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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (MEF)



OROMIA FOREST AND WILDLIFE ENTERPRISE (OFWE)



OROMIA FORESTED LANDSCAPE PROGRAM (OFLP)
PROCESS FRAMEWORK (PF)

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Acronyms

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

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to NRPF and the OFLP

Ethiopia has designated many protected areas throughout the country that includes national parks, wildlife reserves, National Forest Priority Areas, biosphere reserves and community conservation areas. There are 58 protected forest priority areas, 21 national parks, 2 wildlife sanctuaries, 3 wildlife reserve areas, 6 community conservation areas, 2 wildlife rescue centers, 20 controlled hunting areas, 2 botanical gardens and herbariums and 4 biosphere reserves(Young, 2012). According to Young (2012), protected forests did not yield the expected results as they are increasingly degraded and is being converted for subsistence and commercial agriculture, timber used for fuel wood and construction, protected grasslands used for livestock grazing. Young (2012) reported that the loss of forests and other protected areas is underpinned by a growing population, unsustainable natural resource management, poor enforcement of existing legislation, uncertain land tenure and very low public awareness of the impact of climate change and the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems. A close look at policy and legal framework as well as the institutional set up reveal that the efforts made so far to establish and protect protected areas induced access restriction. At international level as well as the establishment of institutions for implementing the policies and strategies indicate the efforts Ethiopia made so far to protect its natural resources be it within protected areas or outside.

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

The preparation of this natural resource process framework (NRPF) report is required because Ethiopia is going to implement REDD+ (be it in protected areas, where access restriction is already there, or outside without access restriction where the REDD+ itself induces access restriction.)

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

1.2 Objectives of the NRPF/OFLP Process Framework

The objective of the NRPF/OFLP PF is to outline the procedures and process for the NR in general and for OFLP on the ground of investment activities that may lead to restriction of access to natural resources, in order to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate potentially adverse effects of such restrictions as per the OP/BP 4.12 requirements. The overall objective of the PF is to establish an enabling environment in which the Persons Affected by the Program (PAPs) will be able to participate in mitigating against these negative impacts. It includes the PAPs own input on program activities (e.g. habitat restoration, reforestation and the design of necessary measures to reduce social impacts caused by the limitation in access and setting up process and monitoring plans as needed.

2. Methodology

The preparation of this NRPF is based on a thorough review of available relevant policy and legal frameworks and intuitional arrangements. In addition, community and stakeholder consultations at region, woreda and kebele level were and documented.

2.1 Secondary Data Review

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

2.2 Primary Data Collection

The community based consultation and participation was conducted using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household interviews. **Community** consultation and participation was conducted with the primary objective to garner broad community support while identifying potential risks and propose mitigation measures related with restriction of access to natural resources. The consultation covered 10 Woredas, 20 Kebeles, a total of 347 people (women (93), men (254) comprising youth, forest dependent and underserved community members). **Stakeholder Consultation:** National, Regional and Woreda level stakeholders consultations were held to get views on OFLP related natural resource access restriction. The list of stakeholder and community consultation participants are attached in Annex-II.

2.3 Stakeholders Consultation

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

3. Description of the OFLP

OFLP will be Oromia’s strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner intervention on all forested landscapes in Oromia. The 10-year program will contribute to a transformation in how forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning. OFLP will foster equitable and sustainable low carbon development through a series of: (i) on-the-ground activities that address deforestation, reduce land-use based emissions, and enhance forest carbon stocks; and (ii) state-wide and local enhancements to institutions, incentives, information, and safeguards management to upscale investment (enabling environment), including coordinating and leveraging multiple REDD-relevant interventions¹ across the regional state. Table 1 below summarizes how OFLP will help address primary causes of deforestation.

Figure 1: OFLP Intervention to Address the Main Drivers of Deforestation

Primary causes of deforestation in Oromia		OFLP Interventions	Source of Funding
Primary Direct Causes	Small-scale agriculture expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest management investment in deforestation hotspots, including the promotion of Participatory Forest Management ▪ Strengthening extension services on forest management, smallholder agriculture, soil and water conservation, and household energy. ▪ Coordination with several other initiatives in Oromia promoting more resilient and productive agricultural and land management techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OFLP grant ▪ OFLP grant ▪ GoE and development partners funding REDD-relevant initiatives (such as SLMP, PSNP, AGP)
	Wood extraction for firewood and charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest management investment, including afforestation and reforestation for biomass energy (woodlots). ▪ Coordination with the national cook stoves and the biogas programs to mitigate biomass demand (see below for incentives enhancements and policy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OFLP grant ▪ GoE
Primary Indirect Causes	Inadequate land-use planning and enforcement at micro-level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land-use planning support at Woreda level and community levels ▪ Further coordination to promote smallholder land certification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OFLP grant ▪ GoE land use planning initiative ▪ SLMP (MoA/BoA)

¹ REDD-relevant initiatives are projects, programs and activities in general promoted by GoE, donors, NGOs or private sector that directly or indirectly contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation or increasing forest carbon stocks in the Oromia Regional State. Examples of these initiatives, include, the Ministry of Agriculture’s SLMP, JICA and OFWE’s efforts to promote participatory forest management (PFM) and new forest-based business models (including forest coffee) and OFWE’s planted forests.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DFID (LIFT)
	Inadequate cross-sectoral policy and investment coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Policy development and enforcement (harmonized PFM rules, forest and land certification, incentives for the adoption of renewable energy sources, etc.) ▪ Improvement of incentives (marketing of cook stoves, preparation of benefits sharing mechanism for ER payments, small natural-resource based enterprise operating environment) ▪ Local-level activities to coordinate and leverage existing initiatives to protect and expand forest cover and improve land use. ▪ Information enhancements such as MRV, Forest Management Information System, and strategic communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OFLP grant ▪ GoE ▪ GoE and development partners funding REDD-relevant initiatives (such as SLMP, PSNP, AGP)

Two types of REDD-relevant initiatives are distinguished: (i) existing REDD+ projects that seek to account for and sell emissions reductions (ERs), such as the Bale Mountains REDD+ project and Nono Sele Participatory Forest Management REDD+ project; (ii) initiatives that contribute to REDD+ goals but are not seeking to account for and sell ERs such as AGP which is currently supporting agricultural intensification; and/or the Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) program which seeks to improve land certification. The former group would be ‘nested’ into OFLP, while the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) would seek to further coordinate the second type of interventions towards OFLP goals.²

OFLP would establish the programmatic approach through two financial instruments that would be supported by two legal agreements: (1) a US\$ 18 million Grant Agreement for 5 years; and (2) a US\$ 50 million Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) of up to 10 years.

- i. *The 5-year mobilization grant would finance the establishment and initial implementation of the state-wide jurisdictional Program.* The grant would finance the GoE to strengthen its state-level and local-level enabling environment and implement selected on-the-ground investment activities. The grant would facilitate the achievement of ERs (and resulting ER payments)

² The mobilization grant would complement and be coordinated with the significant investments that are already being made in the OFLP area including WBG-financed operations such as the Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP), the Agricultural Growth Program (AGP), and Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP); and projects not financed by the WBG such as the Bale Eco-regional REDD project, Nono Sele PFM REDD+ Project, and private sector investments involving International Finance Corporation (IFC), TechnoServe, Nespresso, etc.

while also leveraging greater financial resources from multiple sources (see paragraph 30 and table 2 for further details). The grant would in particular finance: (i) TA among all rural and semi-rural woredas across the state (such as landscape management coordination, land-use planning support, and safeguards management); and (ii) selected forest investment and livelihoods support in deforestation hotspots with high carbon content (47 woredas).³

- ii. *ER payments of US\$ 50 million for verified carbon performance paid in a period of up to 10 years (2016-2026).* These payments would be available once the Program achieves, verifies and reports on results in terms of reduced emissions. The ER payments would be distributed according to a Benefit Sharing Mechanism and used primarily to ensure sustainability of land-use interventions, as well as to scale up action in other geographical areas within Oromia. This climate financing would be channeled through an ERPA to be signed between GoE and WBG. The envelope for these payments could grow as OFLP becomes operational and generates results, and as other ER buyers show interest in OFLP.

The OFLP geographic boundary is all forests in Oromia. Specifically, the Program would monitor and account for positive and negative changes in forest cover and associated GHG emissions reduction within all 277 rural and semi-rural Woredas within the regional state boundaries of Oromia (i.e., the “accounting area of the Program”). As per the 2013 Ethiopian Mapping Authority map and the National REDD+ Secretariat’s proposed forest definition, this includes 8.7 million hectares of forest, spread over all of Oromia’s rural and semi-rural Woredas.

The stakeholders that would benefit from ER payments would be defined in the BSM currently under preparation by the GoE. The BSM provides an operational solution for disbursing the performance-based ER payments equitably, effectively and efficiently. The BSM would be designed during OFLP implementation via a robust consultation process including with local communities state-wide. A BSM manual, subject to no-objection from the WBG, would be prepared by the GoE prior to ERPA signature. The BSM manual would describe the eligibility criteria, the allocation procedures, and the flow of funds.

3.1 Program Components

OFLP has three components. The US\$ 18 million mobilization grant would finance components one and two over a 5-year period: (1) Enabling Investments; and (2) Enabling Environment. These funds would be channeled to GoE as a recipient executed (RE) grant. The third component would consist of up to US\$ 50 million of ER Payments for verified emissions reductions as they are delivered over a 10-year period (the components overlap in time).

Component 1. Enabling Investments (US\$ 10.79⁴ million RE grant, 5-year period)

³ These 47 woredas were selected according to: (i) presence of high forest areas (given the high carbon stocks in these forests); (ii) large size deforested area and high rate of deforestation within these woredas; and (iii) contiguity.

⁴ Physical and price contingencies of 0.54 US\$ m (5%) not included.

Component 1 would finance investment in participatory forest management and reforestation in deforestation hotspots in sites to be selected, as well as extension services, and land-use planning state-wide at state and local levels.

Component 2. Enabling Environment (US\$ 6.35⁵ million RE grant, 5-year period)

Component 2 would finance complementary activities to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, incentives (i.e., policies, marketing, BSM), information (i.e., strategic communication, MRV) and safeguards management at state and local levels. This component would enhance the enabling environment to help scale up and leverage action on-the-ground to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Component 3. Emissions Reductions (ER) Payments (US\$ 50 million ERPA, 10-year period)

ER payments would be delivered once results are achieved, verified by a third party, and formally reported to the WBG. The ER payments could begin once the ERPA is signed and emissions reductions (results) occur, are verified and reported to the WBG. The ER payments would be managed by the GoE and distributed to the beneficiaries according to the BSM, which would aim to incentivize greater uptake of sustainable land use actions. The BSM will need to be formally adopted by the GoE before any ER payment can be made.

⁵ Physical and price contingencies of 0.32 US\$ m (5%) not included.

4. Legal and Administrative Frameworks

4.1 International

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

4.2 National

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

The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia

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

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

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

Article 92 of the Constitution of Ethiopia promulgates that the design and implementation of programs shall not damage or destroy the environment and people have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementation of environmental

policies and projects that affect them directly. In addition, the article puts responsibilities of environmental protection to both the government and the citizens.

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

Environmental Policy of Ethiopia

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

Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation

The 2007 enacted proclamation no. 544 for the forest development, conservation and utilization of Ethiopia dully acknowledges the participation of communities for the sustainable utilization of forest resources and benefit sharing. The proclamation in its pre-amble section recognizes the alarming rate of deforestation in the country and called upon for development, conservation and utilization of forests to harness soil erosion, expansion of desert, encroachment of ecological imbalance, depletion of biodiversity and reduction of agricultural production. The following

article of the proclamation has relation with community participation, benefit sharing and access to the resources.

Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife

The proclamation no. 541/2007 enacted for the development, conservation and utilization of wildlife in its pre-amble recognizes the depletion and the danger for the existence of the wild life due to unplanned and inappropriate utilization in conservation areas. The proclamation demanded the participation of communities residing around conservation areas and private investors for their meaningful contributions.

Regulation for Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization

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

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

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

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

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

The strategy recognizes that successful conservation shall be achieved by changing human attitudes, use regimes and promoting collaborative management. The policy boldly acknowledges collaborative management of the biodiversity (natural resources) but never exclusive management

by either communities or governments. The policy states the need for the mutual understanding between the government and communities with the government recognizing the interests and rights of local communities, while communities recognize that such management to be part of a larger political and environmental framework.

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

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

Compensation is stipulated to be effected for buildings, seasonal and perennial crops, trees, protected grass, and permanent improvement of land, relocated property, mining licensee and burial ground using different formulae. This regulation is relevant as it involves both settling of displaced persons and payment of compensation when the land occupied is need by the government for any reason.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 World Bank Operational Policy

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

This Policy is triggered by any World Bank-supported development projects/activities with the potential to cause significant conversion (loss) or degradation of natural habitats (protected or unprotected ecologically valuable habitats), either directly through construction or indirectly through human activities induced by the project.

Overall, OFLP is expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats, as it will support the maintenance and rehabilitation of forest areas and their function; and local communities will be involved in design, implementation and monitoring of program activities. Activities that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats will not be supported. To this effect, program activities will be screened and impacts will be avoided on natural habitats using appropriate preventive and mitigation measures identified in the ESMF of the Program.

Forests OP/BP 4.36

The Policy aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote forestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development. The policy applies to Bank financed investment projects: i) that have or may have impacts on the health and quality of forests; ii) that affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; iii) that aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations under public, private, or communally ownership. The Bank does not finance projects that involve commercial logging, significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas and related habitats.

OFLP is expected to have significant positive impacts on targeted forests in Oromia by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, while contributing to improve the livelihood of forest-dependent communities. Generally, potential impact of the Program activities on natural forests will be addressed as per the procedures of the ESMF for the OFLP. Specifically, the ESMF

provides detail procedures to screen program activities for potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to take measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate such impacts. To this effect, site specific environmental and social management plans with mitigation measures will be prepared avoid or reduce such impacts. If there are Program activities likely to cause significant conversions of forests, they will not be financed under the OFLP.

World Bank’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples⁶ (OP 4.10)

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

World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12)

The World Bank in its involuntary resettlement policy stressed that unless well managed and mitigated resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The overall objectives of the policy are the following (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs, (ii) 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, (iii) 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.

⁶ There is no universally accepted definition of indigenous people. The GoE and the World Bank in 2013 conducted a screening and reached an agreements to call the people meeting the requirements of OP/BP/4.10 as ‘underserved groups’.

5. Institutions Involving in Access Restriction

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF)

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

Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)

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

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)

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

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

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

Duties and responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development that may trigger restriction of access to the natural resources in one way or the other are listed above. For instance, with the outbreak of plant diseases (including in forests), the Ministry may call for the ex-closure of the diseased plant areas to prevent expansion of the disease into other sites. This could be short

term or temporary but it can affect the livelihoods of the community within the time period it prevailed. Like in the case of MEF, MoA may induce area ex-closures for natural resources protection and development per the duties and responsibilities vested to it by the proclamation. The act of doing this may adversely affect the community though beneficial from the environmental perspective. MoA, is therefore, involved in imposing if restricting access to NR.

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy

Proclamation No. 691/2010 provides powers and duties to the executive organs of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia. From the duties and responsibilities assigned to be discharged by the Ministry, it can be understood that the Ministry assign concession for mining and exploration. The assigned concession areas for mining explorations or mining may fall within the area used by local communities. The area (forest, grazing, private land, etc.) could be used by community or individuals. This act of assigning land for exploration or mining, therefore, induces restriction of access to the land/natural resource by communities.

Regional Government Offices (Executive Organs)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

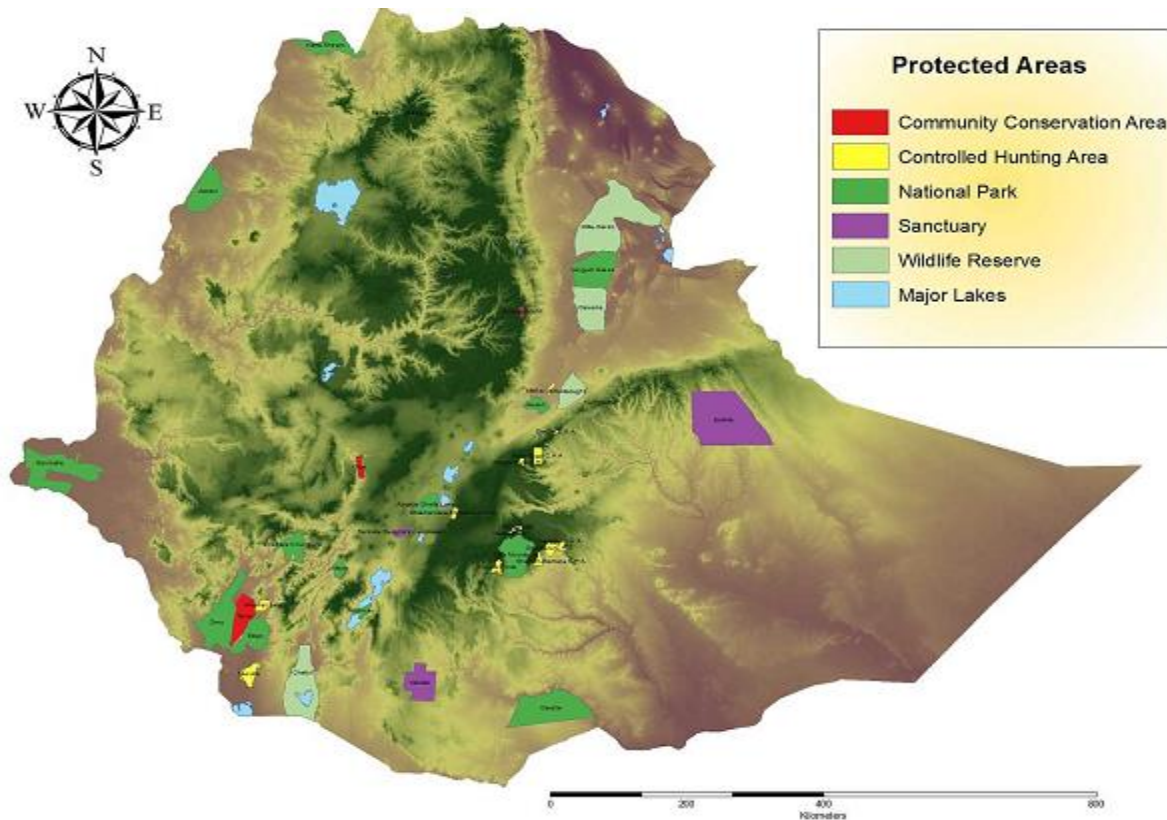


Figure 2: Protected Areas of Ethiopia as of March 2012

Source: Vreugdenhil, et.al (2012)

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

Parks: Ethiopia has 21 national parks distributed throughout the country, where Oromia hosts six. Recently, EWCA has updated and re-demarcated some of the parks. EWCA has given due emphasis to own capacity building through soliciting material and training as well as hiring of staffs. So far, EWCA seems to focus the protection of the National parks from illegal activities by employing scouts and managed by professionals. The list of the national priority areas of Oromia are attached in Annex IV.

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

forest resources. In the transition area, agricultural land, grazing land, settlement areas, coffee home gardens, small plantations and some semi-forest coffee production areas are being carried out. There is no legally binding law that restricts communities to access the biosphere reserve except that indicated in the project document. UNESCO also does not have 'police function' and it is the responsibility of each country to protect the biosphere reserve of its own (Vreugdenhil et al., 2012).

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

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

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

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

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

Access restriction of grazing (pasture) lands for certain times of the year or certain types of livestock (those which induce heavy degradation due to overgrazing, trampling, etc.) improves availability and quality of forage in the long run because the practice reduces degradation of the

resource by eliminating overexploitation; however, it may shift pressure to other unrestricted grazing areas as far as the communities are holding their livestock during the times of access restriction.

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

7. Impacts of Access Restrictions on Natural Resources

7.1 Positive Impacts

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

7.1.1 Positive Environmental Impacts

Carbon Sequestration

There is currently a switch in reasoning that PAs only the conservation of natural ecosystem. In the past, natural ecosystems were protected merely for economic or social value, but now days there is a growing momentum PAs are also used for the storing and sequestering carbon, and thus reducing the rate of climate change. Protected areas thus help both to preventing further losses of carbon to the atmosphere and contributing for a healthy ecosystem, by sequestering additional carbon (Dudley et al. 2009). According to UNEP-WCME (2008), a minimum of 15 per cent of the world's stored carbon is found within protected areas. This fact encourages the importance of PA for carbon sequestration t (Keenleyside et al. 2012).

Natural Disaster Prevention or Mitigation

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

Other Positive Environmental Impacts

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

7.1.2 Positive Social Impacts

Recreation

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

Cultural and Spiritual Values

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

Medicinal Sources

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

Education and Research

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

7.2 Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts

Ecosystem Degradation

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

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

Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

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

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

Adverse Social Impacts: PAs as a Source of Conflict

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

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

8. OFLP Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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

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

8.1 World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

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

8.2 OFLP Grievance Redress Procedure

Ethiopian Grievance Redress Mechanisms (EGRM): As part of risk mitigation measures, the OFLP Program would support citizen's complaints or grievances in a formalized, transparent, cost-effective, and time bound manner. All program-affected people would be informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns on any OFLP activities. Resolution of different types of grievances can be addressed at different levels:

- *Grievance Redress Mechanisms:* Arbitration by appropriate local institutions such as Local Authorities, community leaders or the Gada system is encouraged. The Program would make use of the existing Kebele, Woreda, Zonal and Regional Public Grievance

Hearing Offices (PGHO) in Oromia, and build on the successes of those regional offices.

- *The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO)*: The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO), which reports directly to parliament and is independent of government agencies, is now implementing the EGRM with six branches at present, and is responsible for ensuring that the constitutional rights of citizens are not violated by executive organs. It receives and investigates complaints in respect of maladministration; conducts supervision to ensure the executive carries out its functions according to the law; and seeks remedies in case of maladministration. OFLP would use the EIO regional branch office of Oromia.
- A complainant has the option to lodge his/her complaint to the nearby EIO branch or the respective PGHO in person, through his/her representative, orally, in writing, by fax, telephone or in any other manner. Complaints are examined; investigated and remedial actions are taken to settle them. If not satisfied with the decision of the lower level of the Ethiopian GRM system, the complainant has the right to escalate his/her case to the next higher level of administration. In addition, some regions (including Oromia) have mobile grievance handling teams at woreda level to address grievances by clustering kebeles; and some have good governance command posts to handle cases that have not been settled by the Kebele Manager (focal person of EIO) and woreda PGHOs. The Protection of Basic Services Project (being financed by the WB) is supporting GRM system strengthening including the opening of new EIO branches.
- Where satisfactory solutions to grievances cannot be achieved, the aggrieved party may take the matter before the courts.

9. Budget and Implementation Arrangements of PF

9.1 Budget

In the case of OFLP, inducing restriction of access to natural resources and resulting in loss of income this will be financed through funds from the Government of Ethiopia. OFLP would not finance restriction of access to natural resources and resulting in loss of income (if happened), which is the responsibility of GoE. Based on the 2013 Central Statistics Authority population projection, the population of Ethiopia has reached 45, 249,998 male and 44,826,014 female and a total of 90,076,012 in 2015. Likewise, the population of Oromia based on the same projection reached 33,691,991 in 2015. In line with the REDD+ jurisdictional approach that defines the carbon accounting area, OFLP would cover all of Oromia's 277 rural and semi-rural Woredas⁸. In these Woredas, there are approximately 1.8 million people living inside or immediately adjacent to existing forests. At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the specific sites for the on the ground investment activities are not known. Site specific detailed socio-economic survey is required to prepare accurate budget allocation of the project that induce access restriction.

The implementation of the process framework will follow the existing arrangements for the OFLP implementation, ESMF and RPF. Thus, no need for separate institutional arrangement.

Figure 3: Template for Preparing Site and on the ground investment Specific Budget

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

⁸ Ethiopia Mapping Agency (EMA). 2013 Land Cover Map and Population Data. Central Statistical Agency (CSA), 2014

	Description	Affected category			Budget needed		
		Individual	Household	Community	Individual	Household	Community
	Office						
6	Road construction (km)						

9.2 Disclosure

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

10. Key Processes to be followed during Implementation

When land acquisition or land use in some situations, may lead to either physical or economic displacement of people or their loss, denial or restriction of access to economic assets occur, the World Bank Operational Policy, OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Land laws will be triggered.

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

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

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

- *Conduct a Complementary Social Assessment:* building on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (the Social Assessment part of the SESA), the OFLP implementing entity, Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) will conduct as needed, Participatory Rural Assessments to capture community's voices on alternative means, identify potential conflicts and mechanism to address and come up with special assistance/initiatives for the community, particularly targeting vulnerable groups. The findings of the study will guide the overall considerations and approaches in compensation and risk mitigation measures.
- *Assign a Focal Person:* the social development officer at ORCU and the OFLP safeguard coordinators should be primary contact persons in taking care of on the ground investments inducing access restriction.
- *Conduct Special Compensation Program:* the OFLP implementing entity, Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) will develop a compensation package appropriate to PAPs in restoring and improving livelihoods. Special compensation measures could include but not

be limited to, provision of alternative grazing area, priority in employment, provision of fodder, supporting in intensification and agricultural inputs.

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

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

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

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

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

11. OFLP Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

As a strategic multi-sectoral Government program utilizing diverse financing sources and partner support to scale up action, OFLP's institutional arrangement is anchored in the following principles: (i) the institutional set-up would be based on existing federal and state Government structures; (ii) clear institutional roles, responsibilities and procedures based on existing institutional mandates; (iii) extensive multi-sectoral coordination to plan and implement related projects and activities critical for OFLP success; and (iv) coordinating and leveraging selected associated initiatives (not financed by the WBG) that generate verified emissions reductions.

The OFLP institutional structure includes relevant institutions at national, state and sub-state levels with discrete accountabilities and decision making roles based on existing mandates. OFLP would be led by ORCU serving as the OFLP implementing unit. ORCU is administratively housed at OFWE, and would be overseen by the Executive Oromia Regional State Level (President's and Vice President's Office) and supported by MEF and its National REDD+ Secretariat (in particular on MRV). The regional state's multi-sector REDD+ Steering and Technical Working Group would provide strategic guidance and technical inputs, respectively, to OFLP implementation. OFWE and sector bureaus would implement and coordinate activities on-the-ground through their woreda offices/experts and kebele development agents (extension officers) who cover forest, agriculture, water, and household energy.

OFWE hosts the implementing unit, ORCU, given that its concessions are where the carbon-rich high forest and deforestation hotspots are located and therefore manages important conservation areas. OFWE also has significant PFM implementation experience and has been hosting ORCU for a year and is already committed to OFLP objectives. Moreover, given its dual public and private mandates, OFWE is cultivating private sector relationships.

Spatial and thematic coordination and leveraging of REDD-relevant initiatives across sectors would be a strategic feature of OFLP. *At regional state level*, joint work planning, budget formulation and reporting for OFLP and forest-related policy development/harmonization would take place with the involvement (as needed) of the President's and Vice-President's offices of Oromia Regional State, OFWE, all relevant bureaus, with ORCU serving as OFLP implementation unit to coordinate this work. *At sub-state levels*, the woreda administrators and a combination of woreda sector experts and development agents under them already implement a range of initiatives, sector programs and operations that would need to be coordinated and leveraged to deliver on OFLP objectives. To strengthen that effort, 38 OFLP Woreda Coordinators, hosted by OFWE's 38 District Offices, would work throughout the state to: (i) reinforce woreda capacity to coordinate and leverage the implementation of existing and future initiatives that impact or are impacted by forest change; (ii) lead implementation of activities directly funded by OFLP financing (starting with the mobilization grant), (iii) reinforce extension capacity at woreda and kebele levels across relevant sectors to invest in forest cover expansion and protection; and (iv) support safeguards management. Six OFLP Safeguards Coordinators would provide support in concert with the OFLP Woreda Coordinators throughout the state to manage risks and promote sustainability of forest-related interventions. Three OFLP Facilitators would supervise the OFLP Woreda Coordinators and the OFLP Safeguards Coordinators. The implementation of the PF will follow the regular OFLP implementation arrangement. The table below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of institutions that would be involved in OFLP.

Figure 4: Summary of the roles and responsibilities of institutions that in OFLP

Institution	Accountabilities in OFLP (not only grant)	Examples of implementation accountabilities of key specific activities financed by the OFLP grant
<i>Oromia President's Office</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign and maintain executive level and technical level OFLP Focal Points to assist ORCU in coordinating OFLP implementation across sectors • Provide high level political support to ORCU to ensure multi-sector level coordination. • Assist ORCU through the OFLP Focal Point to cascade and coordinate across Oromia Government vertical structure through zone, woreda and kebele levels 	N/A
<i>Oromia VP Office</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VP Office is the main voice of OFLP in the high-level Regional Council, and (i) advocates for forest-smart development and (ii) ensures that ORCU participates in the region's budget planning sessions and any other key decision making events at the level of the region. • Chair the Oromia REDD Steering Committee ensuring that all OFLP implementing sector institutions. • Liaises with President's Office OFLP focal points 	N/A
<i>REDD+ Steering Committee</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides strategic guidance of OFLP management and implementation • Provides management direction to ORCU • 	N/A
<i>REDD+ Technical Working Group (TWG)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides strategic oversight on OFLP management and implementation • Provides technical direction to ORCU • 	N/A
<i>ORCU</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and manages OFLP • Implements specific TA activities financed by the OFLP grant • Acts as secretariat for the REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ TWG and participates actively in meetings • Carries out joint annual work programming process (with partner Bureaus and other relevant entities), preparation of procurement plan • Safeguards management and reporting • Consolidated financial management and reporting (assisted by OFWE which hosts ORCU) • Consolidated procurement management and reporting (assisted by OFWE which hosts ORCU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ORCU team includes 13 existing staff at state level. Under OFLP, new staff will added as follows: 5 new staff at state-level, 3 OFLP lead facilitators, 38 woreda coordinators, and 6 Safeguards Coordinators at sub-state levels,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated M&E of work program activities (each indicator in results framework plus others as government requires) • Facilitates coordination with OFLP-related initiatives (liaising with Executive level focal points above as needed) • Sub-state team engages with woreda and kebele level officials and other actors to coordinate OFLP interventions and related initiatives across sectors that impact forest (promoting a landscape management approach) • ER verification conducted by a third party to be hired by ORCU • Strategic Communication • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguards management capacity development sub-component
OFWE <i>All levels</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosts ORCU administratively (FM, PM) • Implements specific forest activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. PFM, A/R) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ TWG • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of land use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-component 2.2) • Design and implement Forest Management Information System
OFWE <i>District/Branch/ Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) • Hosts the 3 OFLP lead facilitators, 38 woreda coordinators and 6 Safeguards Coordinators – all under ORCU (see above). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFM and A/R in high forest concession areas (Sub-component 1.3)
BoA <i>State level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed • Implements: specific activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. ANR) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of land use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-component 2.2)
WoA <i>Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest extension capacity development (Sub-component 1.2) • ANR
BoWME <i>State level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed • Implements specific activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. marketing of cooking stoves) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of land-use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-component 2.2)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Coordinates all land-use related activities spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to National Cook stoves Program implementation in Oromia with a focus on forest areas
<p>Woreda Administration Offices <i>Woreda level</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest government administrative body providing political leadership support to OFLP through coordinating woreda level sectoral development activities; • Closely supervises and coordinates planning and implementation of OFLP activities and REDD+ relevant activities in the Woreda; • Ensures that OFLP achievements and challenges are discussed at Woreda Council meetings thus providing timely administrative and technical support to program implementation on the ground; • Acts proactively in resolving conflicts whenever these happen during OFLP implementation in coordination with relevant sector offices; • Ensures OFLP Woreda coordinator gets the required support from sector offices when such support is required; • Liaises with relevant zonal and regional institutions maintaining two ways information flow for facilitating smooth implementation of the program; • Oversees and ensures appropriate use of OFLP resources by implementing sector entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management investments: afforestation and reforestation, and PFM • Integrated Land use plan preparation and enforcement in the woreda • Energy related activities: ICS and biogas • Safeguards
<p>WoWME <i>Woreda level</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas demonstration (Sub-component 2.2) • TA to National Cook stoves Program implementation in Oromia with a focus on forest areas
<p>BoRLEP <i>State level</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed • Implements specific activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. woreda land use planning at sub-basin level) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Coordinates all land-use related activities spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead sub-basin land use planning support (Sub-component 1.1) • Assessments of land use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-cp 2.2)

WoRLEP <i>Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) 	
Bureau of Roads, <i>State level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFLP focal point appointed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on forest-smart roads (to be discussed)
Woreda Rural Road Office <i>Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates all land-use related activities (i.e. road siting and cross-drainage) spatially at woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises 	
New bureau for environment and forest*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Note:</i> A Bureau under MEF is expected to be established in Oromia under the GTP-2 period, and will have an important role in OFLP, which will be assessed once the BoE mandate is decided by the Government. Formal information has been communicated by the Government to Development Partners in due course. 	TBD
Private sector businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group Coordinates all land-use related activities spatially at woreda and local levels with other bureaus and enterprises Carries out activities not financed by the grant but which should be coordinated under the OFLP umbrella Participates in dialogues with government on enhancements to regulations, policies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of value chains, domestic and international market opportunities that reinforce sustainable land-use management (not financed by the mobilization grant, which would include)
NGOs/CSOs, Unions, Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ Potential partners in the implementation of some of the grant activities, such as PFM and A/R, and/or technical assistance and analytics 	
Federal level interactions		
MEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists in resource mobilization for OFLP umbrella Provides guidance on strategy and policy Monitors and reports on the emissions reductions according to agreed rules [verification would be conducted by a third party to be hired by ORCU] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRV implementation National GHG accounting (to which OFLP contributes data) Ensures safeguards carried out and complied with
EWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with contiguous woredas and zone on issues of mutual concern including land use and watershed planning, resettlement, livelihoods provision/substitution, PFM, A/R, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bale National park resettlement planned

12. Stakeholder Participation and Consultation Summary

Stakeholders Views and Support for OFLP

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

Concerns

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

Recommendations

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

13. Eligibility of PAPs

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measures to Assist PAPs

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

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

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Appendix

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

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

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

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
1	Sisay nAbera	Male	0911166077	Oromia	Anchar	
2	Yehualshet	Male	0922772424	"	"	
3	Mohammed Yuye	Male	0912782433	"	"	
4	Ababu Tasew	Male	0915242882	"	"	
5	Yeyis Takele	Male	0927866581	"	"	
6	Ednana Ushra	Male	0910420203	"	"	
7	Gashaw Haile	Male	0935655753	"	"	
8	Abaynesh Hailu	Female	0922073922	"	"	
9	Almaz Markos	Female	0935835794	"	"	
10	Gelila Jemal	Female	0911549799	"	"	
11	Ashu Tamirat	Female	0924103836	"	"	
12	Muliye Tilaye	Female	0927306608	"	"	
13	Mohammed Hasen	Male	0924013700	"	"	
14	TadesseJimas	Male	0910746931	"	"	
15	AbdurahmanDadi	Male	0922772443	"	"	
16	Ibrahim Kasim	Male	0934923966	"	"	
17	Alfanur Ahmed	Male	0931286382	"	"	
18	Sultan Hussien	Male	0923972411	"	"	
19	TilahunShimelis	Male	0970693458	"	"	
20	Musa Mohammed	Male	0921758998	"	"	
21	Ziad Ahmed	Male	0921184012	"	"	
22	Hamid Hawaso	Male	0923752177	"	"	
23	AbdurahmanKedir	Male	0937662476	"	"	
24	YidnekWondimu	Female	-	"	"	Dindin
25	AlemneshGebre	Female	-	"	"	"
26	TatemeFikre	Male	0919557746	"	"	"
27	Wegayehu W/Semaiat	Female	-	"	"	"
28	Ahmed Mohammed	Male	-	"	"	"
29	NuneshZelege	Female	0937483486	"	"	"
30	GosaTamrat	Male	-	"	"	"
31	YehualashetRoge	Male	-	"	"	"
32	Mohammed Sheke	Male	0927306576	"	"	"
33	Ibsa Abdelle	Male	-	"	"	"
34	Mohammed Ahmed	Male	-	"	"	"
35	Abiyi Ode	Male	-	"	"	"
36	BayushGisile	Female	-	"	"	Midgdu
37	DemekeBoni	Male	-	"	"	"
38	Amsale Haile	Female	-	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
39	YesuneshLeul	Female	-	"	"	"
40	SelamawitLule	Female	0922045033	"	"	"
41	HasenHussen	Male	0931458408	"	"	"
42	AyeleNigatu	Male	-	"	"	"
43	MesfinLule	Male	0928206619	"	"	"
44	Neguse Abate	Male	-	"	"	"
45	Dagnachew Yosef	Male	-	"	"	"
46	Sinke Abate	Female	-	"	"	"
47	Hide Hullo	Female	-	"	"	"
48	DinkuBekele	Male	-	"	"	"
49	WeyneharegAntewen	Female	-	"	"	"
50	HasenBedeso	Male	0916005935	"	Dodola	
51	HasenWoliyi	Male	0920355535	"	"	
52	MarufMesud	Male	0921359719	"	"	
53	Sultan Genemo	Male	0913467343	"	"	
54	Mustafa Guye	Male	0910959889	"	"	
55	YilmaZelege	Male	0920171078	"	"	
56	BirhanuWabe	Male	0915830419	"	"	
57	Bezabih W/Samayot	Male	0926509987	"	"	
58	KebedeAman	Male	0912083126	"	"	
59	DebebeMekonen	Male	0913624255	"	"	
60	GizawMengiste	Male	0929446561	"	"	
61	TegenieMulugeta	Male	0933850242	"	"	
62	JemalGerchu	Male	0925724294	"	"	
63	Leyla Neguse	Female	0910089324	"	"	
64	Genet Bekele	Female	0920068189	"	"	
65	Hajo Haji	Female	0912265042	"	"	
66	FoziaKedir	Female	0920067974	"	"	
67	JemilaMengistu	Female	0920174404	"	"	
68	ImayuAyano	Female	0924560742	"	"	Deneba
69	MituwatTaso	Female	0927292569	"	"	"
70	JamaryaFuni	Female	0925391716	"	"	"
71	AlmazSobaga	Female	0922671882	"	"	"
72	Ansha H/Mikail	Male	0920068434	"	"	"
73	GoribaHerbo	Male	0912975318	"	"	"
74	BarsoDube	Male	0928038272	"	"	"
75	Ibrahim Jarso	Male	0926473066	"	"	"
76	DubaGero	Male	0910254087	"	"	"
77	GabayoSimes	Male	0929324998	"	"	"
78	ShibruBariso	Male	0916018251	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
79	EriboGuye	Male	0921358779	"	"	"
80	KubriFato	Male	0912757123	"	"	"
81	UmerHaju	Male	0922701912	"	"	"
82	KadirImiy	Male	0916063730	"	"	"
83	Jamal Jarse	Male	0924935911	"	"	"
84	Mohamommed Amin	Male	-	"	"	"
85	HamdichoGuyyee	Male	0949294687	"	"	"
86	HamuFato	Male	-	"	"	Berisa
87	MuhammedBiftu	Male	0910821193	"	"	"
88	Ibrahim Anfote	Male	0910976951	"	"	"
89	AmanRoba	Male	0938112106	"	"	"
90	Ahmed Galato	Male	0913895328	"	"	"
91	Aman Haji	Male	0923720874	"	"	"
92	KediroGelgalu	Male	0922701896	"	"	"
93	AbdurazakAljalil	Male	0921711759	"	"	"
94	KekiHasen	Male	0945814466	"	"	"
95	Kemaria Koji	Female	0912097511	"	"	"
96	AmaneGamado	Female	-	"	"	"
97	Taiba Judo	Female	-	"	"	"
98	HusenKalilo	Male	0921089258	"	Dinsho	ZaloAbebo (02)
99	AbdureKalil	Male	-	"	"	"
100	Ibrahim Kalil	Male	0921394981	"	"	"
101	BirkaKadir	Male	-	"	"	"
102	AliyiSheko	Male	0916864427	"	"	"
103	AbasAdamo	Male	0921451137	"	"	"
104	Ahmad K/Adam	Male	0939519015	"	"	"
105	Mohammed K/Adam	Male	0912767166	"	"	"
106	Aman Mohammed	Male	0912315412	"	"	"
107	Kadi H/Adam	Male	0912315321	"	"	"
108	RukiaAbda	Female	-	"	"	"
109	HawaAbdo	Female	-	"	"	"
110	Muslima Mahmud	Female	-	"	"	"
111	Kemar H/Adam	Male	0912315306	"	"	Haro Soba
112	KasimWagritu	Male	0913926716	"	"	"
113	Amino H/Hussen	Male	0921089736	"	"	"
114	M/Jemal H/Said	Male	0913968680	"	"	"
115	H/KadirTufo	Male	-	"	"	"
116	ShlfahoAbdo	Male	0922050436	"	"	"
117	Mohammed Kadir	Male	0910362386	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
118	AloAbdo	Male	0920357895	"	"	"
119	LochoSube	Female	-	"	"	"
120	AmaneHagahiyyi	Female	-	"	"	"
121	YeshiYesuf	Female	0937822645	"	"	"
122	EsamuUmer	Male	0913223452	Oromia	HarenaBuluk	
123	Kalid Rube	Male	0913394099	"	"	
124	MuhammedAdem	Male	0922510258	"	"	
125	Isa KasoAman	Male	0940313699	"	"	
126	HussenMuhammed	Male	0926136826	"	"	
127	AbebeBekele	Male	0920943409	"	"	
128	MergaGeda	Male	0916841749	"	"	
129	RamatesUlariyo	Male	0925661031	"	"	
130	HussenAliyu	Male	0932312131	"	"	
131	KadirAdem	Male	0920381915	"	"	
132	Mohammed Hussen	Male	0919264464	"	"	
133	AyenewBekele	Male	0912451152	"	"	
134	SufianAbdo	Male	0922758285	"	"	
135	Abdu Ahu	Male	0926627374	"	"	
136	TaibaAbdulahi	Female	0932143352	"	"	
137	Nagasso Luke	Male	0912812604	"	"	
138	Shewangizaw Haile	Male	0913601216	"	"	
139	TigistMilku	Male	0921097559	"	"	
140	Aman Ahmed	Male	0913352066	"	"	SodoWelmel
141	Usman Mume	Male	-	"	"	"
142	DergaHussien	Male	-	"	"	"
143	DergaHassen	Male	-	"	"	"
144	AmanAbdulkadir	Male	-	"	"	"
145	MesfinMerga	Male	-	"	"	"
146	SeyfuAdem	Male	-	"	"	"
147	RedwanAbafita	Male	0922763126	"	"	"
148	JemalAbdulwahid	Male	0927909065	"	"	"
149	GursumaKedir	Female	0932322092	"	"	"
150	FatumaAliye	Female	-	"	"	"
151	HawaKedir	Female	-	"	"	"
152	TeyibaTeyib	Female	-	"	"	"
153	ZubeydaHashim	Female	-	"	"	Shawe
154	AmaneAdem	Female	-	"	"	"
155	ShemsiaAnsha	Female	0946583935	"	"	"
156	TemimaHunde	Female	-	"	"	"
157	EsmaelAdem	Male	-	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
158	UmerKedir	Male	0915745531	"	"	"
159	Mahmud Adem	Male	0927314010	"	"	"
160	Ahmed Adem	Male	0922672263	"	"	"
161	MalimHussen	Male	-	"	"	"
162	UmerButa	Male	-	"	"	"
163	HussienRoba	Male	0924327520	"	"	"
164	Hussein/Mohammed	Male	-	"	"	"
165	GorumeWodajo	Male		Oromia	Yayu	Wobo
166	KebedeHordofa	Male	-	"	"	"
167	TekaDabola	Male	-	"	"	"
168	YadataDoba	Male	-	"	"	"
169	FeteneBulcha	Male	-	"	"	"
170	GeremweNuru	Male	-	"	"	"
171	FirdiKena	Male	-	"	"	"
172	NuruGebeyhu	Male	-	"	"	"
173	AdugnaGebeyhu	Male	-	"	"	"
174	TekalegnLema	Male	-	"	"	"
175	GetachewTesema	Male	-	"	"	"
176	GetuBefirdu	Youth	-	"	"	"
177	YeshiTesfaye	Female	-	"	"	"
178	AlmazNura	Female	-	"	"	"
179	RabiyaBefekadu	Female	-	"	"	"
180	BruktawwitHailu	Female	-	"	"	"
181	ShitayeDebisa	Female	-	"	"	Gechi
182	Asiya Nasir	Female	-	"	"	"
183	BirhaneJenber	Female	-	"	"	"
184	TafesuWorku	Female	-	"	"	"
185	DenkuOljira	Female	-	"	"	"
186	ZumeraDhisa	Female	-	"	"	"
187	AmirasaEliyas	Female	-	"	"	"
188	MitikuTiruneh	Male	-	"	"	"
189	HabtamTafese	Male	0919122784	"	"	"
190	AsefaAmente	Male	0948969076	"	"	"
191	Ibrahim Kedir	Male	0919105619	"	"	"
192	BekumNurfath	Male	0919119085	"	"	"
193	AtinafuTadesse	Male	-	"	"	"
194	Tamsgene Ayana	Male	-	"	"	"
195	BulaBekele	Male	0932459849	"	"	"
196	AdisuEtefa	Youth	0917964494	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
197	SisayTarekegn	Youth	0923336604	"	"	"
198	NisroHussen	Youth	0917464371	"	"	"
199	Sukare Abdu	Female	-	"	"	Yoye 01
200	BirhaneMorke	Female	-	"	"	"
201	Birhane Tariku	Female	0921061558	"	"	"
202	AyahushTesema	Female	-	"	"	"
203	Aster Gizaw	Female	0917310081	"	"	"
204	TadalechFita	Female	0913292664	"	"	"
205	MeleseManfo	Male	-	"	"	"
206	Tesfa Belay	Male	0917806452	"	"	"
207	FikaduHailu	Male	0912319299	"	"	"
208	TemegnuBorena	Male	0917117248	"	"	"
209	MeressaGeisa	Male	0917026616	"	"	"
210	TesfayeKebede	Male	0911756394	"	"	"
211	TesfayeYadesa	Male	0917025595	"	"	"
212	FedesaFeyesa	Male	0912117086	"	"	"
213	EteneshAbedeta	Youth	0932439106	"	"	"
214	Tahir Siraje	Youth	0917118452	"	"	"
215	Laila Kali	Youth	0912528522	"	"	"
216	TayituMulegeta	Female	0927577836	"	Gera	Chira
217	KedejaAbagojam	Female	-	"	"	"
218	TajuKedir	Female	0928302996	"	"	"
219	DejeneKebede	Youth	0917062215	"	"	"
220	Mohammed AbaOli	Youth	0949004275	"	"	"
221	Nasir Aba Lulisa	Youth	0917263752	"	"	"
222	SherifAbagaro	Youth	0917263690	"	"	"
223	AwolAbagidi	Youth	0917258715	"	"	"
224	SahiliAbagidi	Youth	0917325103	"	"	"
225	JafarKemale	Youth	0927570787	"	"	"
226	Sultan Saman	Youth	-	"	"	"
227	GetuTesfaye	Youth	0917056383	"	"	"
228	FarisAbafogi	Male	0917505082	"	"	"
229	DegaAbabugu	Male	0917905660	"	"	"
230	RegasChala	Male	0917066695	"	"	"
231	NursemanShehshafi	Male	0924493840	"	"	"
232	Hafiz SheheShafi	Male	0937175067	"	"	"
233	Nasir Abamecha	Male	-	"	"	"
234	TemamAbadilbo	Male	0917259221	"	"	"
235	Husien Ali Mohammed	Male	0917104207	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
236	BederuAbaoli	Male	0945669290	"	"	"
237	AbaoliAbakedir	Male	0917313921	"	"	"
238	Sultan Ahemed	Male	0917899403	"	"	"
239	Nasir Lemicha	Male	-	"	"	GenjiChalla
240	Al Giddi Al Jobir	Male	-	"	"	"
241	Al Daga Al Kabe	Male	-	"	"	"
242	TerefeKumsa	Male	0917202270	"	"	"
243	Temam A/Gero	Male	-	"	"	"
244	Al Biyya A Mecha	Male	-	"	"	"
245	AbdoAloli	Youth	-	"	"	"
246	WajiSeheAbedela	Youth	-	"	"	"
247	Ferdi Al Lulesa	Youth	0917751336	"	"	"
248	Mohammed Amin Almacha	Youth	0940567883	"	"	"
249	TeshomeGezahegn	Male	0917108302	"	"	GuraAfalo
250	Al Nega Al Dura	Male	-	"	"	"
251	Abdulqadir Al Gidi	Male	0927571357	"	"	"
252	BirhanuAyele	Male	-	"	"	"
253	Nasir Al Fogi	Male	0917616877	"	"	"
254	Sultan Al Fira	Male	0917913472	"	"	"
255	YimamAhimed	Male	-	"	"	"
256	ZinabuKatema	Male	-	"	"	"
257	Jihad Aldura	Male	0917244122	"	"	"
258	AltemamAlgaro	Male	0935117901	"	"	"
259	AlgidiAlgero	Male	-	"	"	"
260	AhimedAlfita	Male	0910203768	"	"	"
261	Abeba G/Senbet	Female	-	"	"	"
262	FatumaAlgaro	Female	-	"	"	"
263	JimitiAlmacha	Female	-	"	"	"
264	Aster Kefyalew	Female	-	"	"	"
265	BirtukanTesda	Female	-	"	"	"
266	AsnakuGebre	Female	-	"	"	"
267	ZeynebaAlmecha	Female	-	"	"	"
268	ZaharaShehmohammed	Female	-	"	"	"
269	HikmaYimam	Female	-	"	"	"
270	FatumaAlsimal	Female	-	"	"	"
271	ZaharaAlfosi	Female	-	"	"	"
272	HawaAlgero	Female	-	"	"	"
273	KasahunKetema	Youth	-	"	"	"
274	KedirAltemam	Youth	-	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
275	MudareAlgero	Youth	-	"	"	"
276	EngedaTefera	Youth	-	"	"	"
277	Nasir Temam	Youth	0933726418	"	"	"
278	ShiferaJiru	Male		Oromia	Didu	
279	YesufMammo	Male		"	"	
280	ShafiKedir	Male	0923347309	"	"	
281	Kebede Abdu	Male	0934256733	"	"	
282	EbrahimBazen	Male		"	"	
283	AsfawYebo	Male		"	"	
284	BirhanuDegafu	Male	0943211532	"	"	
285	TekaZebenu	Male	0935174974	"	"	
286	BayushAshenafi	Female	0917340763	"	"	
287	TsehayneshGelane	Female	0912754907	"	"	
288	Zara Zewde	Male	0919441139	"	"	
289	NayimeSherif	Male	0932029353	"	"	
290	Ayana Guddeta	Male	0941519856	"	"	
291	Nezif Mohamed	Male	0934676037	"	"	
292	MohamudHusen	Male	0917995703	"	"	
293	BuliGudeta	Female	0919111880	"	"	
294	DagituAbera	Female	0917612978	"	"	
295	RahmetTemam	Female	0917276583	"	"	
296	AlmazAbera	Female	0934073464	"	"	
297	MelkamuKebede	Male	0961878933	"	"	
298	ShitayeAyele	Female	0917995705	"	"	
299	Miskiyanuru	Female	0917781957	"	"	
300	BirhaneTadese	Male	0917883172	"	"	
301	Bekelechgezahagn	Female	0935174701	"	"	
302	MiskiyaWedajo	Female	0917781940	"	"	
303	ReyimaKedir	Female	0939330146	"	"	
304	KifleMerdasa	Male	0931637142	"	"	Gordomo
305	KebedeWadajo	Male	0932029077	"	"	"
306	BeliyuKebeda	Female		"	"	"
307	BekeleGamta	Male		"	"	"
308	Abdisa Danu	Male	0917277626	"	"	"
309	BahruAnbecha	Male		"	"	"
310	BiratuHika	Male		"	"	"
311	GelanaKumsa	Male		"	"	"
312	TeshomeGemta	Male	0934256666	"	"	"
313	Amare Adem	Male		"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
314	TesemaKuma	Male		"	"	"
315	MuluMekonnen	Female		"	"	"
316	BekeluBishura	Female	092307522	"	"	"
317	ChaltuAdme	Female		Oromia	Didu	Gordomo
318	WudituBirhanu	Female		"	"	"
319	GirmaAbdisa	Male	0921213456	"	"	"
320	BirhanuAbdisa	Male	0913529032	"	"	"
321	Gezahegn Ayana	Male	0986154990	"	"	"
322	GobanaTekuma	Male		"	"	"
323	EshetuDibessa	Male	0923340555	"	"	"
324	AbadirKedir	Male		"	"	"
325	AlemayoGalana	Male		"	"	"
326	Abdi Hussen	Male		"	"	Kochi
327	AbebeAyele	Male	0935137430	"	"	"
328	TajuKedir	Male	09310698	"	"	"
329	DessalegnBefkadu	Male	0917276988	"	"	"
330	BirhanuBefkadu	Male	0917995787	"	"	"
331	Badiruu Kemal	Male	0917613072	"	"	"
332	Temamabdu	Male		"	"	"
333	TadeseGobu	Male		"	"	"
334	EbrahimSheussen	Male	0917995781	"	"	"
335	Haile Awajo	Male		"	"	"
336	AliyiAzabi	Male		"	"	"
337	AwaluKedir	Male	0943212159	"	"	"
338	ShafiKalifa	Male	0917272711	"	"	"
339	Kemale Abdu	Male	0917218095	"	"	"
340	ShibiruWorkineh	Male	0937176497	"	"	"
341	HussenDawud	Male	0928290099	"	"	"
342	GirmTadese	Male		"	"	"
343	BirhanuMekonnen	Male	0917358497	"	"	"
344	HussienJimaa	Male		"	"	"
345	EshetuTadesse	Male	0931064683	"	"	"
346	YasinWarraqi	Male		"	"	"
347	AberashFirisa	Male	0941192179	"	"	"

Appendix-III- Oromia Forest Priority Areas (as of 2012)

Name of area		High Forest (ha)		Man-made forest (ha)	Other forest (ha)	Total area (ha)
		Slightly Disturbed	Heavily Disturbed			
1	Arbagugu	n.a	63000	1600	13500	21400
2	Chilalo Galama	n.a	n.a	1400	20600	22000
3	Munesa Shashemne	7000	10200	6800	74200	98200
4	Neshe-Batu Adaba Dodola	n.a	10000	1700	28300	40000
5	Goro Bele	9800	50000	200	40000	10000
6	Harena Kokosa	20000	70000	n.a	92000	182000
7	Kubayo	5000	17900	300	55200	78400
8	Mena-Angetu	20000	50000	200	119800	190000
9	Sekela Mariam	n.a	n.a	2000	8000	10000
10	Dindin Arbagugu	n.a	n.a	5900	57600	66800
11	Gara Muleta	n.a	2600	2000	2400	7000
12	Jalo Muktare	n.a	2500	4100	14700	21300
13	Iaro Gursum	n.a	1500	4500	46300	52300
14	Gebre Dima	50000	82000	n.a	33000	165000
15	Godere	40000	100000	500	19500	160000
16	Sibo Tale Kobo	28000	50000	1900	20100	100000
17	Sigemo Geba	67700	190000	2300	20000	280000
18	Yayu	20000	100000	300	29700	150000
19	Abelti Gibe	n.a	4700	1300	4000	10000
20	Babiya Fola	n.a	45000	900	28400	74300
21	Belate Gera	76500	35200	1100	35700	148500
22	Gura Farda	80000	35100	800	224100	340000
23	Tiro Boter Becho	16000	23300	2300	44200	85800
24	Chilimo Gaji	n.a	2000	800	23200	26000
25	Gedo	2000	3000	n.a	5000	10000
26	Jibate Muti Jegenfo	n.a	5000	n.a	33500	38500
27	Menagesha Suba	n.a	3600	1300	4900	9800
28	AnferaraWadera	n.a	13000	3700	89900	106600
29	Bore Anferara	n.a	33000	1400	182900	217300
30	Megada	5000	10000	1300	4500	20800
31	Negele	n.a	1200	300	16300	17800
32	Yabelo Arero	n.a	8000	150	41750	49900
33	Chato Sengi Dengeb	n.a	5000	60	39800	44860
34	Gergedda	20000	20000	1000	96400	137400
35	Gidame	n.a	10000	n.a	7000	17000
36	Jurgo Wato	n.a	15000	200	4700	19900

37	Komto Waja Tsega	n.a	1000	1200	6900	9100
38	Konchi	10000	5000	n.a	8000	23000
	Total	477,000	1,077,800	53510	1,596,050	3,060,960

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

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

List of Wildlife Reserve Areas in Oromia

Name	Area (Km ²)	Region	Ecosystem	Major wild animal species conserved
Alledeghi	1,832	Oromiya	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland	Oryx, Soemmerring's Gazelle, Greater & Lesser Kudu, Ostrich, etc
Awash west	1781	Oromiya	<i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & Evergreen scrub	Greater and Lesser kudus and Oryx
Bale	1766	Oromiya	Dry evergreen montane forest & Afroalpine and Subafroalpine	Mountain Nyala and Menelik's Bush buck

List of Controlled Hunting Areas in Oromia

Name	Area (Km ²)	Region	Form of hunting	Major Trophy Species
Hanto	480	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Arbagugu	225	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Munessa Kuke	111	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Ababasheba Demero	210	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck Giant Forest Hog
Besmena Odobulu	350	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck Giant Forest Hog
Gara Miti	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Klipspringer Dik dik
Debrelibanos	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Gelada Baboon
Aluto Kulito	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Greater Kudu
Jibat	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Giant Forest hog Bush pig Menelik's Bush buck Colobus Monkey
Koka	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Bohor Reed buck

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

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

Annex-VI- Stakeholder and Community Consultation Picture Gallery



Dodola Woreda Consultation Participants



Dodola Woreda Consultation Participants-2



Gera Woreda Men and Women FGD Participants- PIC-1



Gera Woreda Men and Women FGD Participants- PIC-2



Gera Woreda Men and Women FGD Participants- PIC-3



Jibat Key Informants-1



Oromia BoA Expert Consultation



Yayu Community Consultation-1



Yayu Community Consultation-2

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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