	
Dejene Abebe	Male	-	"	"	
Dagim Tinte	Male	-	"	"	
Fantaw Wolde	Male	-	"	"	
Bizuayehu Siraw	Female	-	"	"	
Dechasa Gudeta	Male	-	"	"	
Yirgalem Wudu	Female	-	"	"	
Adisu Kasu	Male	-	"	"	Gelesha
Markos Wonji	Male	-	"	"	"
Enkias Lemket	Male	-	"	"	"
Petros Giltot	Male	0948941646	"	"	"

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
Aslot Bukoy	Male	-	"	"	"
Samuel Koresh	Male	-	"	"	"
Yakob Wagnat	Male	-	"	"	"
Zeinba Aron	Female	-	"	"	"
Gerna Wadiyo	Female	-	"	"	"
Merima Ayta	Female	-	"	"	"
Bereket Adisu	Female	-	"	"	Goshini
Tinbit Ramati	Female	-	"	"	"
Tseon Teshome	Female	-	"	"	"
Liya Markos	Female	-	"	"	"
Tobel Tekele	Male	0946511373	"	"	"
Enkasie Yohanes	Male	0920333348	"	"	"
Selamawit Werke	Female	-	"	"	"
Tut Dawit	Male	-	"	"	"
Libridos Bombom	Male	09489441147	"	"	"
Kibreal Eqrke	Male	-	"	"	"
Daniel Kuamila	Male	-	"	"	"
Yona Kamila	Male	-	"	"	"
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	-	"	"	"
Yeshi Tesfaye	Female	-	"	"	"
Almaz Nura	Female	-	"	"	"
Rabiya Befekadu	Female	-	"	"	"
Bruktawwit Hailu	Female	-	"	"	"
Shitaye Debisa	Female	-	"	"	Gechi
Asiya Nasir	Female	-	"	"	"
Birhane Jenber	Female	-	"	"	"



**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Tafesu Worku	Female	-	"	"	"
Denku Oljira	Female	-	"	"	"
Zumera Dhisa	Female	-	"	"	"
Amirasa Eliyas	Female	-	"	"	"
Mitiku Tiruneh	Male	-	"	"	"
Habtam 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 Hussien	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	"	"	"
Tayitu Mulegeta	Female	0927577836	"	Gera	Chira
Kedeja Abagojam	Female	-	"	"	"
Taju Kedir	Female	0928302996	"	"	"
Dejene Kebede	Youth	0917062215	"	"	"
Mohammed Aba Oli	Youth	0949004275	"	"	"

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Nasir Aba Lulisa	Youth	0917263752	"	"	"
Sherif Abagaro	Youth	0917263690	"	"	"
Awol Abagidi	Youth	0917258715	"	"	"
Sahili Abagidi	Youth	0917325103	"	"	"
Jafar Kemale	Youth	0927570787	"	"	"
Sultan Saman	Youth	-	"	"	"
Getu Tesfaye	Youth	0917056383	"	"	"
Faris Abafogi	Male	0917505082	"	"	"
Dega Ababugu	Male	0917905660	"	"	"
Regas Chala	Male	0917066695	"	"	"
Nurseman Shehshafi	Male	0924493840	"	"	"
Hafiz Shehe Shafi	Male	0937175067	"	"	"
Nasir Abamecha	Male	-	"	"	"
Temam Abadilbo	Male	0917259221	"	"	"
Husien Ali Mohammed	Male	0917104207	"	"	"
Bederu Abaoli	Male	0945669290	"	"	"
Abaoli Abakedir	Male	0917313921	"	"	"
Sultan Ahemed	Male	0917899403	"	"	"
Nasir Lemicha	Male	-	"	"	Genji Challa
Al Giddi Al Jobir	Male	-	"	"	"
Al Daga Al Kabe	Male	-	"	"	"
Terefe Kumsa	Male	0917202270	"	"	"
Temam A/Gero	Male	-	"	"	"
Al Biyya A Mecha	Male	-	"	"	"
Abdo Aloli	Youth	-	"	"	"
Waji Sehe Abedela	Youth	-	"	"	"
Ferdi Al Lulesa	Youth	0917751336	"	"	"
Mohammed Amin Almacha	Youth	0940567883	"	"	"
Teshome Gezahegn	Male	0917108302	"	"	Gura Afalo
Al Nega Al Dura	Male	-	"	"	"
Abdulqadir Al Gidi	Male	0927571357	"	"	"
Birhanu Ayele	Male	-	"	"	"
Nasir Al Fogi	Male	0917616877	"	"	"
Sultan Al Fira	Male	0917913472	"	"	"
Yimam Ahimed	Male	-	"	"	"
Zinabu Katema	Male	-	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Jihad Aldura	Male	0917244122	"	"	"
Altemam Algaro	Male	0935117901	"	"	"
Algidi Algero	Male	-	"	"	"
Ahimed Alfita	Male	0910203768	"	"	"
Abeba G/Senbet	Female	-	"	"	"
Fatuma Algaro	Female	-	"	"	"
Jimiti Almacha	Female	-	"	"	"
Aster Kefyalew	Female	-	"	"	"
Birtukan Tesma	Female	-	"	"	"
Asnaku Gebre	Female	-	"	"	"
Zeyneba Almecha	Female	-	"	"	"
Zahara Shehmohammed	Female	-	"	"	"
Hikma Yimam	Female	-	"	"	"
Fatuma Alsimal	Female	-	"	"	"
Zahara Alfosi	Female	-	"	"	"
Hawa Algero	Female	-	"	"	"
Kasahun Ketema	Youth	-	"	"	"
Kedir Altemam	Youth	-	"	"	"
Mudare Algero	Youth	-	"	"	"
Engeda Tefera	Youth	-	"	"	"
Nasir Temam	Youth	0933726418	"	"	"
Shifera Jiru	Male		Oromia	Didu	
Yesuf Mammo	Male		"	"	
Shafi Kedir	Male	0923347309	"	"	
Kebede Abdu	Male	0934256733	"	"	
Ebrahim Bazen	Male		"	"	
Asfaw Yebo	Male		"	"	
Birhanu Degafu	Male	0943211532	"	"	
Teka Zebenu	Male	0935174974	"	"	
Bayush Ashenafi	Female	0917340763	"	"	
Tsehaynesh Gelane	Female	0912754907	"	"	
Zara Zewde	Male	0919441139	"	"	
Nayime Sherif	Male	0932029353	"	"	
Ayana Guddeta	Male	0941519856	"	"	
Nezif Mohamed	Male	0934676037	"	"	
Mohamud Husen	Male	0917995703	"	"	

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Buli Gudeta	Female	0919111880	"	"	
Dagitu Abera	Female	0917612978	"	"	
Rahmet Temam	Female	0917276583	"	"	
Almaz Abera	Female	0934073464	"	"	
Melkamu Kebede	Male	0961878933	"	"	
Shitaye Ayele	Female	0917995705	"	"	
Miskiye Nuru	Female	0917781957	"	"	
Birhane Tadesse	Male	0917883172	"	"	
Bekelech gezahagn	Female	0935174701	"	"	
Miskiye Wedajo	Female	0917781940	"	"	
Reyima Kedir	Female	0939330146	"	"	
Kifle Merdasa	Male	0931637142	"	"	Gordomo
Kebede Wadajo	Male	0932029077	"	"	"
Beliyu Kebede	Female		"	"	"
Bekele Gamta	Male		"	"	"
Abdisa Danu	Male	0917277626	"	"	"
Bahru Anbecha	Male		"	"	"
Biratu Hika	Male		"	"	"
Gelana Kumsa	Male		"	"	"
Teshome Gemta	Male	0934256666	"	"	"
Amare Adem	Male		"	"	"
Tesema Kuma	Male		"	"	"
Mulu Mekonnen	Female		"	"	"
Bekelu Bishura	Female	092307522	"	"	"
Chaltu Adme	Female		Oromia	Didu	Gordomo
Wuditu Birhanu	Female		"	"	"
Girma Abdisa	Male	0921213456	"	"	"
Birhanu Abdisa	Male	0913529032	"	"	"
Gezahegn Ayana	Male	0986154990	"	"	"
Gobana Tekuma	Male		"	"	"
Eshetu Dibessa	Male	0923340555	"	"	"
Abadir Kedir	Male		"	"	"
Alemayo Galana	Male		"	"	"
Abdi Hussen	Male		"	"	Kochi
Abebe Ayele	Male	0935137430	"	"	"
Taju Kedir	Male	09310698	"	"	"
Dessalegn Befkadu	Male	0917276988	"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Birhanu Befkadu	Male	0917995787	"	"	"
Badiruu Kemal	Male	0917613072	"	"	"
Temam abdu	Male		"	"	"
Tadese Gobu	Male		"	"	"
Ebrahim Sheussen	Male	0917995781	"	"	"
Haile Awajo	Male		"	"	"
Aliyi Azabi	Male		"	"	"
Awalu Kedir	Male	0943212159	"	"	"
Shafi Kalifa	Male	0917272711	"	"	"
Kemale Abdu	Male	0917218095	"	"	"
Shibiru Workineh	Male	0937176497	"	"	"
Hussen Dawud	Male	0928290099	"	"	"
Girm Tadese	Male		"	"	"
Birhanu Mekonnen	Male	0917358497	"	"	"
Hussien Jimaa	Male		"	"	"
Eshetu Tadesse	Male	0931064683	"	"	"
Yasin Warraqi	Male		"	"	"
Aberash Firisa	Male	0941192179	"	"	"
Yirga Berhe	Male	0914176566	Tigray	Wolkaite	Mugetabia
Hiwot Mahari	Femal		"	"	"
Teshome Eshetu	Male	0914363560	"	"	"
Miruts Tsehye	Male	0939233386	"	"	"
Nigusse G/her	Male	0939225336	"	"	"
Alek G/egziabeher	Male	0934202563	"	"	"
Guoush Giday	Male		"	"	"
Asmelash Behone	Male	092262081	"	"	"
Sahele Eredae	Male		"	"	"
Maesha Abay	Male	0914227976	"	"	"
Lemlem G/Silase	Femal	0964224287	"	"	"
Betre K/Mariam	Male	0933060568	"	"	"
Abreha H/Mariam	Male	0914278663	"	"	
Mebrhit G/Medhin	Female	0942666872	"	"	
Letealif G/Giorgis	Female	0914150746	"	"	
Worku Shiferaw	Male	0914222771	"	"	
Muze Hailu	Male	0914197683	"	"	
Birhan Teferi	Female	0913624150	"	"	
Birhanu Gidey	Male	0914020466	"	"	

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Kidane Tadesse	Male	0914392979	"	"	
Haftu G/Wold	Male	0938136938	"	"	
Tsegaye Tsehay	Male	0914212581	"	"	
Alemu Anagaw	Male	0914391816	"	"	
T/Mariam G/Giorgis	Male	0914413644	"	"	
T/Mariam Nega	Male	0939112814	"	"	
Mekonnen Mezgebe	Male		"	"	
Ataw Sisay	Male		"	"	
Muze W/Gebreal	Male	0914476830	"	"	
Redieat Hailu	Female	09141476850	"	"	
Haftom Girmay	Male	0914228745	"	"	
G/Medhin G/Egziabher	Male	0914094435	"	"	Mugetabia
Kassahun Meresa	Male	0914167990	"	"	"
Haftu Amare	Male	0914369020	"	"	"
Dawit Fitsum	Male		"	"	"
Mulugeta Teka	Male		"	"	"
Haftu G/Hawariya	Male	0914109555	"	"	"
Alem Abreha	Female	0925057046	"	"	"
G/Silassie Kahissay	Male	0914001576	"	"	"
Hadush T/Haimanot	Male	0919009576	"	"	"
Hailay G/Here	Male		"	"	"
Hiwot Kahissay	Female	0914800820	"	"	"
W/Silassie G/Medhin	Male	0914858416	"	"	"
Abreha Areaya	Male	0914253428	"	"	"
Teklay Belay	Male	0914158172	"	"	"
Abeba Beriha	Female		"	"	"
Birhane Itey	Male	0914780962	"	"	"
Dawit Mamo	Male	0914109915	"	"	"
Kese Yadel G/Hiwot	Male	0914245573	"	"	"
Ymaneh Mahiri	Male	09387902	"	"	"
Hafity Grase	Male	0914571434	"	"	"
Kassay Gebire	Male		"	"	"
Gergis Berihe	Male		"	"	"
Atsbiha G/tkilay	Male		"	"	"
Kassya Hadus	Male		"	"	"
Giday Hailu	Male		"	"	"

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Birhane Hagos	Male	0945503445	"	"	"
Giday G/Mariam	Male		"	"	"
Kahisa Hadera	Male		"	"	"
Hiodagi Birhane	Male		"	"	"
Kiros Kahissi	Male		"	"	"
Grmay Negusse	Male		"	"	"
G/Egiziabher Hadera	Male	0914690585	"	"	"
H/Arayi Asefa	Male		"	"	"
H/Giday Hagos	Male		"	"	"
G/Egiziabher Gaitat	Male		"	"	"
Kassyi G/ Silama	Male		"	"	"
H/Gebire Redaei	Male		"	"	"
Negusse Atsbiha	Male	0931099122	"	"	"
G/Mesikel Tsegaye	Male	0914857152	"	"	"
Tekele G/medihne	Male		"	"	"
Abirha Abadi	Male		"	"	"
Fitsum Mezgebo	Male		"	"	"
G/Hiwot G/Kiros	Male		"	"	"
Desta Berhe	Female		"	"	"
P/Desta Teferi	Male		"	"	"
A/Gebire haile	Male	0914397516	"	"	"
Aregawi Tekilay	Male	0925329270	"	"	"
Hadgu Tewelde	Male		"	"	"
Mehari Kehasum	Male		"	"	"
Kindya p/Berihe	Male		"	"	"
Yohanse Hailu	Male		"	"	"
Zenebu Gebire	Female		"	"	"
TSiry Halefom	Female		"	"	"
Teumay negusse	Female		"	"	"
Desta G/Hiwot	Female	0914163685	"	"	"
Haftu Asbiha	Male		"	"	"
Abadi Teka	Male		"	"	"
Gatllauk Reath Thoal	Male	0943-209952	Gambella		
Thichiiot Makuach	Male	0917-779305	"		
Kang Monyjouok	Male	0932-004641	"		
Asmare Tekalegn	Male	0912-153846	"		
Fiseh Mamo	Male	0921-763879	"		

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
Tewabe Mekonen	Male	0911-319910	"		
Kang Mindiko	Male	0930-004641	"		
Getachew Chaka	Male	0911-449845	"		
Yeshiwek Eba	Male	0911-375460	"		
Bayisa Aga	Male	0917-301445	"		
Birknesh Yirga	Female	0923-430245	"		
Mamaye Tsedale	Male	0912-094060	"		
Amelwork G/Egziabher	Female	0911-003287	SNNPR		
Asfaw Zewdie	Male	0911-674217	"		
Atrag G. Michael	Male	0911-772064	"		
Teshale Woldeamanuel(Dr.)	Male	0941-6822346	"		
Emebet BizuAyehu	Female	0916-027096	"		
Melesse Maada(Dr.)	Male	0941092546	"		
Siraj Dano	Male	0911-387178	"		
Solomon Mengesha	Male	0926-451650	"		
Zerihun Zena	Male	046-220-1077	"		
Mulugeta Tesfaye	Male	046-220-1316	"		
Terefe Teka	Male		"		
Mulugeta Feleke	Male	0924-742998	"		
Tesfaye Oyida	Male	0911-855775	"		
Abrrah H/Mariam	Male	0914-278663	Tigray		
Mebrhathu G/Medihn	Male	0942-666872	"		
Letalef G/Gergis	Male	0914-130746	"		
Worku Shiferaw	Male	0914-222771	"		
Muez Hailu	Male	0914-197683	"		
Berhane Tareke	Male	0913-624150	"		
Berhne Giday	Male	0914-020466	"		
Kidane Tadesse	Male	0914-392974	"	Welkait Woreda	
Hafta G/Wold	Male	0938-136938	"	"	
Tsegaye Tsehay	Male	0914-212581	"	"	
Alemu Angaw	Male	0914-393016	"	"	
T/Mariam G/Gergis	Male	0914-415615	"	"	
T/Mariam Nega	Male	0939-112850	"	"	
Mekonen Mezgebe	Male	-	"	"	
Asfaw Sisay	Male	0914-937951	"	"	
Muez H/Gebriel	Male	-	"	"	



*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
Rediet Hailu	Female	0914-194072	"	"	
G/Hiwot Gidey	Male	0933-281980	"	"	
Hailu Girmay	Male	0914-228749	"	"	
Gashaw Kiflu	Male	0910-981809	"	"	
Abraha mezgebu	Male	0946-892104	<b>Tigray</b>	"	
Akilu Giday	Male	0910-661612	"	"	
Fekede mebrahtu	Male	--	"	"	
Zenebe atsebha	Male	--	"	"	
Aweke adis	Male	--	"	"	
Luley hfte	Male	--	"	"	
Wegihuley gidey	Male	--	"	"	
Kasa solew	Male	--	"	"	
Berihun wekl	Male	--	"	"	
Tikuay abohoy	Male	--	"	"	
Fantu yabgew	<b>Female</b>	--	"	"	
Tadla tarecke	Male	--	"	"	
Yishak girmay	Male	--	"	"	Muge Tabia
Gebeyehu Tsegaye	Male	0918301577	Amhara	Land admin. offi	
Awoke Yitay	Male	0918020079	"	"	
Endalkachew Naod	Male	0918085342	"	"	
Alemayehu Bekele	Male	0912104441	"	"	
Terefe Alemu	Male	0918769634	"	"	
Etialemahu W/kdian	Female	0918784559	"	"	
Ademe Hussien	Male	0936348822	"	Metema	Lemlem Terara
Babale Abegaz	Male	-	"	"	
Mohamed Yibedafer	Male	0934014673	"	"	
Ahmed Mustefa Said	Male	0918257887	"	"	
Yimer Ali	Male	0918184987	"	"	
Sheh hussien Adem	Male	0918174927	"	"	
Dawd Mohammed	Male	0932272914	"	"	
Mohammed Adem	Male	0934553633	"	"	
Gizachew Mohammed	Male	0939257857	"	"	
Mohammed Awel	Male	0918080121	"	"	
Getaye Hassen	Male	0918175349	"	"	
Bushra Abdela	Male	0918613046	"	"	
Addise Tegegn	Female	-	"	"	
Meryem Ibrahim	Female	-	"	"	

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Zemzem Mohammed	Female	0936380620	"	"	
Merem Mohmmmed	Female	-	"	"	
Zeineba Mohammed	Female	0918212274	"	"	
Fatima Ali	Female	-	"	"	
Momina Mabre	Female	-	"	"	
Dejyitnu Kase	Female	0918238755	"	"	
Mandefro Assefa	Male	0927690122	"	"	Das
Adachew Abegaz	Male	0927606941	"	"	
Ibrahim Mekonen	Male	0918175125	"	"	
Letaw Mellese	Male	0933465913	"	"	
Siras Amagnu	Male	-	"	"	
Mohammed Nur	Male	0918554820	"	"	
Yegnanesh Adis	Male	0918272809	"	"	
Tesfaye Mekuriaw	Male	0927628283	"	"	
Tekle Bayu	Male	0929999981	"	"	
Sefaw Assefa	Male	-	"	"	
Tekem Getahum	Male	-	"	"	
Abera Admasie	Male	0931499422	"	"	
Yosef Gubra	Male	-	"	"	
Abdu Ageze	Male	-	"	"	
Eyob Fentaw	Male	-	"	"	
Mohammed Kase	Male	-	"	"	
Mamo Assefa	Male	-	"	"	
Weresew Baye	Male	-	"	"	
Ahmed Mekonnen	Male	0918594902	"	"	
Mohammed Ahmed	Male	0918227484	"	"	
Hussien Kassaw	Male	0918476375	"	"	
Seid Abi	Male	0918045579	"	"	
Akale Melese	Male	0928490586	"	"	
Libase Sitotaw	Male	0918175354	"	"	
Mohammed Asege	Male	-	"	"	
Hassen Tegegn	Male	-	"	"	
Eshete Birke	Male	0936761540	"	Tarma Ber	Debre Maaza
Debaba Worku	Male	0932581494	"	"	
Habtu Kefelegn	Male	0915557590	"	"	
Nigussie Dessalegn	Male	-	"	"	
Sebesh Tademe	Male	-	"	"	

**Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Wereda</b>	<b>Kebele</b>
Belayneh Zerga	Male	0922101265	"	"	
Melake Kifle	Male	-	"	"	
Bizuneh Zewdie	Male	0926831169	"	"	
Bekele Moges	Male	0920747753	"	"	
Demeke Ayele	Male	-	"	"	
Mekete Worku	Male	-	"	"	
Asmaru Asegu	Female	0945568006	"	"	WofWasha
Sinkinesh Afework	Female	0921136289	"	"	
Ayelech Kebede	Female	-	"	"	
Emuye Gebre	Female	-	"	"	
Zenebech Bekele	Female	-	"	"	
Zenebu Mulu	Female	-	"	"	
Sasahu Tilahun	Female	-	"	"	
Lakech Betru	Female	-	"	"	
Abebu Gedlu	Female	-	"	"	
Fanaye Ayele	Female	-	"	"	
Yalemsew Eniyew	Female	-	"	Banaja Shikudad/Kosos Ber	Woreda Office
Anteneh Asfaw	Male	0918537028	"	"	
Birhanu Bezabih	Male	0918742160	"	"	
Nigatu Bitew	Male	-	"	"	
Asires Mitiku	Male	-	"	"	
Anteneh Taye	Male	-	"	"	
Muluken Alamirew	Male	-	"	"	
Ajebush Ferede	Male	-	"	"	
Molla Yeneneh	Male	0937645513	"	"	
Yeshaneh Amsalu	Male	0920175497	"	"	
Gashaw Gessa	Male	0921580822	"	"	
Emebet Ayalew	Female	-	"	"	Senkela
Zertihun Moges	Female	-	"	"	
Asresah Melaku	Female	-	"	"	
Ayalenesh Getahun	Female	-	"	"	
Hizbadosh Nigussie	Female	-	"	"	
Ayalnesh Mekonnen	Female	-	"	"	
Alemts shehay Tilahun	Female	-	"	"	
Tadife Tamir	Female	-	"	"	
Mulunesh Yismaw	Female	-	"	"	

*Resettlement Policy Framework for the REDD+ program Implementation in Ethiopia*

Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
Yiftusira Yeshiwas		-	"	"	
Emiye Asmare		-	"	"	
Bitewush Admas		-	"	"	
Adanech Arega		-	"	"	Askuna
Farnus Bogale		-	"	"	
Tej Zegeye		-	"	"	
Bitewush Hailu		-	"	"	
Alayush Tsetargew		-	"	"	
Alemnesh Abaye		-	"	"	
Bitewush Eshetu		-	"	"	
Asayech Nigat		-	"	"	
Workneh Abegaz		-	"	"	
Tefera Abaye		-	"	"	
Tilahun Kasahun		0923232514	"	"	
Alganeh Asfaw		-	"	"	
Minayehu Kasahun		0927636429	"	"	

Grain MEME PLC



# Attendance Sheet at Woreda level

Form I.2: Men Attendance sheet for SESA-ESMF

Date 11/06/2015

Name of Woreda Tarmaber Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

Agenda: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lists of Participants

No	Name	Mobile	Signature	Remark
1	Yashidanga Fano	0919854032		09/05/10/15
2	Negash Demetse	0913509927		09/05/10/15
3	Adhiso Semene	0923658396		09/05/10/15
4	Rabia Hussein	0911777626		09/05/10/15
5	Ashebir Amare	0913064525		09/05/10/15
6	Mesfin Girma	0913079250		09/05/10/15
7	Kebera Ayale	0921135333		09/05/10/15
8	AKALE WODNEH	0910741169		09/05/10/15
9	Yishak Assef	0910980243		09/05/10/15
10	Yishak Assef	0904108002		09/05/10/15
11	Sorah neta	554		09/05/10/15
12	Terefe Aya	0911830388		09/05/10/15





Form I.2: Men Attendance sheet for SESA-ESMF

Date 23/06/15

Name of Woreda Banja Kebele Sankala

Agenda: Discussion on points (issues)  
related to REDD+ project at  
kebele level.

Lists of Participants

No	Name	Mobile	Signature	Remark
1	<u>twc f90c</u>		<u>tw</u>	<u>0925</u>
2	<u>mta zhw</u>		<u>mta</u>	<u>d125300</u>
3	<u>mta zhw</u>		<u>mta</u>	<u>d125300</u>
4	<u>mta zhw</u>	<u>0928513249</u>	<u>mta</u>	<u>d125300</u>
5	<u>mta zhw</u>	<u>0934613923</u>	<u>mta</u>	<u>d125300</u>
6	<u>mta zhw</u>		<u>mta</u>	<u>d125300</u>
7	<u>mta zhw</u>	<u>0913961020</u>	<u>mta</u>	<u>90/26770</u>
8	<u>mta zhw</u>	<u>0913869879</u>	<u>mta</u>	<u>90/26770</u>
9	<u>mta zhw</u>	<u>0925182694</u>	<u>mta</u>	<u>90/26770</u>
10	<u>mta zhw</u>	-	<u>mta</u>	<u>90/26770</u>
11	<u>mta zhw</u>		<u>mta</u>	<u>d125300</u>
12				



Guidance MEMO p.1



Form I.4: <sup>Woreda</sup> Youth Attendance Sheet for SESA-ESMF

Date 16/06/2015

Name of Woreda Metema Kebele Gashum

Agenda: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Lists of Participants

No	Name	Mobile	Signature	Remark
1	Almnessh Abebe	0918060733		Environment
2	Tigist Virga	0925300613		Environment
3	Getachew Tilahun	09-18-30-61-00		Environment
4	Getnet Paksahun	0918175413		Agriculture
5	Yeziun Merguen G	0910088206		Women, child and Youth Affairs
6	Yiseman Tsega	0912282227		Co-operative Promotion
7	Hakamu Adisu	0913043504		Environment
8	Kibre Kidusan Banti	0918210093		Water Resource
9	Dezu Zeyene	0918059966		Natural Resource
10	Dechaneh Gesta	0918333481		Women, child and Youth Affairs
11	Yirga Ferede	0912300111		W/Affairs
12	Tilahun Awoke	0918532661		Women, child and Youth Affairs



H/TG  
 to:

## References

- FDRE, Environmental Policy of Ethiopia of 1997
- FDRE, A Regulation on Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on landholding expropriated for public purposes, Council of Ministers Regulations No 135/2007, Federal NegaritGazetta.
- FDRE, Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation, Proclamation No. 299/2002, Federal NegaritGazetta.
- FDRE, Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation, Proclamation No. 455/2005, Federal NegaritGazetta.
- FDRE, The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proclamation No 1/1995 Federal NegaritGazetta,
- Guidelines for Social, Environmental and Ecological Impact Assessment and Environmental Hygiene in Settlement Areas
- ICESCR General Comment No.7 on the Right to Adequate Housing
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966
- International Finance Corporation (2002), Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Washington, DC.
- Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007
- Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Directive No. 2/2006 E.C.
- Philip Carl Salzman, 'Afterword: reflections on the pastoral land crisis,' *Nomadic Peoples*, Number 34/35, 1994
- Revised Urban Land Lease Holding Council of the Regional Government Regulation No.105/2012
- Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005
- Srur, M, 'Rural Commons and the Ethiopian State', 2013(1), Law, Social Justice & Global Development(LGD), an Electronic Law Journal
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Industry, Resettlement Action Plan Kilinto Industrial Zone Competitiveness and Job Creation Project, April 2015
- United Nations' Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement
- World Bank (2004). Involuntary Resettlement, Planning and Implementation in Development Projects Washington, DC USA.
- World Bank. (2002). Operational policies: Involuntary Resettlement. The World Bank operational Manual.