

**OROMIA ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
AUTHORITY**

**Oromia National Regional State Forested Landscape Program**

**(Program ID P156475)**

**[2017/18 - 2021/22]**

**Program Implementation Progress Status Report**

**Second Year [July 08, 2018 – July 07, 2019]**

**July 2019  
Finfinne, Ethiopia**

## **OFLP SECOND YEAR ANNUAL REPORT(( 2011 EFY(2018/19))**

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## ACRONYMS

A/R	Afforestation/Reforestation
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BioCF ISFL	Bio Carbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes
BoLAU	Bureau of Land Administration & Use
BoFL	Bureau of fishery and livestock
BoWME	Bureau of Water Minerals and Energy
<i>BSM</i>	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
BSP	Benefit Sharing Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CI	Composite index
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
DAs	Development Agents
EFCCC	Environment, forest and Climate change commission
ER	Emission Reduction
ERPA	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GHG	Green House Gas
GEM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GTP	Growth & Transformation Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
IC	Individual Consultant
<i>ICS</i>	Improved Cook Stove
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
ILSM	Integrated Landscape Management
ILUP	Integrated Land Use Planning
IPCC	Intergovernmental panel on Climate change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Measurement, Reporting & Verification
MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	Metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent
OEFDCA	Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority
OFLP	Oromia Forested Landscape Program
OFWE	Oromia Forest & Wildlife Enterprise
ORCU	Oromia "REDD+" Coordination Unit

ORSC	Oromia REDD+ Steering Committee
ORTWG	Oromia REDD+ Technical Working Group
PDO	Program Development Objective
PF	Process Framework
<i>PFM</i>	Participatory Forest Management
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PMU	Program Management Unit
REDD+	Reduced Emission from Deforestation & Forest Degradation,
RETF	Recipient Executed Trust Fund
PF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Program
TTL	Task Team Lead
WEFCCA	Woreda Environment, Forest and Climate change Authority
WB	World Bank
WEFCCA	Woreda Environment, Forest and Climate change Authority
ZEFCCA	Zone Environment, Forest and Climate change Authority

## **A. OFLP GRANT PROGRESS REPORT**

### **1. SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background of the program**

Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) is intended to reduce deforestation and net greenhouse gas emissions from land use in all forested areas in the region. To realize these, the major stakeholders, the program management unit and the implementing partners have focused on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the region. This requires an integrated landscape approach to address trade-offs and synergies among land uses that include forest, crop, livestock, water, and household energy. To effect these the program management unit and the implementing institutions have been working for the last two years to contribute to the program goal.

In the first year of the program implementation, 65 program staff were recruited and placed at different localities ranging from region to woreda though there was turnover. Five vehicles were purchased by the design phase budget and placed in the program areas for program support. With the support of these program staff, steering committee and technical work group committee were established at each and every administrative level of the government in the region. Seven Hundred Sixty-two hectare (762.1 ha) area of degraded land is forested in 74 sites within prioritized 17-hotspot woredas through the participation of local community, who owns the forest. Management of these planted seedlings has been undergoing by the organized community owning the forest. The survival count on the planted seedlings indicate 85% on average (the survival count in each site varied from 58 %-91% among woredas and sites). And also, in the first year, 13668 ha of forests are demarcated by the implementing institutions to manage the forest through community participation. The PFM has accomplished its mobilization phase in the program first year that the remaining phases of the PFM has been implemented in this second year.

The overall progress of the second year performance report that provides a synthesis of implementation progress (July 07, 2018-July 07, 2019) are described herein.

#### **1.2. Program Components**

The program has three components; namely: Enabling Investments, Enabling Environment and Emission Reduction payment. The Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) is expected to be signed by early 2020. Then after, in one-year time, if ERs are generated, the payments will start. By now, this report focuses on implementation progress achieved over the last twelve months with some critical results

of the first year on the first two components (Enabling investment and enabling environment) financed by the grant part.

- **Enabling Investments:** on-ground activities that address deforestation, reduce land-use based emissions and enhance forest carbon stocks. Thus, this Component aims to make investments in participatory forest management (including livelihoods support and selected natural resource-based community enterprise development) and reforestation in deforestation hotspots woredas, as well as extension services, and land-use planning at local levels.
- **Enabling Environment:** state-wide and local enhancements to institutions, incentives, information, and safeguards management to upscale investment (enabling environment), including coordinating multiple REDD-relevant interventions across the regional state. Thus, this component aims to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, incentives (i.e., policies, marketing, BSM), information (i.e. strategic communication, MRV) and safeguards management at all levels. This component enhances the enabling environment to help scale up and leverage action on-the-ground to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) US \$50M): Emission Reduction (ER) payments will be realized when results are achieved and verified by a third party, and formally reported to the WB. Based on the design of the FRL/MRV system, it is expected that reporting and verification of ER can occur every two years. The ER payments will be managed by the MoF and distributed to the beneficiaries according to the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) currently under preparation for the Program. BSP will need to be formally adopted by the FDRE or its delegates before any ER payment can be made.

### **1.3. Program Financing**

OFLP is financed by the BioCF ISFL World Bank using two financial instruments: Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) of US\$ 18 million and ER Payment of US\$ 50 Million. An \$18 million mobilization grant finances activities over a 5-year period: (1) Local-level activities; and (2) State-level activities/ enabling. The total RETF is funded by the BioCF ISFL, with funding from the United States of America and Norwegian Government. The details are:

- a. Eight Million five hundred fifty thousand United States Dollars (US\$ 8,550,000 is financed by the United States Department of State (USDOS Grant TF0A4442); and
- b. Nine million four hundred fifty thousand United States Dollars (US\$ 9,450,000 is financed by Norway Ministry of Climate and Environment (MoCE Grant TF0A4467).

The financial distribution to the components is enabling environment component: 62.11% while the remaining 37.89% is enabling investment of the OFLP.

## **2. SECTION TWO: PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS INDICATORS**

### **2.1. Higher Level Objectives to which the Program Contributes**

The OFLP contributes to key national strategies, including the CRGE Strategy and accompanying 2025 Climate Resilience Strategy for Agriculture and Forest, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), the emerging National Forest Sector Strategy and National REDD+ Strategy, as well as sector strategies for energy, water, and agriculture. Specifically, OFLP will help deliver goals on economic growth, poverty reduction, jobs, food and water social, forest protection and expansion, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Key objectives from the CRGE and the recent INDC include the following:

- Maintain the 2010 level of GHG emissions of 150 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and further limit emissions to 145 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 (a 64 percent reduction from business-as-usual), and
- Improve resilience to climate change. Key objectives from GTP-2 include expanding forest cover by 5 million Ha Nationwide.

### **2.2. Program Development Objectives**

The overarching program development objective (PDO) is to reduce net GHG emissions and improve sustainable forest management in Oromia. This PDO combines the PDOs for the RETF grant and Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA) portions of the Program, which are presented below separately.

The PDO for the grant is to improve the enabling environment for sustainable forest management and investment in Oromia, and the PDO for the ERPA is Emission Reduction in the OFLP accounting area (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and Gross deforestation reduction in the OFLP accounting area (ha)

Thus, the overall objective of the Oromia Forested Landscape Program is to reduce deforestation and net greenhouse gas emissions from land use in all forested areas across Oromia.

### **2.3. Program Beneficiaries**

In line with the REDD+ jurisdictional approach that defines the carbon accounting area, OFLP would cover all of Oromia's 293 rural woredas. In these woredas, there are approximately 1.8 million people living inside or immediately adjacent to existing forests. A subset of this population, in addition to officials in relevant institutions at all levels of government state-wide, will directly benefit from the grant. The direct beneficiaries *of the*

*grant* are smallholders, communities and officials in relevant institutions at all levels of government, who will benefit from capacity building and training in A/R, PFM, land-use planning, safeguards, policy development, and extension activities. The number of these direct beneficiaries is 25,000 (30% female), most of whom are located in 52 woredas with deforestation hotspots. The cumulative progress the total beneficiaries are 22,882. The detail is indicated in the result framework.

## **2.4. Program Results with Indicators as Frame work**

OFLP's M&E System is guided by a results Framework where World Bank's core indicators are adopted to track progresses made towards achieving the PDO. The result framework show up the results generated and also track and demonstrate progress made towards achieving expected results. The result and progress of the program progress towards achieving the result is indicated herein and also displayed in the annexes of the word file. The progress made towards achieving the PDO.

I. **Score on composite index (CI)** is 0.57. The Composite Index (CI) survey result that shows change on enabling environment. The CI for the NGO respondent is 0.55. The result when compared with the target and baseline shows drastic change. The composite index changes from 0.35 to 0.57, Incentives (policy, laws, regulations, markets) changes from 0.37 to 0.58, Information (generation and dissemination of information) changes from 0.35 to 0.55 and Institutions (capacity to implement & coordinate) changes from 0.33 to 0.58. This indicates that the performance of the enabling environment increased much more than expected. May 2019 mission recommended to show the CI when the respondent is only NGO as the report is judged to be government employees bias as the major respondents were government employee. On that basis the CI when NGO respondent is the only population, determined to be 0.55. This figure is close to the overall result. And hence, in any of the case the survey result shows great change on enabling environment. The M&E consultant and experts recommends the target and baseline to be reshaped during the program mid-term evaluation.

II. **Area reforested (Hectare (Ha))** is 1551.1Ha. The data for this indicator is collected from plantation and nursery sites of the deforestation hot spot woredas. The attributes of the indicator are the number of nursery sites and their operations, Number of seedlings raised by species, Number of seedlings planted by species, % of seedlings survival rate by species and Total area reforested (ha), i.e., afforested, reforested, & Plantation. The achieved hectare is the plantation of the first year & 789 ha of

plantation in the second year. The other plantation of the second year is undergoing that the remaining and the cumulative will be reported in the upcoming reported period.

III. **Direct program beneficiaries in number** is 22,882 (20,509M(90%) and 2,373F (10%)). The direct beneficiaries include regional, zonal and woreda-/kebele-level experts as well as community members who are trained in PFM, A/R, safeguards, and extension excluding the community consulted. The target direct beneficiaries as of October 2018 is 7,000 (5950M (85%) and 1050F (15%)) and the actual of October 2018 is 15,240 (13485M (88%) and 1754 F( 12%)) and the target beneficiaries as of May 2019 is 13000 (10400 M (80%) and 2600 F(20%)) and the actual of May 2019 is 22,882 (20,509M(90%) and 2,373F(10%)). This indicates that the overall performance exceeds target though the female beneficiary is below the target in both time frame. Thus, the PMU and the implementing institutions need to work seriously on the engagement of female on the program beneficiaries.

IV. **The forest area brought under management plan** is 14,402.15Ha. In the first year of the program implementation 13668 hectares of forest area is demarcated and out of which 8,546 Ha(7,777 ha(OFWE) and 769 ha(OEFCCA)) has reached forest management plan. In the second year 26,000 ha are planned to be implemented by both institutions (OFWE (75%) and OEFCCA (25%)). In this second year 3696.44 ha of forest have been planned to be in PFM and out of which 5,846.15 Ha(5,846.15 ha(OFWE) and 0 ha(OEFCCA)) has reached forest management plan while the others are under different stages of PFM. The summary of the details are herein the table below . Forest Area brought under management Plan progress result

Institutions	Plan (Ha)	Delineated (Ha)	Actual(HA)-PFM	% of achievement	Under (HA)
OFWE(First Year)	9,253	12,303.40	<b>7,777</b>	63%	4,526.40
OEFCCA(First Year)	3,838.34	3747	<b>769</b>	21%	2,978
OFWE(Second Year)	19,271.57	19,271.57	<b>5856</b>	30%	13415.57
OEFCCA(Second Year)	7,533.53	7,533.53	<b>0</b>	0%	7,533.53
Overall OFWE	28524.57	31574.97	<b>13,633.15</b>	43%	17,941.82
Overall OEFCCA	11,371.87	11,371.87	<b>769</b>	7%	10,602.87
Overall two years	39,896.44	42,946.84	<b>14,402.15</b>	34%	28544.69

V. **The forest users trained** are 22,882 (20,509M(90%) and 2,373(10%)). Forest users may include farmers, households, farmer organizations, communities, lessees, or customary holders of the land that benefited from such interventions. This indicator is consistent with direct beneficiaries. The target forest users trained as of Oct 2018 is 7000 (5950M(85%) and 1050F (15%)) and the actual is 15240(13485M(88%) and 1754 F(12%)) and the target forest users trained as of May 2019 is 13000(10400 M(80%) and 2600 F(20%)) and the actual as of May 2019 is 22,882 (20,509M(90%) and 2,373 ( 10%)). This indicates that the overall performance exceeds target though the trained female is below the target in both time frame.

In a similar manner the other indicators are also presented in the annexed table. (see the result frame work report table in the annex within the overall word file annex).

### 3. SECTION THREE: PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

#### 3.1. Component 1: Enabling Investments

##### 3.1.1. Sub Component 1.1: Sub-basin land use planning

This Sub-Component focuses on developing tools, knowledge and skills required to complete the ongoing sub-basin Integrated Land Use Plan (ILUP) in the remaining zones and woredas of the region. This sub-activity has been delayed for two years due to the absence of potential candidate for the role though there were a number of advertisements made by the program management unit. The WB team advised to focus on the firm that OEFCCA/ ORCU had re-advertised on February 11, 2019 and seven firms and two enterprises have registered. Committee, which has five members, has been established by OEFCCA to shortlist the potential candidate. The committee has shortlisted three potential firms and request for proposal (RFP) has distributed to those firms.

##### 3.1.2. Sub-Component 1.2: Investment and extension services

The program is designed to coordinate on-ground implementation of landscape management interventions across Oromia. It guides the operational and administrative support through the engagement of the key technical personnel who are responsible for the management and coordination of OFLP activities and its related activities on-ground by development initiatives.

**A. Program staff engagement and maintenance:** The PMU has recruited program staffs though there are series turnovers.

- ❖ Three OFLP lead facilitators, each hosted at three zones of the region's zonal offices of OEFCCA (Nekemte, Adama, and Shashamane);

- ❖ Three OFLP Program Accountants, each hosted at three zones of the region's zonal offices of OEFCCA where the lead facilitators are hosted (Nekemte, Shashamane and Adama,).
- ❖ Five drivers, each hosted at five zones of the region's zonal offices of OEFCCA (Nekemte, Bedele, Adama, Shashamane and Bule Hora); two drivers have terminated their service and as a result they were replaced from the roster and recruitments
- ❖ OFLP Woreda Coordinators: 38 out of 38 are maintained. Since the beginning 13 of them have terminated services though there were replacement from roster and new recruitments.

**B. Vehicle procurement:** The OEFCCA has contracted the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to supply 22 project vehicles. The vehicle is expected to be handover by the supplier within the six months from the date the contract is signed. Thus, the vehicles are expected to be on board October 21,2019 on ward.

**C. Vehicle Rental:** Ten vehicles demanded are supplied. One vehicle is maintained at regional level and nine of them were placed in the field offices. They were placed at:

- ❖ **Woreda coordination** offices of (1) Bore Woreda, (2) Adola Rede woreda and (3) Bule Hora woreda of the south-Eastern facilitation cluster and (4) Hurumu Woreda and (5) Gimbi woreda of the Western facilitation cluster while one is travelling from one woreda to the other based on the conditions in the localities basing with lead facilitation cluster.
- ❖ **Safeguard coordination** offices of (6) West shoa zone, (7) West Hararghe zone, and (6) East wellega zone and West Arsi zone (8)

The vehicles supplied are meant to help the woreda and safeguard coordination centers to smoothly coordinate the A/R, PFM and related program activities. The vehicles have been providing outreach support to these sites together with WEFCCA and OFWE districts and branches on strictly planned and coordinated fashion.

**D. Logistics supply:** The procurement of office supply & stationery is completed and the items are under distribution to the program field offices.

**E. Coordination platform:** One coordination platform meetings were held in each of the three-lead facilitation cluster. In the meetings, the cluster Coordinators and selected development initiatives/NGOs have presented their progress report on joint implementation and discussion was held following their presentation. After thorough discussion on the implementation status, joint direction was given as to how to go

about in the upcoming period. In addition, discussion was held on the draft MoU to be signed among the partners that each of the participants has indicated their respective opinion on it. As a result, it was agreed by the participants to incorporate all the suggestion given at all coordination platform and then to be refined and sent to them. The participants of the meetings are the implementing institutions such as zonal offices of Water Resource Development and energy, offices of land administration and use, offices of Livestock and fishers, offices of Agriculture and natural resource, offices Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority and districts and branches of the Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise and also, the other development initiatives such as NGOs and the private sector.

**F. Training on Integrated landscape management (ILSM) for Woreda experts:**

One of the focuses of OFLP is to promote integrated landscape management interventions across the region. OFLP focuses on management of land resources in the region. Preparation and implementation of an integrated landscape management activities at woreda and community levels is very crucial for successful implementation and attainment of OFLP objectives. OFLP had planned to train **1593** woreda and zone expert on integrated landscape management (ILSM) to be conducted in second and third quarters. And therefore, **1948(1729 M & 219 F)** woreda and zone experts drawn from 20 Zones have been trained on ILSM(See annex for investment and extension services in overall word file annex). This training enables the implementing institutions to provide a way of managing a landscape that brings together multiple stakeholders, who collaborate to integrate policy and practice for their different land use objectives, with the purpose of achieving sustainable landscapes. Thus, this helps the implementing institutions to understand program objectives and implement at landscape scale and ensure effective and efficient program execution on the grounds level.

**G. The Field supervision and implementation support by respective woreda coordinators, lead facilitators and program accountant.**

The field office program staffs are coordinating the activities of the implementing institutions of woredas and zones. A woreda coordinator coordinates large number of woredas. The maximum number of woreda they coordinators are 16 and the minimum woredas are 2. Similarly, the lead facilitators facilitate 6 to 7 zones in which they also intervene the woredas in their respective zones. And safeguard coordinators coordinate 5 to 2 zones in which they also intervene the woredas in their respective zones. As a result, they travel for fields from woreda to woreda, zones to zones and also from zones to

woreda, and from Zones/woreda to the A/R or the PFM sites to engage the implementing institutions, to coordinate the activities of the implementing institutions, and also support the implementation and report the implementation status. Thus, the field supervision and monitoring results:

- ✚ Support the effectiveness of the actions of the technical and steering committee of the program.
- ✚ Monitoring the performance progress of the action plan approved by the steering committee and report the progress to the respective steering committees.
- ✚ Support effective community consultation for plantation and safeguard screening
- ✚ Support in the implementing institution to actualize their respective responsibilities
- ✚ To delineate and geo-reference the plantation site
- ✚ To support the activities of the plantation site
- ✚ To support the activities of other development initiatives that contributes to OFLP

Thus, the monitoring and support included desk reviews on the program implementation status, and field observation, discussion with the community, ZEFCCA and WEFCCA offices, woreda and zonal administration, other implementing partners such as water and mining offices, land use offices, livestock and fisheries office, agriculture & natural resource offices and others including NGOs and private institutions. The review, observation and discussion help to identify the situation and status of program activity progresses such as the nursery & plantation sites, and forest in PFM sites demarcation and community consultation, and also the other initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the program objective.

### 3.1.3. Subcomponent 1.3: Forest management investment in deforestation hotspots

This sub-component is intended to develop, conserve and sustainably manage forests in sites selected within 49 woredas identified as deforestation hotspots. These woredas became 52 woredas as some of these woredas are divided into two. The major activities under this sub-component are:

- Participatory Forest management of Natural high forests and livelihoods support and
- Afforestation and reforestation (A/R) on degraded forest lands

#### 3.1.3.1. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and Livelihoods

This major activity has been under implementation by two implementing entities; by OFWE (75%) and by OEFCCA (25%). Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is a strategy in which the communities (forest users and managers) and government services (forest department) work together to define rights of forest resource users

, identify and develop forest management responsibilities, and agree on how forest benefits will be shared.

The intervention requires step wise process that primarily involves intensive consultation and relationship building with the community that live within or around the forest to be brought under community-based management. The process necessitates intensive capacity and consensus building with all stakeholders that have role to positively or negatively affect the process and consequent steps. Due to these lengthy process in the PFM activities, the activities of the first year has not been completed in that same year that it has been re-planned to be implemented in this second year and in addition to the first year started, the PFM activities are planned to be implemented in this second year too. And hence, in this year AWP, the activities of this sub component comprise the pending activity of the first year (2010EFY AWP) and the activities of the second year (2011 EFY AWP). The pending activity of the first year (2010EFY AWP): in which the mobilization phases and some of the planning phase were implemented in the first year and the activities of the second year (2011 EFY AWP) which is new site under identification and familiarization process. The details of each of these are indicated herein.

#### 3.1.3.1.1. Year 1(2010 EFY AWP) pending PFM activity progress

In 2017/2018 fiscal year OFWE had planned to implement PFM activities in three woredas (Jimma Horo, Alge Sachi & Oddo Shakkisso) to implement on 9253Ha while the forest area identified and delineated is 12,303.40Ha. OEFCCA has planned to implement PFM activities in two woredas (Gechi, in Bunno Bedele zone and Mana Sibiu in West Wollega zone on 3838.34 ha while the forest area identified and delineated is 3747.00Ha.

**Progress of OFWE in these woredas:** The community mobilization, familiarization and trainings on PFM process and procedures at different levels were well completed for all woredas. As a result, choosing forest site for PFM, establishing PFM implementation team, orienting stakeholders, meeting and briefing with Kebele leadership, kebele assembly and community members were well done in each woreda and site. PFM planning phase activities such as participatory forest boundary demarcation & resource assessment and management plan preparation were mainly finalized in two woredas (Odo Shakkisso, and Alge Sachi). From the first year identified and delineated 12,303.40Ha of forest, for 7,777 Ha of forest management plan is prepared. While for the remaining 4526.20Ha of forest started, it is under different PFM steps to finalize.

**Progress of OEFCCA in these woredas:** OEFCCA has been implementing PFM in two woredas (Gechi in Bunno Bedele zone and Mana Sibru in West Wellega zone). A series of activities such as choosing forest site for PFM, establishing PFM implementation team, orienting stakeholders, and meeting & briefing with Kebele leadership, kebele assembly and community members were completed in each woredas. And also, the PFM familiarization process such as identifying and defining primary and secondary stakeholders' community groups, identifying forest uses and gender issues, and training woreda level facilitation team on PFM has also been completed. From the pending PFM activities of OEFCCA part technical training on Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) is provided to 30 (5 women) participants drawn from woreda & community representative, from two kebele PFM sites in Mana Sibru Woreda. Participatory Forest Resource Assessment was conducted on **769 ha** and forest management plan is prepared for the stated area (769Ha) in Gechi woreda. ( For detail PFM progress see annex for PFM in the overall word file annex).

- **PFM area demarcation and confirmation by MRV team:** The other activities of this sub component are PFM site identification and delineation and its confirmation by MRV team. Accordingly, a total of 16,142.37 ha of PFM sites are delineated and demarcated. However, some of the shape files sent to the regional MRV lack boundary clearance.

#### 3.1.3.1.2. Year 2 (2011 EFY AWP) PFM activity progress

OFWE & OEFCCA have been implementing PFM activities in 26,000ha in new deforestation hot spot woredas in this second year. OFWE identified nine new deforestation hot spot woredas (Anfilu which is replaced by Seyo as plan "B" for the time being though it will continue operating when the woreda become secure, & Gawa Kebe from Kellem Wellega Zone; Girja & Wadera from Guji zone; Metu, Becho, Didu & Alge Sachi from Illu Aba Bor zone and Dedessa from Bunno Bedelle zone). The total forest areas that OFWE identified and delineated to implement the different PFM activities in this second year are 19,271.57 ha in 18 kebele of the aforementioned woredas. OEFCCA has also identified five new deforestation hotspot woredas (Surro Berguda, Dugda Dawwa, Birbirsa Kajjawo, Ambella Wamana woredas in west Guji zone and Nole Kaba (plan B) woreda in West Wellega zone) to implement PFM activities. The total forest areas that OEFCCA identified to implement PFM activities are 7,533.53 ha in 13 kebele of the aforementioned woredas.

**The second year PFM progresses are:**

In 2018/19 OFWE and OEFCCA have planned PFM to implement on about 26,000 Ha and 26,805.10Ha identified to implement PFM activities (OFWE on 19271.57, in nine woredas, while OEFCCA on 7533.53 Ha in five woredas). The OFWE part is in progress in most woredas (Wadera, Girja, Dhedhessa, Metu, Becho, Alge Sachi, on 15,123.22Ha.) but no progress in Anfilo, Gawa Kebe & Didu on 8,798Ha yet because of the condition in the area.

Regarding the progress in terms of implementing the stepwise (PFM phases and steps), the mobilization phase (community consultation, kebele & Woreda level team formation & training); planning phase (training, Forest Resource Assessment, Forest Management Plan preparation) are finalized in Wadera, Girja, Dhedhessa, Metu, Becho, Alge Sachi, on 15,123.22Ha.

### **The overall two year PFM progresses of the two institutions:**

Participatory forest resource assessment are conducted on 6570.83 Ha (Girja woredas, Becho 400.23Ha, Gechi 323Ha), and Forest management plan is prepared for 14402.15 Ha (Alge Sach, Odo Shakisso, Dedhessa, Wadera & Gechi) and its expected that most forests of OFWE will be brought under forest management plan within two months period, i.e. 20,249.74Ha. However, the OEFCCA's PFM part, out of the two years 11,371.87 Ha mainly in two woreda (Gechi and Nole Kaba) are in progresses. It is mainly in Gechi that is 769Ha brought under forest management plan, but in the rest five woredas, no progress yet.

In the process of PFM implementation 2636 (237 of women) people were consulted on the essence & procedures of PFM. (See PFM progress sees annex for PFM in the overall word file annex).

#### **3.1.3.2. Afforestation and reforestation (A/R) on Degraded forest lands**

This activity is designed to be fully implemented by Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority. The program is designed to restore forests and reduce environmental degradation and boost provisioning of forest goods and ecosystem services.

The A/R activities are include:

- ❖ Delivery of training of trainer to community representative;
- ❖ identifying appropriate sites for plantation A/R;
- ❖ production of seedlings ;
- ❖ mobilizing communities;
- ❖ providing training to extension workers and community members and;

- ❖ Providing technical and material support to community members interested in planting the seedling in an organized cooperative group.

**Training of Trainer for community on nursery establishment & management; and plantation establishment & management:** to enhance the A/R implementation capacity of the communities in deforestation hotspot woredas, training of trainer on the procedural steps, requirement & setup of nursery establishment and management; and plantation establishment & management planned to deliver to 6255 community representative. Accordingly, capacity enhancement training is provided to 2381 (465 women) community representative in Western Cluster and to 1554 (47 women) community representative in south & south eastern cluster. A total of 3935 (512, women) representative attended the training session.

### **Preparation of seedlings for A/R**

Oromia Environment, Forest & Climate Change Authority has planned to plant 2837.9 hectares, including last year unachieved plan in this second year of the program within deforestation hotspot woredas (51). In order to plant the aforementioned A/R areas, it requires to raise of 8,064,770 seedlings including nursery & transportation loss.

It is possible to raise seedlings by procuring and supplying different nursery tools, poly ethane tube & different tree species seeds to implementing woredas. Accordingly, OEFCCA/ORCU has procured and supplied 50 sets of basic nursery tools, 12,800kg of polythene-tube with different size; and 2270kg of various tree species seeds to respective WEFCCA. (See the detail in A/R progress in the annex for A/R in the overall word file annex).

As of end of June, OEFCCA has raised 7,060,098 tree seedlings of different species (5,152,923 in the western cluster and 1,907,175 south & south Eastern in the western cluster). (See the detail A/R progress in the annex for A/R in the overall word file annex).

### **Planting**

Since 2017, OFLP has started implementing the forest investment in deforestation hotspot woredas. The program through A/R implementing institution (OEFCCA), conduct plantation establishment in degraded land of 762.10Ha. The Survival count of the planted seedlings were conducted and found that on an average 85% survived (the survival count in each site varied from 58 % - 91% among woredas and sites).

In the second year of the program, OEFCCA planned to conduct A/R on 2837.9 Ha, including last year unachieved plan. Accordingly, **789** ha of degraded land is planted within the two clusters deforestation hotspot woredas and the planting is on progress

through July/2019 and still the plantation is undergoing. Planting has been undertaken by engaging organized communities on communal land that live in deforestation hotspot woredas.

**Plantation Site identification and Demarcation& producing shape file: by MRV**

**Team:** The other activities of this sub component are A/R site identification, delineation and shape file. And as a result, to date a total of 2966 ha is delineated for plantations in the deforestation hot spot woredas. The AR Sites identified is the area of the last year (2018) which was not planted (918 ha delineated – 762 ha planted = 156 ha unplanted and backlogged for this year) plus AR sites identified in this year (2810 ha). And therefore, the land area of **2966** ha is readily available for this year plantation. ((See the detail A/R progress in the annex for A/R in the overall word file annex).

**Temporary Job Created:** In the due course of the seedling preparation, temporary Job opportunity has been created for 786 (444 M and 342F) in the local communities found in deforestation hot spot woredas (see the detail A/R progress in the annex for A/R in the overall word file annex).

**Training of Trainer for community on nursery establishment & management; and plantation establishment & management:** to enhance the A/R implementation capacity of the communities in deforestation hotspot woredas, training of trainer on the procedural steps, requirement & setup of nursery establishment and management; and plantation establishment & management planned to deliver to 6255 community representative. Accordingly, capacity enhancement training is provided to 2381 (465 women) community representative in Western cluster and also provided to 1554 (47 women) community representative in south & south eastern cluster. And thus, a total of 3935 (512, women) representative attended the training session.

### 3.2. Component 2: Enabling Environment

An enabling environment is a set of interrelated conditions that together should provide and then to facilitate the smooth and continuous inclusion of landscape managements in the process of policy creation and overall development in a sustainable and efficient manner. This implies an institutional framework within the jurisdiction of the state (regulations, economic incentives for sectors). In general, developing the enabling environment thus consists of developing:

- Supportive legal and policy frameworks and their implementation and enforcement
- Institutional strengthening including coordination, clear roles and responsibilities of key entities (government, non-government actors)

- Capacity strengthening of all actors so they can play their roles
- Social and Economic dialogue including participation of stakeholders.

On these bases, the program management unit has been working on enabling the environment within the scope of the program. The progresses are indicated herein the sub-components.

### 3.2.1. Sub-Component 2.1: Institutional Capacity Building

Here there are three more sub components comprising sets of activities. These are maintenance of ORCU & Oromia REDD+ Steering committee and Technical Working Group, operational M&E system and Development of Extension Guidelines and Manuals. The first two are planned to be implemented in this AWP (Year II). But the activity Development of Extension Guidelines and Manuals were not planned in this annual work plan.

#### **Maintenance of ORCU**

The program management unit has maintained 19 program staffs though there were turnovers specially the supporting staffs. By now, communication specialist is the vacant post which is under the recruitment process.

#### **Oromia REDD+ Steering and Technical Working Group Meetings**

The steering committee has discussed on the progress and the committee has given direction for the upcoming actions twice in this year.

The technical work group meeting was also conducted once in this year and the group has discussed on the second year approved annual budget, first year report and some of the technical challenges on planted seedlings such as challenges of termite in the West Wellega zone. They have given recommendation for actions such as using traditional means to overcome the termite challenges for the moment. They also recommended the program management unit to work with research centers so as resolve the termite and related cases fundamentally. The technical work groups indicated that the meeting should be regular where the group may have joint planning, monitoring and reporting on the technical matter.

Some members of the technical working group has been engaged and provided valuable inputs during articulation of the Oromia Emission Reduction Vision. Furthermore, they took part in the continues technical discussion with the development partners on ER ownership and transfer rights

#### **M&E System Operational**

These activity sets comprises: Planning, budgeting, monitoring and Program progresses follow up, Reporting and M&E consultancy service.

- **M&E Consultancy service:**

The Consultant has submitted his final report that the committee is established to review the submitted final version of the consultant report that includes composite index survey. In addition the consultant is providing training. So far the consultant has trained 184(178 M and 6 F). The regional trainee were the technical focal person and planning experts drawn from the six implementing institution at regional level and ORCU regional staff. The zonal and woreda trainee were the focal person drawn from OFWE district and branches and OEFCCA in the zones and woredas.

- **Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring & Program Progresses Follow Up, and Reporting**

- ✚ **Review Meetings**

Monthly progress review meetings with the World Bank team has been undergoing to monitor & provide corrective directions and strengthen the implantation.

One day review meeting was conducted in August 2018 to review the first-year program progress. A number of bottlenecks and way out were discussed in the review meeting and monthly progress follow up meetings. As a result, direction has been given by the authority strategic managers and the Bank team for the upcoming actions in the review meeting and also in the monthly progress follow up meetings. As a result, the activities of the program were monitored continuously and direction has been provided to the implementing institutions and the program staffs coordinating the activities of the implementing institutions.

- ✚ **MS project Training**

Twenty-four (24 male) trainees were trained MS- program. The trainees were drawn from implementing institutions and program implementation unit. As a result, the trainees' capacity on planning, tracking activities is enhanced through the application of the Software.

- ✚ **Budget allocation**

The budget allocation of the program has two categories. The budget allocation for the coordination activities to be undertaken by the program staff, which is allocating budget to WEFCCA/ZEFCCA where the program staffs are hosted. The other is allocating budget for the program implementation activity, which is allocating for the activities implemented by implementing institutions.

The budget allocation parameter is proposed by the program management unit and presented to OEFCCA strategic management for decision. OEFCCA management has demanded it to be presented to review meetings held in August 2018. The review meeting has commented on the proposed budget allocation parameter and then decision was left for the OEFCCA strategic management. As a result OEFCCA strategic management has decided to leave the allocation of the budget for the implementing institution to allocate by gather experts on it from each institution. And for the budget for the coordination activities of program, the strategic management have endorsed the proposed parameter.

Based on the direction given by the authority strategic managers, the budget for the program activity was allocated using the agreed parameter. The allocated budget was notified to each program woredas and zones on time, within a week time following the review meeting. But for those activities implemented by partners, the implementing institutions were informed to allocate their respective budget using the program staff as a technical support. As a result, the implementing institutions had allocated the budget lately by engaging the program staffs. The budgets developed by the implementing institutions were notified to the program woredas though the allocated budget was not transferred right away. The reason for the delay of the budget transfer was that the program account was naught on the time. The reason for this is that the financial report was not submitted by the respective woredas that the program management unit were not able to report the financial progress. As a result, the fund transfer from EFCC were delayed.

### **REPORT**

The program management unit has also been developing monthly and quarterly physical progress report. The reports has been communicated to the concerned authority on time though the financial reports were not included in the first quarter. In addition, the unit has organized training & consultation report and then used Google doc to organize the whole training and consultation reports and then submitted to the Bank on time. Similarly, the newly developed training and consultation report is made available for the field office staff to link through the drive that the IT specialist is continuously take and upload the report on the OFLP website.

### **3.2.2. Sub-Component 2.2: Enabling Environment Enhancements**

#### **3.2.2.1. Resource Mobilization and leveraging**

The development of a strategic action plan for private sector engagement by the local individual consultant undergoing. The final draft is expected to be submitted by the

consultant following the final draft submission OEFCCA/ORCU will establish the committee which will review the document and forward it for decision.

With the input of the draft strategic action plan for private sector engagement 3(three) potential entry points for private sector development in Oromia is under development by the international consultant hired by the WB. The three potential entry points are Coffee, Dairy and Timber. Having these three entry point as the area where the private sector will be motivated to be engaged in to effect the program objective. For the private sector to choose these as the area of investment, it is recommended a detailed technical feasibility study including the internal rates of return, net present value analysis, cost/benefit analysis, and break-even points, and implementation arrangements to be conducted by the consultant. Some relevant private sector actors were engaged in coordination platform undertaken within the three clusters and presented their lessons to the workshop participants.

On the other hand, some relevant private sector actors have been participated in OFLP coordination platform undertaken at clusters level. Among these, Farachu Raya cooperative union in Adaba Dodola shares their experiences to the participants of the workshop held in Shashemene town. Woliso Youth Development Association (WYDA) which is mobilizing communities (youths) on forest development and relevant initiatives also presented their lessons on the Workshop held in Adama. To further scale up the coordination platform and other private sector related concerns, the format has been developed and sent to respective OFLP staffs in order to identify/assess private sector actors who developed forest on the land size of 2 hectares and above. Based on the identification result, the number of private sectors engaged in coordination platform will be increased and the partnership agreement is expected to be signed with them accordingly.

#### **3.2.2.2. Economic, markets, and policy to improve and attract investment**

##### **Assessment of the legal and policy framework governing rights to forest tenure**

The legal framework on forest governance, tenure and use right and its application in the region has been developed by the individual consultant. Stakeholder policy dialogue has been conducted with 26 (24M & 2F) participants that drawn from Federal Member of parliament, Ministry of Agriculture and natural resource, Land Use planning Projects, Policy Research Institute, EFCCC, Farm Africa, Water and Land Resource Center and from region Chafe Oromia, president office, Bureau of Justice, Bureau of Agriculture and Natural resource, Bureau of Land Administration and Use and OEFCCA. The consultant

has presented the assessment result and group discussion has held thoroughly. As a result valuable opinion has drawn regarding forest governance and law enforcement which incorporated in the recommendation.

### **Regulation Development**

OEFCCA has been developing forest regulation to enact proclamation no. 1065/2018 and stakeholder consultation, which drawn from zone and OFWE branches and review has been made on the development of this regulation. It is under process for the enactment of the law.

#### **3.2.2.3. Preparation and supervision of Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM)**

The consultancy assignment for the preparation of a Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) was concluded after submission of satisfactory final report by the consultant. A working group comprising of relevant ORCU staff and the World Bank has been established to revise some of the elements of the BSM to reflect some of the evolving technical needs based on reviews of the technical Assessment Panel.

#### **3.2.2.4. Improved Cook stoves (ICS) and biogas marketing and demonstration:**

In the first year of the program implementation, the Bureau of Water, Minerals and Energy (BoWME) has been undertaken the inventory of the improved cook stove producers in Oromia regional state.

In order to increase the awareness of the community and to increase the dissemination and use of ICS technologies, the market day promotion/demonstration was conducted within 31 woredas (55%) from the planned 56 woredas. The remaining 25 is on the process to be accomplished at the end of the Month of July, 2019. Regarding the Production and broadcasting of short Radio spot, 11 was planned and 12 accomplished which is above the plan.

These promotion is intended to persuade households to purchase and use ICS technologies so that deforestation may decline. Though there is no organized data with regards to the purchase of the ICS technologies purchased by the house hold, we have few data of ICS technologies distributed by energy office through different interventions. As a result, it is discovered that 38,907 different types of improved cook-stoves and a 798 alternative energy sources (645 Biogas and 253 solar) are distributed to the household by the government through engagement of different initiatives . (See annex CS1 in overall word file annex).

### 3.2.3. Sub-Component 2.3: Information

#### 3.2.3.1. MRV & Establishing forest management Information System

**Capacity building:** The capacity of zonal and woreda implementing institution experts & program staff in the deforestation hotspots woredas are enhanced. The training was given on GIS & Remote sensing application and MRV basic concepts for 86 male experts drawn from 52 woredas of five zones and of the region. Accordingly, knowledge on field data collection (A/R site identification and demarcation, PFM site identification and boundary demarcation up to map preparation) and data management were improved. This was intended to capacitate the implementing institution so that they can collect GPS data, prepare and submit shape file to regional MRV team and finally verify its current land use and land cover on Google earth. However, due to lack of MRV tools like GPS, computer and internet connection at Woreda levels and technical gaps and other different factors, some of them are not supplying correct and up-to-date GPS coordinate data and shape file that the regional MRV team is currently carrying the burden. Thus, the program management unit and the implementing institution need to find the possible option to institutionalize the knowledge gained from the training by fulfilling necessary tools.

#### **Improving the data for the Land Use and Land Use Change in forest sector in the region**

The data for the Land Use, Land cover Change has been analyzed to improve Land Use - Land Cover Change and Forestry sector of Oromia Region to pave the way for Regional greenhouse gaseous inventory which helps to make the ERPA sign. Finally, the vision for ERPA was sated and it is in final stage. In addition to forest land, additional 5 IPCC land use classes: grassland, cropland, settlements, wetland and other land for the period 2000 to 2017 was validated for 10 days. In total secondary data from 3753 sample plots were collected and verified using stratified sampling approach to target potential areas of change and assess the land use and land use changes of the sample sites. Currently the output of this Oromia Greenhouse Gas Inventory submitted to the WB by the international consultant.

**Forest Management Information system activity:** The consultant for forest management information system is recruited. The consultant's inception report was approved, and he developed questionnaires and distributed to regional and federal stakeholders as well as for relevant initiatives and he is now analyzing the data and working on the community, CBOs, woreda stakeholder and others consultation at lower level for further data collection and need assessment. Thus, the consultant has

submitted the first draft report. Different stakeholders have provided comments on the draft that the consultant is refining the comments.

**OFLP Initiatives engagement road map:** More than 16 initiatives which has direct and indirect contribution to carbon emission reduction were collected from different institutions of Oromia Regional state, namely Bureau of Agriculture and Natural resource, Oromia Livestock and fishery resource development Agency, Oromia water and energy resource development Bureau, Oromia Environment forest and climate change authority and Oromia Land administration and use Bureau. The objectives of each initiatives were assessed and their implementation area was mapped individually. Moreover, the integrative map of all initiatives was developed and mapped to show special and temporal profile of relevant initiatives having paramount contributions to the OFLP's ER vision (See Annex MRV1: OFLP Initiatives engagement road map in overall word file annex).

**Field support:** The MRV team also conducted field mission to support the A/R and PFM identification and verification of the site identified and demarcated by the implementing institutions (see details in forest management sub component). Continuous onsite field Supervision and support has been provided in some western and south eastern cluster. This was to ensure the site for afforestation/reforestation.

#### 3.2.3.2. Sub component: Strategic Communication

The activity conducting communication Need assessment and developing communication toolkit by engaging Consulting firm has been passing from year to year. As a result, this activity is re-planned to be implemented in this fiscal year. The consulting firm is selected to execute the activity. Accordingly, the consulting firm has submitted the first draft of the assessment. But the firm is not responsive after receiving comments given on the first draft. To avoid further delay, the program management unit and the implementing institution are expected to find a way out as to how to expedite this activity.

In addition, the program implementation unit is drafting the Bi-annual newsletter and brochures to advance the program awareness to all stakeholders though it delays due to staff turnover. Based on the decision made during OFLP Joint implementation support mission organized by the World Bank in Oct 2018, OFLP website is developed by the World Bank communication specialist. Thus, OFLP website is <https://oflpethiopia.home.blog/> which is open to the public. In addition, OFLP IT specialist has been using this website to uploaded the training and Consultation report, Program Progress Report, Monitoring and field supervision report, program assessment

report. In addition, IT specialist maintain the laptop and desktop using the method of preventive and corrective. Similarly, the preparation of Technical Specification for the procurement of ICT equipment is developed by the specialist

### **3.2.4. Sub-Component 2.4: Safeguards Management**

#### **A. Capacity Building Training on OFLP Safeguard Management**

Building capacities of zonal and woredas experts is one of the thematic focus of the program intervention. The objective of safeguards management training is to build the implementing institutions on safeguard instruments so as to enable them effectively and efficiently undertake social and environmental safeguards checks at all OFLP interventions at the community level.

##### **I. Officials and Experts Training from the two Ongoing REDD+ initiatives**

Environmental and social review is one of the studies conducted during the design phase of the program by individual consultant with the objective of assessing the overall social and environmental impacts of ongoing REDD+ initiatives to be nested under the umbrella of OFLP. Based on the findings of the review, mitigation measures were identified and specific action points forwarded by individual consultants (Environmental and Social). To create awareness of the officials and experts to address social and environmental issues of ongoing initiatives (Bale Eco-REDD+ project and REJFMA) and to realize its compliance, capacity building trainings were organized in Goba and Metu. The experts and Officials were drawn from the sectors of Woreda office of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Woreda offices of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, woreda office of Rural Land Administration and Use, and the district offices of Oromia Forest and Wild life Enterprises. Thus, a total of **45 (42 M & 3 F)** Officials and **44 (40 M & 4 F)** experts from eleven woredas of Bale and West Arsi zone and **26 (22 M & 4 F)** officials and **23 (all male)** experts from five woredas of I/Ababor were engaged in capacity building training workshops organized for three days in Goba and Metu.

The training focuses on the concept, principle and objectives of REDD+ safeguards, the finding of ESR (including the action plan), OFLP safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, PF, SA and GRM), World Bank operational policy ESMP procedure and EIA steps. The training enables the participants to understand, identify, predict, and evaluate positive and adverse environmental and social impacts of OFLP interventions (Enabling environment and Investments) and the two ongoing REDD+ initiatives and also provide guiding procedures for assessment and management of environmental and social aspects of the

program activities to be financed under the OFLP and implemented by the ongoing REDD+ initiatives.

## **II. Capacity building training on OFLP Safeguard Management at Regional Level**

The capacity building training workshop was organized on the concept, objectives, principle of REDD+ safeguard, World bank operational policy and OFLP Safeguard Instruments for 2 experts drawn from each OFLP partners/implementers (OEFCCA, BoANR, BoRLAU, BoWME, OFWE and Livestock and Fishery) in Adama. A total of **17 male** experts from regional level were engaged in capacity building training workshops. The training enabled participants to understand the concept of safeguard and OFLP safeguard instruments to address the likely environmental and social impact and to coordinate other REDD+ initiatives nested under the OFLP.

## **III. Capacity building training on OFLP Safeguards Management at Zonal Level**

A capacity building training workshops were organized for woreda experts drawn from Office of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Office of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Office of Water, Mineral and Energy, Office of Rural Land Administration and Use, Office of Livestock and Fishery and District and Branch Office of Oromia Forest and Wild life Enterprises) on OFLP safeguard instruments (ESMF, SA, RPF, PF, GRM, ESMP). The objectives of the training is to improves experts knowledge and skills on OFLP safeguard management and to cascade the safeguards training to development agents who consults the local community and checked the eligibility of program activities against pre-set eligibility criteria developed for OFLP. A total of **1948 experts (1729 M and 219 F)** were trained on OFLP safeguard management in 18 zones for the smooth implementation of OFLP.

## **IV. DA's Training at Woreda Level**

It is compulsory to clear both social and environmental safeguards before OFLP interventions on ground. In this regard, sensitizing the community on the subject requires DA training. The trained DAs aware the community to know environmental and social issues in afforestation/ reforestation and in a participatory forest management. To this end, the DAs support the local community to be able to protect the natural resources based at their local and also the DAs support the establishment and maintenance of grievance readdressing mechanism. To realize the process of safeguards management, the knowledge and skills of development agents' need to be enhanced to train and

support communities so as to enable them make informed participation on safeguards management processes, DAs need to train and advanced on safeguard management and processes. The intent of the training is to enable DAs to use the checklist format developed for eligibility checking for identified program activities to address the likely environmental and social risks and improve the ability to monitor grievances redress mechanisms (annex 1 stated in the ESMF). To realize this, a total of **4255 (3428 M & 827 F)** DAs from three cluster have got trained (See annex SG3 for the cascaded detail trainee planed against actual under annexes for safeguard sub component in overall word file annex). Thus, the training enables DAs so that they may use the checklist format developed for eligibility checking of identified program activities to address the likely environmental and social risks and improve the ability to monitor grievances redress mechanisms.

#### **V. Community consultation**

Community consultation and participation is a tool for the effective implementation of OFLP that ensure sense of ownerships, reduce the possible risks and mitigate at earlier step, bridge information gap among community and build and improve relationships among community that helps to reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation along the national regional state of Oromia and contribute to sustainability of investment and use natural resources. To realize the effective implementation of OFLP community consultation was conducted for about **86,779 (70,805 M and 15,974 F)** community under three cluster (See annex SG4.1& 4.2 for the cascaded detail trainee planed against actual under annexes for safeguard sub component in overall word file annex

#### **VI. Consultation Work Shop to Restructure WAJIB**

A consultation workshop to establish a task force composed of relevant stakeholders to restructure the 68 *WAJIBs* into PFM cooperatives was organized in Adama for relevant stakeholders drawn from Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority (OEFCCA) at different administration level(region, zone and woreda), Zone and Woreda administration Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP), Farm Africa, SOS Sahel Ethiopia, Ethio-Wetlands, Bale Eco region REDD+ Project, and Oromia Forest and Wild life Enterprises (OFWE). On the workshop, a brief Presentations on recommendations of Environmental and Social Review of Bale Mountains Eco-region REDD+ Pilot Project, the establishment and status update of WAJIB(Walda Jirattota Bosona), and the challenges are the fact that the association were presented by the representatives from OFLP, Bale

Eco-Region REDD+ Pilot Project and the OFWE respectively. The following points are summarized from the consultation workshop to be performed by implementing partners:-

- ❖ Undertaking mobilization and consultation of communities on key challenges assessed;
- ❖ Consult the local community with the truth on the ground regarding the promised carbon finance which is not successful until now to manage over expectations;
- ❖ Application of the Environmental and Social Safe-guard instruments in Bale Eco-region REDD+ Pilot Project as action plan recommended by consultants;
- ❖ Transforming associations to PFM cooperative entities to make them business oriented;
- ❖ Strengthening the internal by-law and external law enforcement through organized and committed effort of all concerned implementers;
- ❖ Restructuring the WAJIB by improving the legality of its membership permission without compromising the carrying capacity of forests and avoiding the conflict of interests between members and non-member.

Finally the participants agreed to form a task force who will make discussions on how to improve the membership of WAJIB with the local communities and implementers at a grass-root level. Accordingly 12 members drawn from OEFCCA (Zone and Woreda level), OFWE, Land Administration and Use, OFLP woreda coordinator, Cooperative Promotion Agency and FARM AFRICA was established to consult the local communities on restructure of WAJIB at Dodola and Adaba woreda from May 6-8, 2019.

#### **VII. Grievance Redress Committee Establishment**

Implementation of the OFLP may create some potential conflicts. The actual and potential disputes and conflicts that may arise in the process of implementing OFLP are resolved through the establishment of Grievance redress committee at Kebele level. A total of **3,043** Grievance redress Committee was established in seventeen(17) zones of Oromia. A total of **21,717 (16,717 M and 4,158 F)**members of GRM committee was voted and reinforced (See annex SG4.1& 4.2 for the cascaded detail trainee planed against actual under annexes for safeguard sub component **in overall word file annex**).

#### **VIII. OFLP Safeguard Preparation and approval for new A/R and PFM sites**

The implementation of OFLP safeguard instruments requires capacity building training to mitigate the likely Social and Environmental impact due to OFLP interventions. To this end, the capacity building training workshops were organized by the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) on the concept, objectives, principle of safeguard, World Bank

operational policy and OFLP Safeguard Instruments for implementing partners at different administration level (Region, Zone and Woreda level).

Based on the OFLP safeguard management procedure in some of the woredas the DAs carried out local community's consultations on the objectives, benefits and the likely impacts of the program activities such as Enabling investments (A/R and PFM), Enabling environment and other initiatives to create awareness, to get the views and broad support of local communities. In hot spot woredas, the DAs at the Kebele level carried out the eligibility of program activities (A/R and PFM) against pre-set eligibility criteria developed for further screening by WoEFCCA focal person. In some of new PFM and A/R sites, the eligible program activities were further screened by using appropriate checklist for potential environmental and social concerns by WoEFCCA focal persons and also for the program activities likely to have low to moderate impacts a draft site-specific safeguards instruments (ESMP) was prepared in a few sites and wait for approval by WoEFCCA. In general, in western cluster (Kellam Wellega and West Wellega), and South East Cluster (West Guji and Borena) site specific safeguard instruments are not prepared because of the instability of the area.

#### **Site Specific Safeguard Preparation and Approval for new A/R and PFM sites**

The implementation of OFLP safeguard instruments requires capacity building training to mitigate the likely Social and Environmental impact due to OFLP interventions. To this end, the capacity building training workshops were organized by the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) on different topics of safeguards management for implementing partners at different administration level (Region, Zone and Woreda level). Based on the OFLP safeguard management procedure in some of the woredas the DAs carried out local community's consultations on the objectives, benefits and the likely impacts of the program activities such as Enabling investments (A/R and PFM), Enabling environment and other initiatives to create awareness, to get the views and broad support of local communities. In most of hot spot woredas, the DAs at the Kebele level consult the local communities and carried out the eligibility of program activities (A/R and PFM) against pre-set eligibility criteria developed for further screening by WoEFCCA focal person. In most of new PFM and A/R sites, the eligible program activities has been further screened by using appropriate checklist for potential environmental and social concerns by WoEFCCA focal persons and also for the program activities likely to have low to moderate impacts a draft site specific safeguards instruments (ESMP) was prepared in a few site and wait for approval by WoEFCCA. But in some of western cluster (Kellam

Wollega and West Wollega), and in all South East Cluster (West Guji and Borena) site specific safeguard instruments are not yet prepared because of the instability of the area.

### **Integrated Pest Management Plan preparation**

An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) for Embro A/R site found in Illubaboor zone Darimu woreda was prepared with the objective to reduce exposure of humans to pesticides, reduce loss or damage to assets/property by pests, to reduce loss of biodiversity and destruction of forest and to prevent environmental quality of the area.

### **Voluntary land donation**

The voluntary land donation of individual land holdings polled for communal plantation at Thaba-Kada and Thaba Wangegne A/R sites in Chora Woreda was finalized by adopting land donation form. A total of 71 (70 M & 1 F) members for Thaba-Kada and 37 all male headed members for Thaba Wangegne A/R site signed the prepared land donation form.

### **Bylaws Preparation for A/R site**

Internal by laws for all A/R sites were prepared for the proper and sustainable forest management, development and utilization of resources. Besides internal bylaws forest cooperative by-law has been adopted and circulated to all A/R sites found in Buno Bedelle and Illu ababore zone. Accordingly so far three A/R sites in Gachi woreda, Medirok A/R site, in Bedale woreda, Sacho Mikael A/R site and in Alle woreda Hur A/R sites are finalized or legal entity registration completed and others are on process. In kellem and West Wellega not started on the ground because of instability of the area and kebele level structure is not functional.

### **Engage the consultant for gender assessment & Environmental and social audit**

Based on the developed ToR and received clearance from the World Bank the individual consultant was selected and awarded to assess participation and benefit sharing of women in the planning and implementation of OFLP activities and a draft ToR prepared and shared for the World Bank and valuable comments was received and refined accordingly for clearance to assess and evaluate the performance, procedure and applications of safeguards instruments during OFLP implementation against the required criteria. This study helps to systematical evaluate of OFLP activities and processes to determine how far these activities and program comply with the approved OFLP environmental and social safeguard tools.

### **OFLP Safeguards Monitoring and Supervision**

Based on the approved program activities and recommended environmental and social safeguards measures the implementing partners were implemented and coordinate

activities along the National Regional State. OFLP Safeguards and Woreda coordinators closely provide technical support, facilitating overall planning, implementation and monitoring of OFLP at woreda level to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are implemented as per the recommended mitigation measure and OFLP safeguard instruments as a whole, to ensure coordination and integration of OFLP activities with other initiatives.

OFLP safeguards management monitored and supervised by OFLP Woreda and Safeguard coordinators to support the preparation of site-specific safeguard instruments, to ensure that environmental issues and risks are addressed from an early stage. In most of the woredas and zones of the state OFLP monitoring and supervision missions were conducted by OFLP Woreda and Safeguard coordinators and ORCU staff (in 14 zones). During this mission safeguards compliance for the A/R sites as per the environmental clearance issued by the WoEFCCA, the finalization of voluntary land, the preparation of bylaws, the provision of Safeguard management Training at different administration level, the consultations of local community on SGM, the preparation of appropriate site-specific safeguards instruments (for prioritized PFM and A/R sites of 2018/219, the proper documentation of safeguard management and the establishment of Grievance redress committee ensured, strengthen and recommendations was given to improve its overall progress.

### 3.2.5. Sub-Component 2:5: Program Management

#### 3.2.5.1. Financial Management

The government and the World Bank financial management manual apply to the financial execution of this program. All the internal control procedures and processes of the program expenditure follows the government's working manual except for some particular elements such as fund flow uses channel II and the financial and procurement audit is made by the external auditor in addition to the government audit system. From the beginning of the program implementation to **July7, 2019**, 107,130,661.97 ETB was transferred from program's designated dollar account held by the MEFCC at NBE for this program to birr account held by the OEFCCA at Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. Of these transferred amount 85,007,637.09ETB has been expended for the program objective realization by OEFCCA/ORCU and other implementing institution. Of this expenditure,31,981,396.68 Birr is the expenditure of the first-year program implementation (due date July 07,2018) and 53,026,240.41 ETB is expenditure from July 08, 2018 to **July 07, 2019**. The current Program Bank account balance is 8,095,076.63.

Since the beginning 62,185,031.23 ETB is transferred to the implementing institution based in different administrative levels of the region and 47,691,180.59 ETB is settled so far. Thus, 14,493,850.64 ETB amount is unsettled from the transferred amount. In addition, the World Bank has transferred **727,016.45USD** amount directly to UNOPS for the supply of vehicles planned in the AWP. The detail financial report will be reported by the finance team using the template already set for financial reporting.

### 3.2.5.2. Procurement and Contract management

The recorded shows that the achievement of the procurement activities are 58% of the total planned. The key issues identified are :

- Delay in the initiation and processing of the planned procurement activities. The delays were identified in procurement processing, as result of delays in (i) the preparation of specification and ToRs, (ii) evaluation of bids/quotations/proposals, (iii) review and approval by endorsing commented and the authorized strategic manager.
- Inadequate procurement record keeping and documentation. Procurement records are not kept in safe, complete in one place, in proper chronological order protected from unauthorized persons. The required information and documentations are not fully uploaded in STEP, specifically no information/documentations are uploaded in STEP for all initiated post review contract. As a result, the program management unit has committed the procurement officer devote its time and upload all documentation in STEP and complete the backlogs within a month time. And this onward, the information will be to upload in STEP immediately after initiation of the activities to avoid further backlogs (iii) full fill all facilities and requirements for safe, proper, complete records in chronological order protected from unauthorized person.

And as a result, the program management unit has committed itself to expedite the delays and improve its performance in this accord.

## 4. SECTION FOUR: MAJOR CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND WAY FORWARD

### MAJOR CHALLENGES And Way Out

- ❖ Implementing institutions technical capability gap and as a result, the PMU is playing capacity building role, Strengthening capacity building.
- ❖ Inability to obtain on time financial reports and cash flow from the woredas of OEFCCA, districts, branches and regional offices of OFWE and regional offices of BoWME, the PMU has reported the progress at hand on the deadline

- ❖ Existence of security issues in some of deforestation hotspot areas in the woredas of West Wellega zone, Woredas of Kellem Wellega zone and Woredas of West Guji Zone.
- ❖ Sector offices heads and focal persons turnover especially at woreda level that affected the technical and steering committee turnover; PMU at all level has thoroughly provided awareness creation for the newly assigned sector staffs, thus Functionalizing steering and technical committees at all levels.
  - ❖ Scarcity of resources at all level; the PMU has used the existing resources in an integrated way and that still require the decision maker to give attention on it.
  - ❖ Lack of sense of ownership by different parties, the PMU has providing Continuous awareness creation and on job training.
- ❖ Loose Coordination at all levels among implementing institutions; Developing a binding rule that more strengthen collaboration of stakeholders and sign among the implementing institutions and other initiatives.

## 5. SECTION FIVE: Annexes

**Annex 1:** This annex is an annex for those data produced by excel file that each is found in the sheets of the file. The annex provides second year Plan versus accomplishment table, OFLP Result Framework Indicator Progress [May 2017 – June,2019], Second year financial utilization performance progress report



Year 2(2011) annual  
Physical and Financial

**Annex 2:** This annex is an annex for those data produced by word file. It incorporates the tabular and graphic representation of the program performance result, tables of the investment and extension services, forest management, improved cook stove and market day promotion, Maps of development initiatives and site identified and delineated and endorsed by MRV, and safeguard sub component annexes.



Overall Word File  
Annex

## B. ISFL Annual Progress Report

### 1. PARTNERSHIPS OR FORMAL ENGAGEMENT:

The program Partnership agreement defines the organization partnering by regulating the rights and obligations of the coordinator and the partner in order to successfully implement the program. Formal agreement is referred to as an agreement of the parties

to duly engage in the agreed assignment which includes the rights, obligation and dispute resolution mechanism. The form of such manifestation include signing the written commonly agreed role and responsibilities.

**a. Number of partnership or formal engagement with for-profit private sector organizations:**

The process of identifying/assessing private sectors who are engaged in forest plantation is undergoing by using the respective OFLP staffs so as to engage them in to OFLP coordination platform. Identifying these private sector actors, and their participation on the coordination platform is becoming increasing. It is planned to have partnership agreement that will be signed. The program management unit is gathering their opinion to incorporate in the MoU to be signed by both parties.

**b. Number of partnership or formal engagement with not-for-profit organizations/ initiatives (public or private)**

Relevant initiatives, private sectors and implementing partners/stakeholders have been identified and awareness creation has been provided to them at cluster level (three clusters throughout Oromia Regional State). The MOU was prepared by the PMU & presented to the initiatives that their comments' and suggestions' were collected during workshops held at three clusters. Accordingly, the revised MOU has been disseminated to each clusters and zones in order to be reviewed and signed by implementing partners including private sectors. Awareness creation and technical support is providing to those parties until formal partnership will be practical.

**c. Description of progress or provision of clarifications**

Scaling up the engagement of the coordination platform is undergoing through learning and doing processes. Identification of relevant parties ongoing and working together starting from planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting is on incremental. Awareness raising and technical supports are providing from OFLP staffs in addition to implementing partners and relevant stakeholders. Formalizing the relationship/ partnership will be held to make the platform in to the full picture. Lessons and different studies will further upgrade partnerships with various initiatives and actors as well.

**2. NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS ESTABLISHED IN THE PROGRAM Area (since the beginning of the program)**

**a. Engagements with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support**

WAJIB called to be "Waldaa Jirattota Bosonaa" at Adaba and Dodola is under restructuring. Their members were set fixed that the newly growing youth were not

eligible to be in their member by their formation regulation that the youths are becoming pressure for forest. The current cooperative regulation also decline to accept the closeness of this union. As a result, the PMU has open discussion with the WAJIB at region level and then cascaded the discussion at the site level with the community, the government partners in the locality and also with the members of the WAJIB to open up for new membership registration. The task force is established from region to their down at the forest site to resolve this matter.

On the other hand, relevant private sectors have been under identification and some are engaged in the coordination platforms, as indicated in number **1a** above. Therefore, engagements will be scaling up in different forms.

**b. Engagements with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support**

Relevant initiatives contributing to the goal of OFLP were identified and on the stage of signing MOU to coordinate their efforts. Not for profit Organizations such as Woliso Youth Development Association (WYDA) is engaged in OFLP Coordination Platforms and technical support is providing by OFLP staffs at Zonal and Woreda level. Further engagements will be expected to undergone throughout the Project period.

**3. NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS ESTABLISHED IN THE PROGRAM Area (since the beginning of the program)**

**c. Engagements with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support**

Through different approaches that has been existing in the region, different private sectors have been engaged in to the OFLP related activities. As a result, there are a number of private sectors who are engaged in. But the PMU is collecting data of these detail private sectors. And hence, the PMU has no definite number of private sectors engaged on as the data collection is on the way. In addition, the individual consultant is hired to develop the strategic action plan for private sector engagement that validating the consultant report, the PMU will scrutinize the private sectors that are directly linked to the program goal and engage the private sector by forming the formal agreement with each of them.

**d. Engagements with not-for-profit organizations/initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support**

As explained above within the number of partnership or formal engagement with not-for-profit organizations/ initiatives (public or private), the government institutions had already made formal agreement but NGOs have not yet been signed formal agreement as

that of private sectors. But MoU is prepared by the PMU and the actors have reviewed and commented on to qualify it further that it is under development that shall soon be finalized and signed with the parties at all level.

#### **4. Number coordination platforms created or supported (since the beginning of the program)**

The coordination platform is created at three clusters called Western lead facilitation cluster, Central and eastern Lead facilitation center cluster and South and South eastern lead facilitation cluster.

##### **a. coordination platforms and supports during this period**

The coordination platform is established and operational at the three-lead facilitators cluster. The establishment were made last May, 2018. During the establishment the parties agreed to review their respective activity progress every three months. But the coordination platform meetings were made only once since then. The participants are from zonal technical committee, the NGOs and private sectors who have the direct role on the achievement of program goal. In the meetings they had reported the progress they have shown on the agreed activities. Each NGOs and academic institutions and some of the government implementing partners have reported the role they played so far. It was agreed that the parties will develop AWP jointly and monitor the progress in such coordination meeting. The program staffs based at all location will coordinate the cases as they have been doing together with the government implementing parties. Hopefully, the PMU will have the detail activity planned and performance report regularly. In addition, discussion was also made on the how about in the future.

As explained above under partnership agreement, the technical committees are operational in 287 woredas, 20 zones and regional level. These technical committee develop the activity plan. These activities are drawn from the mandates of each implementing institutions but have contribution on OFLP goal. The technical committee meets every month and review the progress and adjust the plan though their uniformity might require serious monitoring. And then at the end of each quarter, the technical committee submit progress report to the steering committee for review and direction. The steering committee after reviewing and identifying the condition in their respective locality will provide direction and then make adjustment on the existing plan to the actual condition.

Community consultation is undertaken by the development agent trained by the program budget. The woreda coordinators and the woreda experts of the implementing

institutions are trained by the regional and zonal program and implementing institution staffs. Then internally, they train the development agents drawn from each kebele. The trained DA trains consult the community in their respective kebeles. The community consultation ensures sense of ownerships, reduce the possible risks and mitigate at earlier step, bridge information gap among community and build and improve relationships among community that helps to reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation along the national regional state of Oromia.

#### **b. Description of the progress or provision of clarifications**

The coordination, the activities of the technical and steering committee, and consultation is ensured by the program staffs scattered through the region in a cluster form such as woreda coordination and respective cluster, safeguard coordinator (based at zones) and respective clusters and lead facilitation center and their respective clusters. The detail progresses of respective clusters are bulky that cannot be described. But their effects can be observed from the training and consultation made and the size of the community consulted at kebele level including forest users trained and direct beneficiaries benefit from the program interventions and the deforestation reduced, the forest brought area undermanagement plan and the area afforested by the implementing institutions and other development partners.

#### **5. Technical studies/ policy analysis (Please inform if any, which were completed since the beginning of the program (please provide a copy of the studies or the web link)).**

Individual consultants were hired by the coordinating implementing institution and have:

- Developed strategic action plan for private sector engagement
- assessed the legal framework on forest governance, tenure and use right and its application in the region
- developed Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM)
- Prepared Oromia Emission Reduction Document
- been undertaking M&E system development
- been undertaking gender analysis
- been undertaking communication Need assessment and developing communication toolkit
- been undertaking Forest Management Information System needs Assessment

## **6. program administration**

### **a. program manuals or other administrative documents developed**

During the program design phase of the program, the program implementation manual is developed. The document aims to provide detailed guidance for Lead Partners (and program partners) of the approved program in the implementation phase, from contracting to program closure including reporting obligations, payment to different parties. Funds and other program-related requirements set in the cost table and put in the PIM. The program implementation executed according to the regulations and rules relevant for the financial transaction of the program.

### **b. country-specific methodology documents developed**

So far there is no special and specific methodology documents developed either at the country or region level.

### **e. Monitoring, Reporting, Verification Roadmaps Developed**

A roadmap is a strategic plan that defines a goal or desired outcome, and includes the major steps or milestones needed to reach it. It also serves as a communication tool, a high-level document that helps articulate the strategic thinking — the why — behind both goal and the plan for getting there. Monitoring, Reporting, Verification Roadmaps is also a strategic plan that defines a goal or desired outcome of the MRV activities. The MRV team is very busy with routine site identified overlaying on the google earth that they have not yet developed their specific road map.

## **7. Consultations, training, workshops:**

### **a. Consultation:**

There large number of consultations conducted by the program staffs and development agents at different localities. DA's are trained on safeguard management that they consult the communities on safeguard issues throughout the region. Some of the number of consulted communities are well recorded that they are reported under safeguard management and some are not well recorded. The recorded numbers are **86,779 (70,805 M and 15,974 F)**. In addition, in the deforestation hotspot woredas, the community is consulted as to how to plan and as to how to take care the planted tree. The TOT training is given to the community representative and then these representatives then train the large community. These data are not well captured due to different reasons such as the skills of the trained community representative to record and keep data and the other is the accessibility of these representatives is not easy. The consultation for this year is not made available on the web link that may be made in the

upcoming period. Some of the last year consultations are made available in OFLP website: <https://oflpethiopia.home.blog/>. Hopefully the consultation of this year shall be available as the last year one has already been made. In addition, consultation might be provided to the same community for many times as the communities are consulted repeatedly for different purposes most specially at the deforestation hot spot that specifying the number of the community consulted cannot precisely be indicated except for those community consulted only for safeguard management. In addition, data collection tools and storage tools might help to have valid data.

#### **b. Trainings:**

Training provided at all levels and for different purposes are well organized and made available. The previous year training reports are organized and made on OFLP website that can easily be traced. And also, the data of this year trainings are also collected but the specific event training report is not finalized fully. The PMU is collecting these trainings and consultation through Google drive and then upload them to the program website.

#### **c. Workshops:**

There are few workshops held by the PMU based in the region level. The workshops are three coordination platform workshop, and policy dialogue workshop. The report for these workshops is published on the OFLP website.

### **8. Grievance redress mechanisms:**

The actual disputes and conflicts that arise in the process of implementing OFLP are resolved through the establishment of Grievance redress committee at Kebele level. A total of 3,043 Grievance redress Committee was established in seven zones of Oromia. A total of **21,717 (16,717 M and 4,158 F)** members of GRM committee was voted and reinforced. In last three months there were no registered conflict and dispute but in the first half of the year there were dispute arose by the members of the communities in Alle woreda. In Alle woreda one of the sites called Didi was the last year plantation site social complains arise after plantation. On that basis the GRM committee has tried to solve the cases through group discussion. As a result, a group of staffs of the implementing institution (OEFCCA) and program staff has traveled to the site and hold extensive discussion with community 187 (155 Male & 32 Female). Five people had complained that the site has enclosed their own tenured land wrongly. The team has practically checked on spot with kebele representative together with their legal tenure documents. It was

checked and agreed that it was due to misconceptions of the individual. And hence, the problem has been resolved. This implies the GRM is operational.

Similarly, in Bedelle woreda, Bowa Hare A/R site was one of the serious complain area. The problem arises due to improper community identification which leads to inter community conflict. As a result, the GRM has also gathered the community members for discussion that discussion was held with community member of 46 (all male) and consensus reached. On the contrary, in Gechi woreda, Bido doma A/R site the community become reluctant that the established seedlings were suffered from animal disturbance and mechanical damage. But it is believed that the communities own, protect and manage the established plantation by their own. And hence following the effectiveness of the GRM and the continuous community consultation paramount.

## **9. RISKS**

program risks include both internal risks associated with successfully completing each stage of the program, plus risks that are beyond the control of the program team. The latter types include external risks that arise from outside the organization but affect the ultimate value to be derived from the program. In all cases, the seriousness of the risk depends on the nature and magnitude of the possible end consequences and their probabilities. Risk management is about maximizing the chances of program success by identifying risks early on and planning how to manage them. Unluckily the program design had not developed forecasted risks and its management plan. Late alone the risk management plan the program has not detail work plan despite the activity lists and budget approved every year. The program would have had strategic plan that it used to execute the program that may help to react to foresighted plan for risk helps to overcome most especially internal risks. Due to the absence these risk management plan, the PMU has not overcome both internal and external risks. One of the major external risk that the program encountered is the social turmoil that influenced the operation of PFM activities in most deforestation hotspot woredas. The other external factors are the rise inflation that affected the economic wellbeing of the societies that also have influenced one way or the other.

**THE END**