

3. 実施協議協議議事録
(プロジェクト・ドキュメント M/M)

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF
THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR
THE PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN BELETE-GERA
REGIONAL FOREST PRIORITY AREA

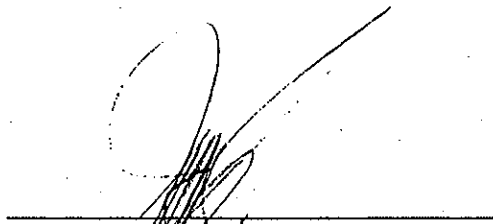
Resident Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia had a series of discussions with the Ethiopian authorities on desirable measures to be taken by both Japanese and Ethiopian Governments for the successful implementation of the Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area in the Oromia Region of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of the discussions, both sides reached common understandings concerning the detail of the Project as contained in the attached Project Document. The Project Document is subject to change when the necessity arises in the course of implementation of the Project.

Addis Ababa, September 30, 2003



Mr. Naoki SAITO
Resident Representative,
Ethiopia Office,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA), Japan



Mr. Alemayehu Erena Merdasa
Head,
Rural Land and Natural Resources
Administration Authority,
The Oromia Regional Government

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project

on

**Participatory Forest Management Project
in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area**

in

the Oromia Region

of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

RLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

and

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

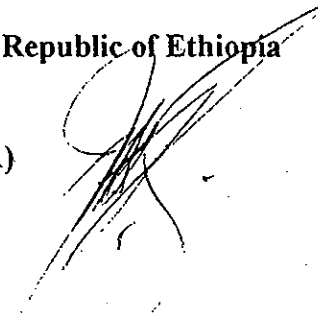


Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT	3
	2.1 General Condition of the Oromia Region	3
	2.2 Current Situation of the Forest Sector	5
	2.3 Federal and Regional Forestry Policies	5
	2.4 Prior or Ongoing Initiatives	7
	2.4.1 Forest Management Plan	7
	2.4.2 Forestry Projects Assisted by International Agencies and NGOs	7
3	PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED	9
	3.1 Institutional Framework for the Project Issues	9
	3.2 Current Situation and Problems to be Addressed	9
	3.2.1 Poverty	10
	3.2.2 Weak Enforcement of Law	11
	3.2.3 Unclear Forest Demarcation	11
	3.2.4 Lack of Awareness	11
	3.2.5 Harmful Coffee Production Practice	11
	3.2.6 Ineffective Forest Guards	11
	3.2.7 Poor Extension Services	12
	3.2.8 Agricultural Expansion	12
4	PROJECT STRATEGY	13
	4.1 Project Approach	13
	4.2 Project Strategy	14
5.	PROJECT DESIGN	15
	5.1 Overall Goal	15
	5.2 Project Purpose	15
	5.3 Project Outputs and Activities	16
	5.4 Monitoring	19
	5.5 Inputs	20
	5.5.1 Inputs from Ethiopian Side	20
	5.5.2 Inputs from Japanese Side	21
	5.6 Pre-conditions and Important Assumptions	22
	5.6.1 Pre-conditions	22
	5.6.2 Important Assumptions and Risk Analysis	22
	5.7 Institutional Framework for Project Implementation	23
6.	PROJECT JUSTIFICATION	25
	6.1 Relevance	25
	6.2 Effectiveness	26
	6.3 Efficiency	26
	6.4 Impact	26
	6.5 Sustainability	27

6.6 Overall Project Justification	28
ANNEXES	30
Annex 1: Project Design Matrix (PDM)	31
Annex 2: Plan of Operations	36
Annex 3: TOR of Long-term Experts.....	39
Annex 4: TOR of Counterparts	41
Annex 5: Specification of Equipment	43
Annex 6: Information on the Counterpart Organizations and other relevant organizations. 45	
A6.1 Local Administrative Structures in the Transition towards Decentralization ...	45
A6.2 Oromia Regional Government	45
A6.3 Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Authority (RLNRAA)	46
A6.4 Seka Chokorsa District.....	47
A6.5 Gera District.....	49
A6.6 Wonde Genet College of Forestry.....	49
Annex 7: Joint Coordination Committee.....	51
Annex 8: Information on Forestry in Oromia Region and Belete-Gera RFPA	52
A8.1 Regional Forest Priority Areas	52
A8.2 Climate of the Project Area	52
A8.3 Soil Type	53
A8.4 Vegetation	53
Annex 9: Other Forestry Projects in Oromia Region	54
A9.1 Finfinne Forest Development and Marketing Enterprise	54
A9.2 Tiro Boter Bacho Integrated Forest Development and Utilization Project	54
A9.3 Shashemene Forest Industry Enterprise	55
A9.4 Integrated Forest Management Project Adaba-Dodola (IFMP)	56
Annex 10: Socio-Economic Condition of the Project Target Area	58
A10.1 General Condition	59
A10.2 Traditional Institutions	61
A10.3 Land Tenure Status	64
A10.4 Use of forest products	64
A10.5 Economic Activities	66
A10.6 Gender Difference over the Control of Resources and Roles in a Household	69
A10.7 Felt Problems and needs.....	70
Annex 11: Current Status of Family Planning in Oromia Region.....	72
Annex 12: Results of KJ Method Workshop.....	73

Abbreviations

CSE	Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia
DA	Development agents
EFAP	Ethiopian Forest Action Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFMP	Integrated Forest Management Project Adaba-Dodola
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MNRD&EP	Ministry of Natural Resources Development and Environment Protection
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NFPA	National Forest Priority Area
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
RCS	Oromia Regional Conservation Strategy
RFPA	Regional Forest Priority Area
RLNRAA	Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Authority
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Currency Rate

US\$ 1 = 8.4 Birr (Ethiopian Currency: June 30, 2003)

There are 2,601,914 ha of high forest in the Oromia region. Of this some 1662875 ha (65%) are located within regional forest areas.(Woody Biomass Inventory and Strategic Planning Project (WBISPP),Dec. 2001). In particular, highland areas above the elevation of 1,500 m were believed to be densely covered with closed high forests. Owing to the explosive population growth and the resulting human encroachment into forests, these forests have drastically diminished in both area coverage and standing volume. The annual loss of closed/natural forests has been estimated to be the equivalent of 150,000 to 200,000 ha; estimates indicate that natural forests had been reduced to 2.7 million ha by 1989 (EFAP: Ethiopian Forestry Action Plan).

The decline of forest in both area and quality is most evident in the central highland region, and is gradually spreading to the southwest Ethiopia, where relatively dense forests still remain. Currently, the Oromia Region represents approximately 70% of the forest resources of the country; the Region's closed high forests are diminishing at an estimated rate of 50,000 ha to 100,000 ha per year¹ due to shifting cultivation, commercial agriculture, fuelwood collection, urbanization, forest fires, and poor logging practices. The forest resources would disappear within the next few years unless effective measures are taken.

In an effort to reverse this trend, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia issued the "Forestry Conservation, Development and Utilization Proclamation" on March 28, 1994. At the same time, the Government formulated EFAP in accordance with the Tropical Forest Action Plan, the global consensus on the conservation of the tropical forest, with the support of several international organizations. The challenge of EFAP is to develop a management plan that will minimize further destruction of natural forests and realize forest protection by achieving a balance between interests of the state and those of local communities.

On the other hand, the former Ministry of Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection (MNRD&EP) identified 58 priority forest areas (totaling 4.8 million ha, including 1.9 million ha of non-forested areas) as National Forest Priority Areas (NFPAs), for which the identification of forest areas, inventory of forest resources, and formulation of forest management plans are expected to be implemented. However, a forest management plan has been so far prepared only in three NFPAs.

In this context, the Government of Ethiopia requested the Japanese Government to provide assistance in the formulation of forest management plans, and consequently, "The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia" was conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Study Team (a Joint-venture of the Japan Forest Civil Engineering Consultants Foundation and Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.) and a forest management

¹ Regional Conservation Strategy Volume I, September 2002

plan in the Belete-Gera NFPA was formulated in March 1998.

Four years after the Study mentioned above, at the request by the Ethiopian Government for technical assistance for environmental conservation, JICA carried out a "Basic Study for the Assistance in the Natural Environment Conservation in Ethiopia" in March 2002. On this occasion, the Ethiopian Government requested the Japanese Government to implement the forest management plan in Belete-Gera RFPA² since Oromia Regional Government does not have sufficient financial and technical resources for the implementation of the plan. After discussions with the concerned organizations, JICA agreed to implement the Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Areas (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

This document provides basic information regarding the Project. The plans, ideas, schedules or any other contents of this document are subject to change in the course of the implementation of the Project upon mutual consultation and agreement by the both parties.

² Under the Ethiopian Government's decentralization policy, the management responsibility of all NFPAs was delegated to the respective regional governments, thus the NFPAs are currently called RFPAs (Regional Forest Priority Areas).

2

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

2.1 General Condition of the Oromia Region³

The Oromia Region was defined and established by Proclamation No. 7 of 1992, during the period of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. It is in the central part of Ethiopia, covering an area of approximately 367,000 km². It is the largest administrative Region of the country, representing 31% of Ethiopia's total land area.

Oromia has a varied topography consisting of high and rugged central plateau, with its elevation extending from less than 500 m to over 4,300 m above sea level. The temperature across most of Oromia largely depends on the elevation. The average annual temperature in the highlands is 14° C to 20° C, while it is 20° C to 25° C in the lowlands. The annual average precipitation decreases from west to east, averaging 1,500 mm.

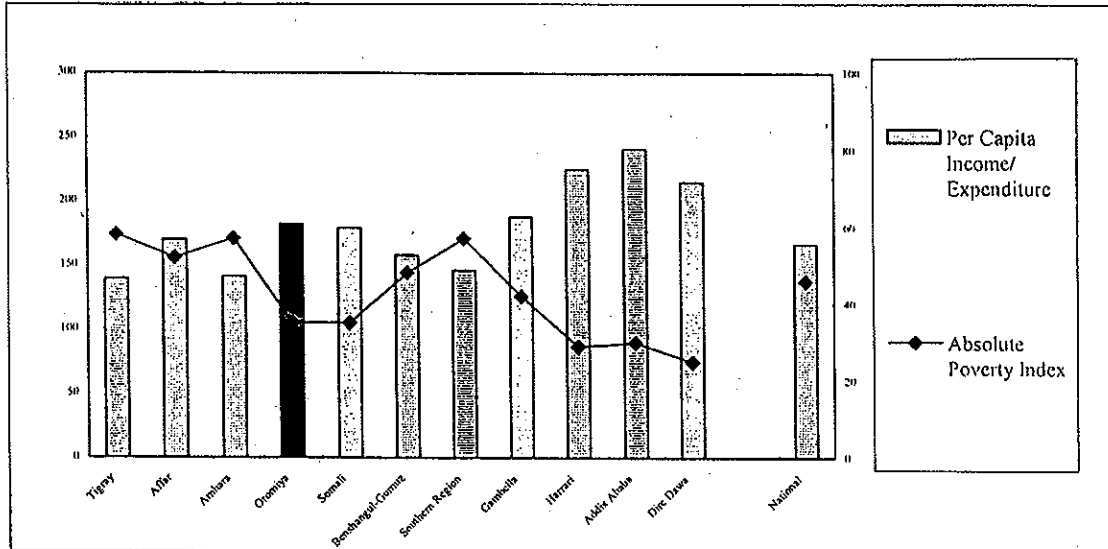
Ethiopia is the third most populous country in Africa, with a population of about 67 million⁴ as of July 2002. Although the country has a long history, diverse cultural heritage, and reasonably abundant resources, 45% of the Ethiopian population lives in absolute poverty⁵, according to the Welfare Monitoring System managed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED). The following chart shows the per capita income/expenditure and the absolute poverty index by region. The per capita income/expenditure and the proportion of the population below the absolute poverty line of the Oromia Region is US\$182 and 34%, respectively (Figure 2-1).

³ This section is mostly based on Regional Conservation Strategy Volume I, September 2000

⁴ World Bank estimate.

⁵ Absolute poverty line is set below 1,075.3 Birr or US\$ 165.4 per annum per adult in Ethiopia

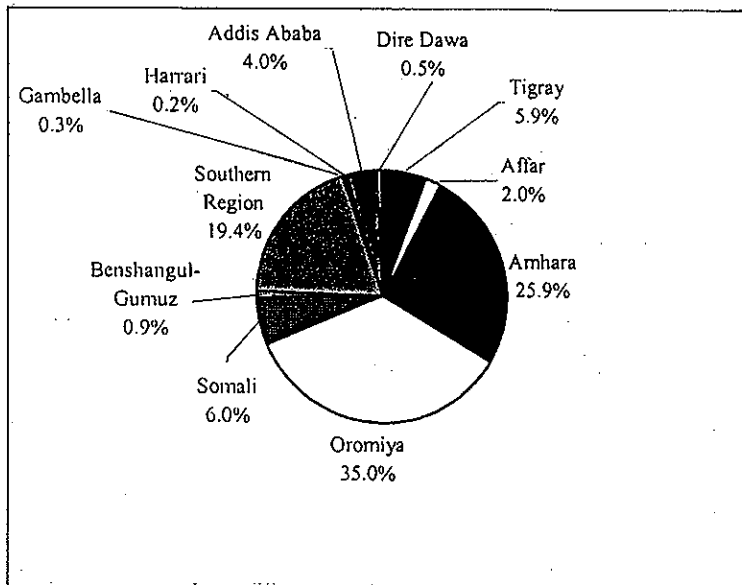
Figure 2-1 Proportion of the Population under the Absolute Poverty Line by Region



Source: Poverty Situation in Ethiopia, Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, March 1999

The Oromia Region's population was 18,733,000 in 1994 when the national census was conducted, accounting for 35% of the national population. According to the forecast by the Central Statistical Authority in 1998, the population of Oromia Region was estimated to reach 22,354,000 in 2000. The following chart shows the geographic distribution of the population of each region.

Figure 2-2 Geographic Concentration of the Population in Ethiopia



Source: Poverty Situation in Ethiopia, Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, March 1999

Oromia's economy is almost entirely based on traditional agriculture: crop farming and animal husbandry. Oromia's rich soil, as well as diverse topography and hence varied climate, make it naturally suitable for the cultivation of various crops across the region. The region is suitable for

the production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other crops; the region accounted for about 51 % of the total major crop production in the country in 1997/98 (CSA, 1998). Oromia is also the largest source of international trade earnings: 57% of the coffee for exportation derives from the region (National Bank of Ethiopia, Quarterly Bulletin).

Economic development of the country and the Oromia Region depends on the productivity of the agricultural sector, which depends on the use of land and other natural resources. However, agricultural productivity is severely threatened by land degradation including both soil erosion and decline of soil fertility. This threat stems from the depletion and degradation of the forests and exploitative farming practices. Arresting deforestation and expanding the forest resource base are therefore vital elements of a development strategy addressing poverty in Ethiopia.

2.2 Current Situation of the Forest Sector

In particular, highland areas above the elevation of 1,500 m were believed to be densely covered with closed high forests. These forests have been drastically diminished in both area coverage and stand volume owing to the explosive population growth and the consequent human encroachment into forests. Natural forests had been reduced to 2.7 million ha by 1994 (EFAP).

The decline of natural forests in both area and quality is most evident in the central highland region, and is gradually spreading to southwest Ethiopia, where relatively dense forests still remain. Currently, Oromia Region represents approximately 70% of the country's forest resources. Forests in Oromia are highland rainforests, thanks to the relatively ample precipitation throughout the year. It is estimated that the high forest area of Oromia is about 3 million ha, representing 8.2% of the region's total area. However, the closed high forests are diminishing at an estimated rate of 50,000 ha to 100,000 ha per year due to shifting cultivation, commercial agriculture, fuelwood collection, urbanization, forest fires, and poor logging practices. Consequently, closed high forests without any human disturbance are found only in remote mountainous areas⁶. The forest resources will disappear within the next few years to come unless effective measures are taken.

2.3 Federal and Regional Forestry Policies

To cope with the rapid depletion of forests, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia issued the "Forest Conservation, Development and Utilization Proclamation (Proclamation No. 94/1994)" in March 1994. This proclamation aimed at consolidating existing laws and promoting better conservation, development and utilization of forest resources. This proclamation constitutes the basis of the forestry laws and policies of the Ethiopian Government.

"Every region shall designate and demarcate its regional and protected forests"(Article 4.4), and "[the Region shall] prepare forest development program and monitor its implementation" (Article 5.2) according to this proclamation. It also states that:

⁶ Regional Conservation Strategy, Volume I, The Resource Base, Its Utilization and Planning for Sustainability, September 2000, Oromia Regional Government

“if the designation and demarcation of state forest, regional forest or protected forest is likely to result in eviction of the peasantry, this can be effected only after the consultation and consent of the peasantry and subject to the assurance of their benefits”. (Article 4.5)

In other words, consultation with, and consent of, the forest dwellers are prerequisites for the demarcation and management of the regional forests.

At the same time that this proclamation was enacted, Ethiopian Forest Action Plan (EFAP) was formulated and completed in December 1994, with the assistance of the World Bank, UNDP, FAO, GTZ and SIDA. EFAP states that the effective management of the remaining forest resources depends on the design and implementation of a comprehensive program to survey and to take inventory of the country's forest resources. Finally, EFAP urges the formulation of a “forest management plan” for each of the forests.

On the other hand, “The Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia”(CSE) was completed in April 1997 from the perspective of environmental management by the Environmental Protection Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation. This is the national level strategy for the conservation and development of natural resources and the environment, including an analysis of the current situation and formulation of policy framework and strategies, institutional arrangements, action plans and investment programs. CSE discusses cross-sectorial principles and strategies, including community participation in the sustainable development and management of natural resources, rural land use and land tenure issues. CSE ultimately establishes policies and strategies for 11 sectorial areas including “Forest, Woodland, and Tree Resource Management”.

Under the decentralization policy initiated from the early 1990s, regional authorities are responsible for not only the implementation but also the establishment of policies and strategies. Oromia Regional Conservation Strategy (RCS) was completed in September 2000. RCS acknowledges the complexity of land tenure problems as well as the importance of creating community-based resource management systems. The following is the strategy that RCS articulates:

“To keep the surrounding communities out of the operation of the management and protection of natural resources appear to have made them develop attitude of indifference towards these resources. In order to bring about an effective and meaningful protection and management of the forest (including wildlife), land, soils, water, mining, and energy resources, it is essential to involve the surrounding communities. Participation of this sort cannot, of course, be free of charge. The participating communities should be motivated into the activity through the provision of the right type and amount of incentives. It is preferred that this be ensured through benefit sharing mechanisms. In this respect the proceeds obtained from these resources could be shared according to an agreed proportion. Legal agreements need to be made to that effect.”

In the Oromia Region, 38 high natural forests are designated as the “Regional Forest Priority Areas (RFPAs)” (see the list of RFPAs in Annex 8) whose forest resources should be protected. Although 29 of the RFPAs have been delineated on maps, none of the RFPAs are gazetted, in

situation has contributed to uncontrolled, "illegal" felling of the forests by farmers for house construction, crop production and/or grazing.

2.4 Prior or Ongoing Initiatives

2.4.1 Forest Management Plan

In the Oromia Region, a forest management plan was prepared only for the following three RFPAs.

- Sigimo-Setema RFPA, completed in 1999 with the cooperation of GTZ
- Tiro-Botor Bacho RFPA, completed in 1992 with the cooperation of SIDA
- Belete-Gera RFPA, completed in 1998 with the cooperation of JICA

2.4.2 Forestry Projects Assisted by International Agencies and NGOs

The followings were major forestry projects assisted by international donors or NGOs in Oromia Region.

- Finfinne Forest Development and Marketing Enterprise (World Bank and ADB)
- Tiro-Boter Bacho Integrated Forest Development and Utilization Project (SIDA)
- Shashemene Forest Industry Enterprise (SIDA)

The followings are major forestry projects assisted by international donors or NGOs in Oromia Region.

- Integrated Forest Management Project Adaba-Dodola (GTZ)
- Borena Community Forest Management Project (SOS Sahel International)
- Chilimo Participatory Forest Management Project (FARM Africa)
- DGIS-WWF Ethiopia project

These projects are currently managed either by a public enterprise/entity that generates revenues from the forest, or through a participatory approach in which communities are allowed to utilize forest resources. JICA's Preparatory Study Team of the proposed Project had interviews to the managers of the first four projects. The followings are the major findings (see Annex 10 for details):

- The revenue has not been transferred to the Region although a certain amount of revenue is generated from the RFPAs which are managed by a public entity (Tiro-Botor Bacho). The date of commencement of the revenue transfer is still uncertain.

- Encroachment cannot be controlled when a RFPA is managed by a public entity, since such a management scheme lacks the consensus of the local community on forest demarcation. Some local residents in Finfinne claimed their right to use the land and the case was brought to the court.
- Public forest management entities consider providing local residents with social services such as medical clinics or schools. Forest resources are so far not to be shared with local residents.
- Encroachment is arrested only in Adaba-Dolola, where even regeneration of the forest is seen. The conflicts among the forest users have been settled by the communities themselves although some forest dwellers had to be expelled from the forest since the carrying capacity of the forest is limited.

3

PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED

3.1 Institutional Framework for the Project Issues

The Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Authority (RLNRAA) is currently in charge of the management and development of the RFPAs in the Oromia Region. There are 197 districts (*Aanaa*) under Oromia Regional Government. There is a Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Authority in each district. All RFPAs are regional property under the direct management of RLNRAA (except for Shashemene RFPA managed by a public enterprise). In accordance with the decentralization policy of the Federal Government, extensive authority has been devolved to district (*Aanaa*), along with the transfer of staff and funding. Within this framework, RLNRAA is currently planning to devolve to District (*Aanaa*), management responsibility of 18 RFPAs that have only insignificant forest resources. The management of the other RFPAs with substantial forest resources is expected to be eventually assumed by public enterprises or some kind of independent public entities so that the Region can systematically generate forest revenue from these RFPAs.

3.2 Current Situation and Problems to be addressed

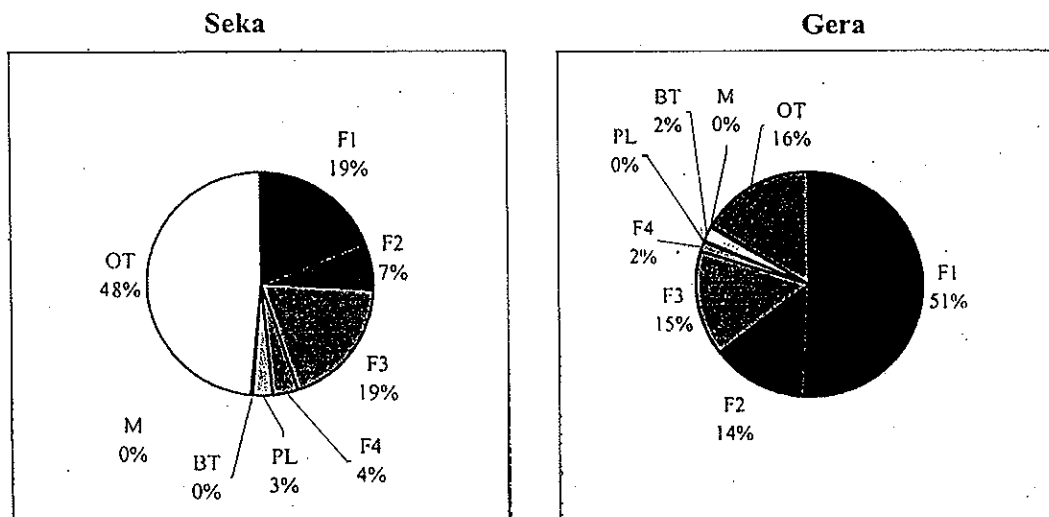
Forest resources in Belete-Gera RFPAs have been diminishing due to persistent encroachment by local residents and illegal felling. The sum of farmlands (OT), the heavily disturbed forest (F3), and non-stocked forest (F4) accounted for 71% of Belete Forest and 42% of Gera Forest, in 1996, according to the "The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia" (JICA) as shown in the table and figure below.

Table 3-1 Area (ha) of Land-use/Vegetation Types in Belete and Gera Forests

Sub-classification (Symbol)	Name of Forest		Total
	Belete	Gera	
Closed High Forest (F1)	6,695.0	57,619.0	64,314.0
Disturbed Forest (F2)	2,455.0	15,803.0	18,258.0
Heavily Disturbed Forest (F3)	6,752.0	17,058.0	23,810.0
Non-stocked Forest (F4)	1,351.0	1,745.0	3,096.0
Forest Plantation (PL)	918.7	184.8	1,103.5
Bamboo Thicket (BT)	153.0	2,079.0	2,232.0
Marsh (M)	0.0	560.0	560.0
Farmland, grazing field and village (OT)	17,109.0	18,465.0	35,574.0
Total	35,433.7	113,513.8	148,947.5

Source: The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia, JICA, March 1998

Figure 3-1 Proportion of Area by Land-use/Vegetation Types in Seka and Gera Forests



Source: The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia, JICA, March 1998

Loss of natural forests leads to land degradation and soil erosion in watershed areas, as well as to permanent loss of firewood and construction materials for domestic use of the local inhabitants. The current protection by forest guards seems ineffective. The reasons of encroachment are explained as follow. Some of the reasons were identified in the KJ method workshop, held on December 9, 2002 by the Preliminary Evaluation Team of the proposed Project.

3.2.1 Poverty

The ultimate reason that leads the farmer to cut a tree is his poverty. Though his indigenous knowledge towards the benefit of a forest is above all, he used to be engaged on encroachment activities to sustain his life as of today than anticipating tomorrow's benefit.

Among many factors that contribute to poverty are;

- inaccessibility to improved farming practice
- population growth
- inaccessibility to social services
- Illiteracy
- poor communication facilities
- inaccessibility to market
- inaccessibility to information

3.2.2 Weak Enforcement of Law

The decision-making procedure regarding law enforcement is time-consuming. Punishments have been poorly enforced considering the damage made on the forest. Lack of financial and human resources on the part of RLNRRAA for assessing the damage and producing an evidence of destructive activities in the forest in order to file it to the court result in weak law enforcement.

3.2.3 Unclear Forest Demarcation

Belete-Gera RFFPA is not gazetted as discussed in Section 2.3, "Federal and Regional Forest Policies". Local residents are vaguely aware of the natural forest boundaries and that cutting trees from the forest area is illegal. However, no consensus has been made between the local authority and communities over the exact forest boundaries. The forest demarcation is not legally valid without the consultation and consent. The ambiguity of legal forest demarcation contributes to the uncontrolled "illegal" tree felling by farmers and intruders.

3.2.4 Lack of Awareness

The following are the problems regarding the low awareness on forest conservation, as identified by participants of the KJ method workshop (see Annex 12 for details)

- Some people simply do not understand the importance of forest conservation. They pursue only short-term benefits and thus do not care the damage given to the forests.
- People exploitatively use the forest because natural forests belong to nobody according to the popular perception.
- People do not have basic knowledge on the importance of the protection of the environment because environmental education is not sufficient.
- People are not very interested in forest conservation since there is no consensus among communities on the advantages of forest conservation activities.
- Development agents (agriculture extension staff) and forest guards are not motivated to go into the field and persuade people to protect forest due to their low salary.

3.2.5 Harmful Coffee Production Practice

Some trees in the upper and lower layers are removed to attain proper shading for coffee plantations in the natural forest. "The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia" (JICA) reported that coffee planting has altered forest conditions by reducing both the diversity in species and tree density. Guidelines for proper coffee production must be developed and followed by all.

3.2.6 Ineffective Forest Guards

Eight forest guards are assigned in Gera District and thirty-two are assigned in Seka

Chokorsa District. These forest guards are assigned only to protect the RFPAs from illegal felling; they are reportedly not trained, nor do they possess specific knowledge on natural forests. The roles of forest guards should be redefined in order to make best use of human resources when introducing participatory forest management.

3.2.7 Poor Extension Services

Agriculture extension staff, called "development agents", work at the Village level, under the control of the Agriculture Development Office at the District level. They are mostly graduates of agricultural colleges, where they obtained basic knowledge of forestry as well. They are primarily technical staff and do not have skills necessary to promote community development although they are responsible for various development activities, including forestry extension services. Training of DAs is essential for the introduction of participatory natural resource management at the community level.

3.2.8 Agricultural Expansion

The growing population demands land for agricultural cultivation. The easiest available land is the Belete- Gera forest for the new household in the area. The backward agricultural system utilizes large size of land for a small amount of production. The situation of agricultural expansion in the forest is further aggravated by the shifting cultivation. Uncontrolled grazing is part of agricultural expansion in Belete-Gera forest area.

4.1 Project Approach

Natural forests provide various essential resources to the people living in or around the forest. However, growing population and conflicts with other types of land use have caused degradation and depletion of natural forests. Loss of natural forests leads to land degradation and soil erosion in the watershed area, which could result in a permanent decline in forest dwellers' quality of livelihoods. Forests must be protected in order to safeguard sustainable livelihoods of local communities.

Forest protection by forest guards is not properly applied in Belete-Gera forest for various reasons. It is widely acknowledged that the participation of local communities in forest management is indispensable for the conservation of forest resources. However, it is not easy to involve local communities in forest management. Social issues were not fully taken into consideration in "The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia" (JICA) although direct management of Belete-Gera RFPAs by a public entity was initially proposed in the study. The RLNRAA states that the forest usufruct right can be allocated to local communities through a participatory approach such as WAJIB (see Annex 9) when the degradation of the natural forest is significant and thus its potential of revenue generation for the regional government is small, as in Adaba-Dodola RFPAs. The RLNRAA also states that direct management by a public entity like a public enterprise should be considered for the RFPAs with relatively abundant forest resources in case that local people can be easily eliminated due to their insignificant dependency on the forest. The status of forest resources and local people's dependency on them are not entirely grasped in the case of Belete-Gera RFPAs.

Therefore participatory forest management approach is justified for the protection and sustainable use of Belete-Gera forest. In the participatory forest management approach there is a need to identify the participating parties. The major stakeholders in the participation to manage Belete-Gera forest are the people in the target village (Ganda). Their participation includes identifying the problem and giving solution to the problem they appreciate in the process of PRA. In these manner problems, needs and priorities of the target communities are addressed. Thus the strategy of this project centers on exploring the problems identified in chapter three of this document along with local solutions in consultation with the target community.

As shown in Annex 10, none of the currently operating public forest enterprises/entities are successfully halting the encroachment. Furthermore, none of these enterprises share the benefits from the forests with local communities. The project will take a participatory forest management approach that takes the target community's preferences into account. The Project may choose another more appropriate approach as an alternative to the revenue sharing strategy after closely examining the physical and social characteristics of the target area as well as the possibilities of

various institutional arrangements.

4.2 Project Strategy

Past experiences show that the method of involving local communities in forest protection is the key for successful forest management. The following is the strategy to be taken for the sustainable management of Belete-Gera RFPA.

a) Establish a forest management approach in pilot Villages

Belete-Gera RFPA has not been practically managed by any institutions. There are widespread incidents of timber smuggling, illegal felling, and encroachment of farmland into the forest. Trust between the local communities and the proposed Project is critical for transforming the communities' attitude from encroachment to protection. This is an inherently time-consuming process, since an effective forest management approach must be elaborated through learning by doing. It is neither possible nor appropriate to target the whole Belete-Gera RFPA that covers 150,000 ha at once. The Project should select several Villages in Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts, where efforts will be concentrated on the field-test of a workable approach. Further extension of participatory forest management is expected after the new approach is established for a particular area. The new approach may be tried for its suitability on a different area and community.

b) Empower local communities

The Project will empower local communities by providing them with opportunities to discuss and solve their problems regarding the utilization of natural resources since the active participation of local communities is a key to achieving effective forest conservation.

c) Reduce pressures to the forest

The Project should offer complementary activities in order to reduce the pressure towards the conversion of the forest for other purposes. The Project will provide a technical assistance and inputs through existing institutional structures such as DAs after the local communities come to a consensus on strategies for efficient and sustainable land use. Ultimately, the longer-term challenge on alleviating population pressure on the forest will also be discussed and a assistance for reproductive health would be provided as necessary (an overview of the status of family planning in the Oromia Region is presented in Annex 11).

d) Strengthen the capacity of forest extension staff

The forestry experts and DAs should be the major agents to promote empowerment of local communities. Strengthening their capacity through on-the-job training, workshops, and short-term trainings at the Wonde Genet College of Forestry is essential for the future dissemination of the forest management approach in Belete-Gera RFPA since they lack expertise in participatory natural resource management.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Overall Goal

[Overall Goal]

Forest management is sustainably carried out by the local people in and around the Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area (RFPA).

The "Overall Goal" is the outcome attained as the result of the achievement of the Project Purpose. The overall goal of the Project is the realization of sustainable management of Belete-Gera RFPA, which can be achieved through the participation of local people.

[Indicators]

- (1) The participatory forest management approach elaborated during the project period is applied in the other areas, more than 50%, of Belete-Gera RFPA by 2011.
- (2) The tree covers as of 2006 (at the point of the project phase-out) are maintained in the project target areas at the point of Year 2011.
- (3) Local people in the project target villages (Ganda) stay enjoying the benefits of natural resources from the forest managed by them at the point of Year 2011.

Indicator (1) is concerned with the extension of the forest management approach developed during the Project period, and Indicator (2) is concerned with the sustainability of the forest management in the Project's target areas. Indicator (3) is concerned with the benefits enjoyed by the local people through participatory forest management. The approach is supposed to be applied to other communities in additional villages (Ganda) after the field-test in the selected communities in two to three villages (Ganda) carried out during the project period. The communities in the target areas are expected to follow the locally formulated rules on natural resource management agreed upon during the Project period. The tree covers will be maintained at the point of Year 2011, consequently.

5.2 Project Purpose

[Project Purpose]

Participatory forest management is sustainably put in place in target villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.

The "Project purpose" is the objective expected to be achieved by the project phase-out. During the project period, the management of natural resources will be discussed in target villages (Ganda), and mutually agreed-upon environmental standards and social codes of conduct are drawn up between the communities and the authority (either the RLNRAA or

Districts). During this process, natural resource management groups will be formed in the target villages (Ganda) and they will start monitoring the activities to ensure that the agreed-upon environmental standards and social codes are properly enforced.

[Indicators]

- (1) More than 70% of the target community supported by the project sustainably carries out forest management activities.
- (2) More than 70% of the local people supported by the project stop the deforestation (estimated through annual participatory monitoring) after participating in the project.
- (3) Contracts for forest management are signed between the target villages and the Oromia Regional Government by September 2006.

Indicator (1) and (2) quantitatively measure the impact of the project over the attitudinal change of local people towards sustainable forest management. Indicator (3) demonstrates a success of the participatory forest management planning approach field-tested in one-year provisionally period and recognition of it by the relevant government authority.

5.3 Project Outputs and Activities

[Outputs]

- (1) Target villages (Ganda) are selected based on a participatory manner such as workshop and inquiries.
- (2) Capacity of technical experts and development agents over forest management, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.
- (3) Boundaries regarding forest management and land use in the target villages (Ganda) are agreed upon by all of the major stakeholders.
- (4) Capacity of the local people in the target villages (Ganda) for natural resource management is strengthened.
- (5) Appropriate systems of participatory forest management in the Belete-Gera RFPAs are clarified.
- (6) Information and lessons learned on participatory forest management are shared among the stakeholders.

“Outputs” are objectives to be realized by the Project in order to achieve the Project Purpose.

Output (1) is a prerequisite for the implementation of the Project. Detailed information on the target areas must be further collected and analyzed with the local people at the beginning of the Project though the overall conditions of Belete-Gera RFPAs has been documented in “The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia”. All of the major stakeholders concerned with a given forest should be identified in this stage. The implementation of the Project at field level should be started based on the agreement of the local people in the target villages (Ganda).

Output (2) is critical not only for achieving sustainable forest management at the target villages (Ganda) (Project Purpose), but also for extending the forest management approach to other

villages (Ganda) (Overall Goal).

Output (3) is indispensable in order to elaborate a provisional forest management plan which consists of workable minimum environmental standards and social agreements over the use and management of the given forest. It is also crucial for avoiding potential conflicts over the boundaries and land use.

Output (4) is essential for sustainable livelihoods of local people. Further degradation of forests would result in intensified risks of natural disasters and the loss of farmland productivity. Local communities must be empowered to be able to make an informed decision and take initiatives to conserve forests. Output (4) is realized through capacity building on specific techniques related to natural resource management along with one-year provisionally implementation of a provisional forest management plan. This provisionally period allows capacity building of local institutions and refinement of the environmental standards and social codes, which form the core of the forest management plan. This process of learning is crucial in order to elaborate an appropriate participatory forest management approach which works and which deserves further extension to other areas.

Output (6) is necessary for the dissemination of the forest management approach field-tested through the Project. The Project is supposed to keep disseminating up-dated information on its activities to the stakeholders in Belete-Gera RFFPA. The lessons derived from the implementation of the Project should be shared among donors, NGOs and Federal Government so that the approaches could be replicated in other RFPAs as well.

[Indicators for Outputs]

- (1)-1 The report on the participatory rural appraisal is produced in Oromo and English.
- (1)-2 Local people in the target villages (Ganda) concur with the implementation of activities towards participatory forest management.

- (2)-1 Training needs of the technical experts and development agents are grasped.
- (2)-2 Training plans are elaborated by April 2004.
- (2)-3 Training plans, curriculums and materials are revised according to the recommendations based on the evaluation of the trainings.

- (3)-1 Local stakeholders in and around the target villages (Ganda) agree with the boundaries regarding forest management and land use through participatory three-dimensional modeling.
- (3)-2 Geographic information such as land use and vegetation maps is prepared.
- (3)-3 The boundaries in regard of forest management and land use are authorized by Oromia Regional Government.

- (4)-1 More than 80% of the members of local forest management groups regularly have at least a meeting every month for decision-making and information-sharing.
- (4)-2 No less than 30% of the membership of the local forest management groups in total is composed of women.
- (4)-3 A provisional forest management plan is elaborated in each target villages (Ganda).

- (4)-4 A monitoring on the status of the implementation of the provisional forest management plan is carried out by the local people.
- (4)-5 The provisional forest management plan is revised by the local people based on the recommendations made through the monitoring.
- (5)-1 Appropriate systems of participatory forest management in the Belete-Gera RFPA are elaborated.
- (6)-1 Geographic information is disseminated to the concerned organizations/institutions.
- (6)-2 Regular information sharing is made through networks such as Participatory Forest Management Working Group.
- (6)-3 An open seminar is held inviting other donors, NGOs and the Federal Government.
- (6)-4 Representatives from more than 50 % of the total villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA take part in the seminar which introduces the activities of the Project.
- (6)-5 Four newsletters (in Oromo and English) are published.

These indicators are benchmarks to be confirmed in the monitoring and evaluation of the Project.

[Activities]

- (1)-1 To conduct a baseline survey with participatory methods.
- (1)-2 To carry out an analysis on the stakeholders in the Area.
- (1)-3 To organize a workshop for consensus building towards participatory forest management and rural development activities in candidate target villages (Ganda).
- (2)-1 To carry out a task analysis of the technical experts and development agents and have an appraisal on their training needs.
- (2)-2 To formulate training plans on each technical field through discussion with the trainees and their supervisors.
- (2)-3 To present a training course/seminar relating to forest management to the technical experts and development agents.
- (2)-4 To present a training course/seminar on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation to the technical experts and development agents.
- (2)-5 To hold a seminar for introducing participatory forest management to technical experts and development agents in other villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.
- (2)-6 To present a training course on GIS and remote sensing to the technical experts of Oromia Regional Government
- (2)-7 To present a training course on GPS survey methodologies to technical experts/development agents in Seka Chokorsa District and Gera District.
- (2)-8 To revise the plans, curriculums and materials of the trainings based on the recommendations made in a participatory evaluation of the trainings.

- (3)-1 To organize a participatory three-dimensional modeling workshop inviting relevant stakeholders.
- (3)-2 To scan the information regarding the land use and boundaries demonstrated on the three-dimensional model into the GIS system.
- (3)-3 To examine over the boundaries regarding forest management and land use for authorization.

- (4)-1 To carry out rural development activities determined through the baseline survey.
- (4)-2 To provisionally set environmental standards and social codes over the forest use and management through discussion between the local community and concerned authorities.
- (4)-3 To assist the formulation of a provisional forest management plan by the local community.
- (4)-4 To assist small-scale experiments/learning activities of forest management carried out by the local community.
- (4)-5 To assist the monitoring over the implementation of the provisional forest management plan carried out by the local community.

- (5)-1 To assist the elaboration of systems of participatory forest management by the local communities and concerned authorities based on the recommendations made through the monitoring.

- (6)-1 To prepare materials regarding geographic information for facilitating the mutual understanding among the stakeholders.
- (6)-2 To share information and lessons learned over participatory forest management with other donors, NGOs, and the Federal Government through networks such as Participatory Forest Management Working Group (PFM-WG).
- (6)-3 To hold an open seminar inviting other donors, NGOs and the Federal Government.
- (6)-4 To organize a seminar for introducing project activities inviting community leaders from other villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.
- (6)-5 To publish newsletters (in Oromiffaa and in English) in order to facilitate information sharing on participatory forest management among local people.

“Activities” are specific actions intended to produce the Outputs of the Project through effective use of the Inputs. The numbers of Activities correspond to those of Outputs.

5.4 Monitoring

Various project activities will be carried out simultaneously at the community level. Since participation of the local communities is crucial for the success of the Project, monitoring and evaluation should also incorporate local people’s perspectives. Monitoring over the forest management and other community-based initiatives will be carried out by the local community themselves and the recommendations will be fed into the external evaluation of the whole Project.

Apart from this, the findings and recommendations made by the local communities are supposed to be regularly fed into the operation of the Project.

5.5 Inputs

Inputs include the personnel, equipment, facilities, and costs required for each of the Project Activities. Ethiopian and Japanese sides will share the expenditure for the Inputs. (See Annex 1 "Project Design Matrix").

5.5.1 Inputs from Ethiopian Side

(1) Personnel for the Project

- a. Project director:
Deputy Head, Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Authority (RLNRAA), Oromia Regional Government
- b. Deputy project director:
Head, Forestry and Wildlife Department, RLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government
- c. Project manager:
Natural Resource Expert, Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk of Jimma Zone, Oromia Regional Government
- d. Experts, ORLNRAA at regional level
- f. Experts, Bureau of Agriculture at district level
- g. Heads, ORLNRAA office at district level from Seka Cholorsa and Gera District
- h. Counterpart and administrative personnel from Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
 - Technical experts, Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Office
 - Forest guards, Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Office
 - Agriculture experts, Agriculture Development Office at district level
 - Development agents (DAs)

(2) Trainees

The Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Desk in Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts will nominate several technical experts and development agents as trainees. They will first attend a training course on participatory forestry management at the Wonde Genet College of Forestry, and then conduct extension practices as part of on-the-job training.

(3) Land and facilities

- a. Land for:
 - i) Compound of Rural and Agriculture Development Coordination Desk, Jimma Zone
 - ii) Compound of Rural and Agriculture Development Coordination Office Seka

Chokorsa and Gera Districts

b. Facilities for:

- i) Project coordination office in the Rural Development & Agriculture Coordination Desk compound, Jimma Zone
- ii) Project field offices in the Rural Development & Agriculture Coordination Desk compound, Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
- iii) Project office at ORLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government Office

(4) Administrative and Operational Cost

- a. Salaries and related allowances for Ethiopian staff/personnel
- b. Expenses for electricity, water, gas and other fuel
- c. Regular expenses incurred by the machinery, equipment and other supplies provided by JICA, including customs clearance costs, storage costs, inland transportation costs, installation costs and other related costs
- d. Any costs for maintaining facilities, and machinery, equipment and other supplies

5.5.2 Inputs from Japanese Side

(1) Long term experts

- a. Chief advisor / information management
- b. Participatory forest management / coordinator
- c. Community development

(2) Short term experts

Short-term experts will be dispatched as needed.

(3) Counterpart training

Training opportunities in Japan and/or the third countries for one to two counterparts will be provided annually.

(4) Machinery, Equipment and Materials

- a. Equipment for forest management
- b. Equipment for community development management
- c. Equipment for training
- d. Vehicles
- e. Other necessary equipment for the implementation of the Project

(5) Infrastructure

- a. Forest Management Training Center in the Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk compound, Jimma Zone

- b. Participatory Forest Management Training Center in each compound of the Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Offices at Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts

5.6 Pre-conditions and Important Assumptions

5.6.1 Pre-conditions

“Preconditions” are the requirements that should be fulfilled before the implementation of this Project.

- (1) There is no significant change on the policy that 1) no eviction of the peasantry out of a RFPA is executed without a consultation, consent and the assurance of the benefits of the peasantry, and 2) the region should facilitate conditions that ensure the well-being of the inhabitants in such a way that they would be beneficiaries from the development as regards regional forest, specified in “Proclamation No.94/1994: A Proclamation to Provide for the Conservation, Development and Utilization of Forests”.

The assurance of security and benefits of local people is a prerequisite for ensuring incentives and a sense of security which encourage local people to take part in the forest management.

- (2) There is no significant change over the general federal policy of decentralization which facilitates the devolution regarding forest management from the Federal Government to regional governments and districts.

Devolution regarding the management planning of RFPAs and the development of flexible budget disbursement capacity at regional and district level is necessary for the launch of the project as well as for sustainable implementation of the approach developed by the Project.

5.6.2 Important Assumptions and Risk Analysis

There are some factors that may have a negative impact on the Project and are beyond control of the Project. These are called important assumptions, for which the project cannot achieve its outputs and purpose if they occur.

- (1) Important assumptions regarding the achievement of Outputs

- There is no significant turn over of the technical experts and development agents trained through the Project.

Turn over of these personnel could critically hinder the implementation of planned activities and the achievement of the outputs, consequently.

- (2) Important assumptions regarding the achievement of the Project Purpose

- There is no severe drought, forest fire or forest pest.

The achievement of the Project Purpose would be seriously hindered in case of a severe draught, forest fire or forest pests beyond the control of the Project.

- (3) Important assumption regarding the achievement of the Overall Goal

- The Oromia Regional Government does not change the policy of further expansion of

participatory forest management in Belete-Gera RFPA.

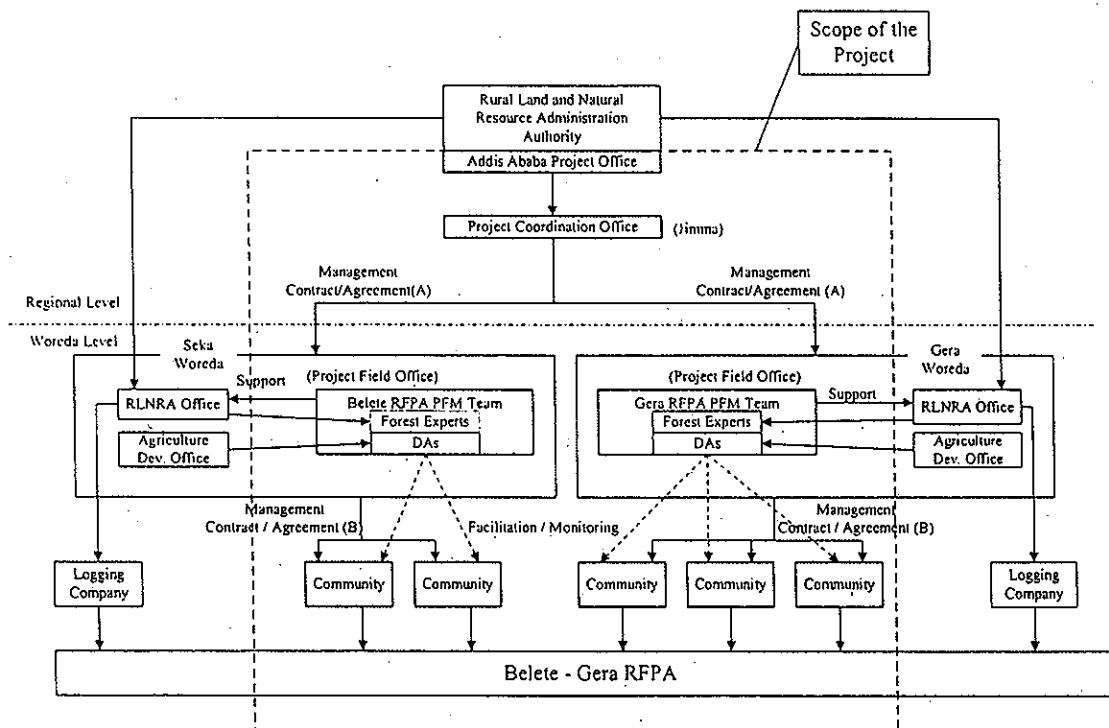
The regional forest policy in future should be in accordance with further expansion of the approach to be developed by the Project. This would be a prerequisite for the achievement of the Overall Goal.

5.7 Institutional Framework for Project Implementation

As a part of the decentralization process of the Federal Government, the authority and staff are being transferred from the Region to the District level. The assignment of roles and responsibilities between the Region and Districts are yet to be clearly defined.

To create RFPA PFM Teams attached to the *Districts*;

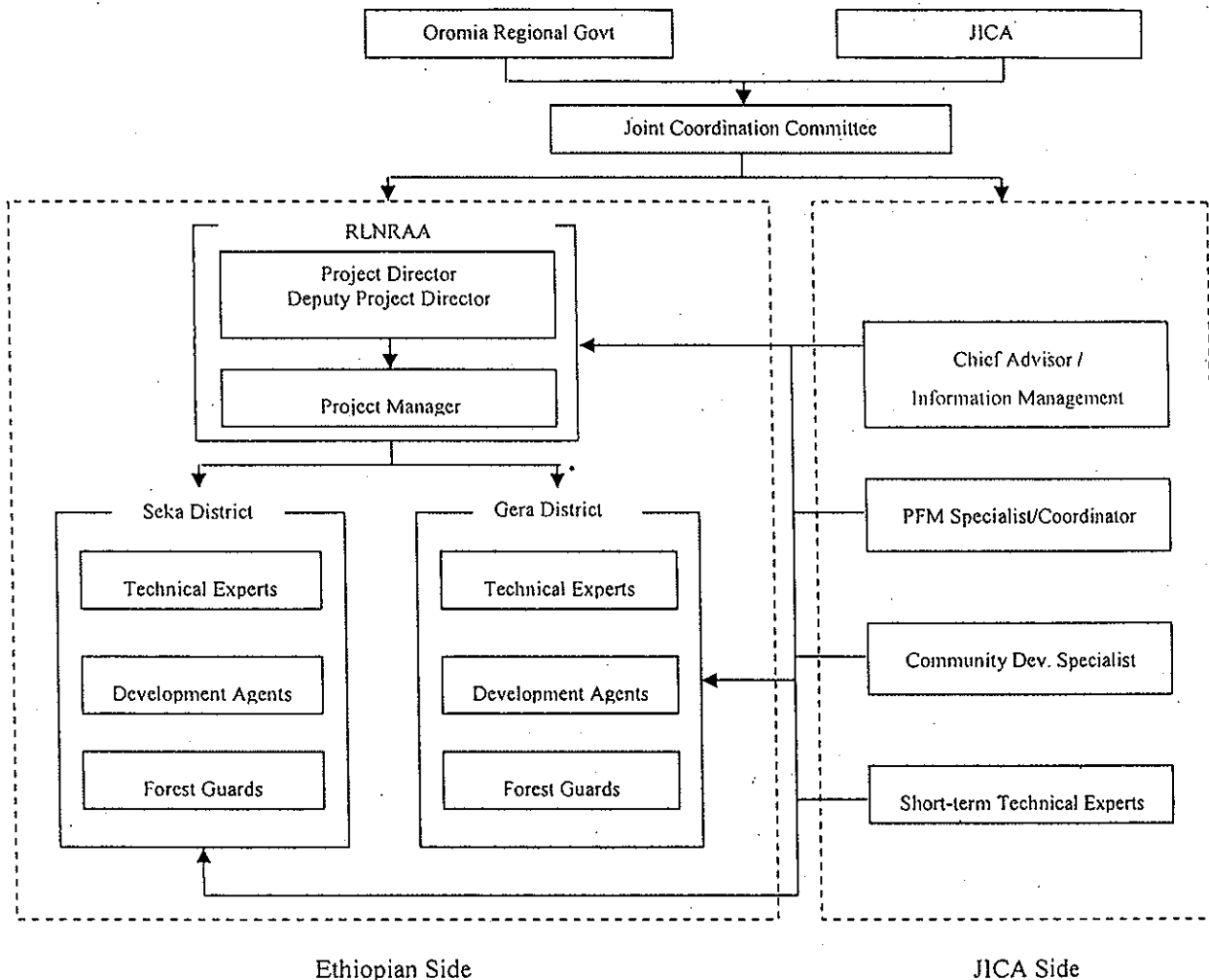
Figure 5-1 Institutional Framework



Under this framework (Fig.5-1), RFPA PFM Teams are housed within the *Districts*' administration. The management responsibility of the target areas is delegated to the *Districts* through a management contract (A). The RFPA PFM Teams are comprised of technical experts, development agents and administrative staff, primarily transferred from the *Districts*' Rural and Agriculture Department. Management contracts (B) will be signed between the *Districts* and local communities such as *Iddir/Aba Laga/Aba Jiga*, in which the forest revenue is shared between the *Districts* and the communities, and in turn, the *Districts* transfer a part of the revenue to the Region based on the management contract (A). The RFPA PFM Teams will facilitate and monitor the management contracts (B), while strengthening/empowering local communities. The revenue retained in the *Districts* will be used by the *Districts* for development purposes.

Figure 5-2 shows the overall institutional framework for the implementation of the proposed project.

Figure 5-2 Overall Institutional Framework for the Project Implementation



- (1) The Deputy of the RLNRAA will be the Project Director who assumes overall responsibility for Project administration and implementation. The Head of the Forestry and Wildlife Department of the RLNRAA will be the Deputy Project Director who supports the Project Director.
- (2) The Natural Resource Expert of the Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk of Jimma Zone will be the Project Manager responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.
- (3) The Chief Advisor (Japanese) will provide necessary recommendations and advices to the Project Director, the Deputy Project Director, and the Project Manager on Project implementation.
- (4) The Japanese experts will provide necessary technical advices to the Ethiopian counterpart personnel on technical matters.

For the smooth implementation of the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee shall be established and meet at least once a year, or more often if necessary. The functions and members of the committee are described in Annex 7.

6. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

In this section, the project plan is examined based on the five criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, respectively.

6.1 Relevance

The relevance of the Project is high:

The Project's focus on participatory approaches and community-based development initiatives is in accordance with the "Federal and Regional Forestry Policies" because "Forest Conservation, Development and Utilization Proclamation (Proclamation No.94/1994)" prescribes that the assurance of the benefits of communities is a prerequisite to the RFPA demarcation. The Project's orientation towards poverty alleviation is also consistent with the country's poverty reduction strategy, "Ethiopia: Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program", prepared in July 2002 by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The importance of forest conservation is also clearly stated in "The Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia" (Environmental Protection Authority in collaboration with Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, 1997), a principal environmental strategy in Ethiopia.

On the other hand, environmental issues are not clearly specified as a priority area of bilateral cooperation under the Country Program Implementation Plan of JICA for Ethiopia. However, the plan points out that the productivity of land is declining due to the expansion of crop fields, total felling of forests and excessive cultivation and grazing under inappropriate land use management. There is a serious concern on its impact on agricultural production. The plan also points out that it is important to respond to the environmental issues through cross-sectorial approach such as soil conservation through afforestation, introduction of small-scale irrigation for agriculture with reduced environmental impacts.

Generally speaking, two approaches of management of Belete-Gera RFPA can be considered: the one under a regional forest industry enterprise and the other under community-based forest management based on a certain degree of forest usufruct right devolved to the local communities. However, the interviews to the concerned personnel took place in the preparatory study of the Project have revealed that the regional forest enterprise projects in the country such as Finfinne Forest Development and Marketing Enterprise and Shashemene Forest Industry Enterprise have been facing serious problems such as a suit by "the squatters" who did not agree with the forced removal out of the forest, 150 to 200 cases of illegal logging reported every year and continued expansion of crop fields in the forest. The enterprise is also in the red in the former. Contrary, Adaba-Dodora Integrated Forest Management Project adapted a participatory approach and has been steadily mitigating the deforestation. Application of a participatory approach to the Project

is thus relevant considering the other cases in Ethiopia as described above.

6.2 Effectiveness

The achievement of the Project Purpose is promising:

Sufficient trainings are planned in order to strengthen the capacity for forest management and rural development of the technical experts and development agents working under the Project. Information on the situations of the forest and the surrounding communities is effectively shared, the interests of various stakeholders are balanced, and potential conflicts are effectively managed through the participatory three-dimensional modeling and the participatory social appraisal. This assures accountability and transparency to the local people and other major stakeholders in the formulation of a forest management plan. The capacity of the community-based institutions for natural resource management is strengthened through such a forest management planning process and complementary rural development activities carried out by the local communities. This consequently enables authorization and implementation of the forest management plan.

Technical experts in Belete-Gera RFPAs have a forestry major and relatively advanced level of techniques and knowledge on forestry as reported in the Fact Finding Study on Natural Environment Conservation in Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia (April 2004). The inputs of the project are specifically concentrated in the capacity building and institutional learning in the field of participatory forest management and the establishment of a forest resource management information system.

6.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the project would be high.

The objective of this project is the establishment of a participatory forest management approach applicable to the entire area of Belete-Gera RFPAs. The external inputs made by the project will be limited as much as possible so that the developed approach would not be over-dependent on the external inputs. The training courses for the technical experts and development agents at district level will be mostly commissioned to Wonde Genet College of Forestry. Outsourcing of human resources is made as much as possible taking advantage of available local NGOs, consultants and technical experts. The reduction of the training costs is possible compared to the implementation of the training courses directly organized by the Project. A certain level of cost-benefit impact could be anticipated in terms of GIS and GPS considering that the technology is effectively applied to the participatory forest management and the update of geographic information on the status of deforestation would be significantly eased.

6.4 Impact

The project would make a high impact on environment, forest policy, legislation and the local society:

The project aims the establishment of a new approach for RFPAs. It is still necessary to establish a participatory approach applicable to the relatively rich forests in Belete-Gera while the approach (WAJIB) applicable to relatively degraded forests is already available thanks to Adaba-Dodora Integrated Forest Management Project. The impact leading to the achievement of the Overall Goal is expected through the implementation of the activities with the perspective of the future rolling-out of the Project initiatives such as a seminar on participatory forest management to technical experts and development agents working in other Villages in Belete-Gera RFPAs. Close information sharing with the stakeholders such as decision-makers in Oromia Regional Government and the members of Participatory Forestry Management Working Group will be made striving for an impact on the forest policy in Oromia Region and the Federal Government so that the established approach could be applied to the other areas in the country.

It requires a modification of ownership or usufruct rights of the RFPAs in case that a revenue sharing methodology is introduced by the Project. In such a case the forest would be consigned to local communities or user groups. They bear the responsibility of forest conservation in exchange of the exclusive right at least on non-timber forest products. The Project contributes to the assurance of a certain level of usufruct right or a revenue sharing right of the local communities over the forest resources along these lines. The method of timber harvest and distribution of the revenues would be thoroughly discussed and agreed about among the local communities and the concerned authorities during the project period.

Protection of the forest contributes to water resources and soil conservation. These two factors are essential for sustainable agriculture, and have positive effects on the environment in the area. No negative impact of the project on the environment is anticipated.

However, the community may decide that relatively new forest dwellers be expelled from the forest since the number of households which a given forest can hold is limited. Furthermore, it is highly likely that access to the forest is limited only to the members of the user groups to which the contract is granted. Consequently, a conflict may as well arise among local communities. However, the monitoring of the process in which the information is shared and the interests of the major stakeholders are balanced is included in the activities of the Project in order to make sure an equitable decision-making. It enables the Project to limit the negative social impact to the minimum.

6.5 Sustainability

The technical sustainability of the project would be high. Besides the fact that technical experts in charge of Belete-Gera RFPAs already have a high level of general techniques and knowledge on forestry, transfer of technologies on participatory forest management and forest resource information management will be made through the training courses offered by the project. Several counterparts of the Project are also the ex-counterparts of "The Forest Resources Management Study in the Southwestern Part of Ethiopia" of JICA. An ex-staff of Adaba-Dodola Integrated Forest Management Project (GTZ) is also involved in the Project.

There are uncertainties with the institutional framework of the counterpart institutions since the decentralization process is currently in progress in Ethiopia. The management body of Belete-Gera RFPA is yet to be determined; it could be either i) Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts under a contract with the RLNRAA, or ii) an independent entity under the supervision of RLNRAA. The most appropriate institutional form will be sought after in the course of the phase-in of the Project.

The Project is designed in the way that the initiatives would be sustainable with the existing level of the budget of the regional and District government. The application of the developed approach to other areas should not require significant increase of costs so that it can continuously be applied beyond the Project areas so long as a given District is able to cover the staff's salary, transport costs and other operational expenses. The forest revenue could be used for the operational budget of the regional or District government in case that a revenue sharing agreement is made with the communities although the amount of the revenue is yet to be seen. Thus a certain level of financial sustainability could be anticipated though financial capacity of Oromia Regional Government cannot be said sufficient.

The counterpart agency, RLNRAA, of Oromia Regional Government has a section which manages land use related information for agriculture and forestry. GIS experts are already assigned in the section as of today. The expectation of the regional government on GIS technologies is notable and it could be anticipated that the allocation of the budget is made as much as possible in order to make the best use of the equipments after the project period.

6.6 Overall Project Justification

Judging from the above analysis base on the five criteria, implementation of the Project can be justified. Overall project justification is summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Overall Project Justification

No	Criteria	Evaluation result	Remarks
1	Relevance	High	The Project is consistent with Ethiopian policies. Its participatory approach is appropriate considering the experiences of other related projects in the country.
2	Effectiveness	High	Capacity building of local staff, community-based institutions and their members through trainings and provisionally implementation of a forest management plan would assure the effectiveness of the Project.
3	Efficiency	High	The Project is cost-efficient; it will make the best use of available local resources and would create a low-cost forest management approach.
4	Impact	Moderate	The Project assures the rights and security of local people regarding forest use and management. Future rolling-out is facilitated through a seminar on participatory forest management to technical experts and development agents working in other Villages in Belete-Gera RFFPA. Close information sharing among the stakeholders and coalition building through Participatory Forestry Management Working Group would facilitate the policy change towards enabling policy environment.
5	Sustainability	Moderate	There are uncertainties with the institutional frameworks of Oromia Regional Government since the decentralization process is currently in progress. The financial sustainability could be assured to a certain level once a revenue sharing system regarding forest management is put in place.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Name : Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Target Group : Local residents in the project target areas

Duration of the project : three (3) years

Target Area : Communities in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area (RLNRAA).

Implementing Organization : Rural Land & Natural Resources Administration Authority

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal Forest management is sustainably carried out by the local people in and around the Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area (RFPA).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The participatory forest management approach elaborated during the project period is applied in the other areas more than 50% of Belete-Gera RFPA by 2011. 2) The tree covers as of 2006 (at the point of the project phase-out) are maintained in the project target areas at the point of Year 2011. 3) Local people in the project target villages (<i>Ganda</i>) stay enjoying the benefits of natural resources from the forest managed by them at the point of Year 2011. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow-up study 2) Satellite data 3) Interviews to the key stakeholders 	
<p>Project purpose Participatory forest management is sustainably put in place in target villages (<i>Ganda</i>) in Belete-Gera RFPA.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) More than 70% of the target communities supported by the project sustainably carry out forest management activities. 2) More than 70 % of the local people supported by the Project stop the deforestation (estimated through annual participatory monitoring) after participating in the Project. 3) Contracts for forest management are signed between the target villages and the Oromiya Regional Government by September 2006. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project reports (Activity reports, Monitoring and Evaluation data) 2) Field survey to the local people 3) The contracts 	<p>-The Oromiya Regional Government does not change the policy of further expansion of participatory forest management in Belete-Gera RFPA.</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>(1) Target villages (Ganda) are selected based on a participatory manner such as workshops and inquiries.</p> <p>(2) Capacity of technical experts and development agents over forest management, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.</p> <p>(3) Boundaries regarding forest management and land use in the target villages (Ganda) are agreed upon by all o the major stakeholders.</p> <p>(4) Capacity of the local people in the target villages (Ganda) for natural resource management is strengthened.</p>	<p>(1)-1 The report on the Baseline survey is produced in Oromiffa and English..</p> <p>(1)-2 Local People in the target villages (Ganda) concur with the implementation of activities towards participatory forest management.</p> <p>(2)-1 Training needs of the technical experts and development agents are grasped.</p> <p>(2)-2 Training plans are elaborated by April 2004.</p> <p>(2)-3 Training plans, curriculums and materials are revised according to the recommendations based on the evaluation of the trainings.</p> <p>(3)-1 Local stakeholders in and around the target villages (Ganda) agree with the boundaries regarding forest management and land use through participatory three-dimensional modeling.</p> <p>(3)-2 Geographic information such as land use and vegetation maps is prepared.</p> <p>(3)-3 The boundaries in regard of forest management and land use are authorized by Oromiya Regional Government.</p> <p>(4)-1 More than 80% of the members of local forest management groups regularly have at least a meeting every month for decision-making and information sharing.</p> <p>(4)-2 No less than 30% of the membership of local forest management groups in total is composed of women.</p> <p>(4)-3 A provisional forest management plan is formulated in each target <i>Villages (Ganda)</i></p> <p>(4)-4 A monitoring on the status of the</p>	<p>(1)-1 The report on the participatory rural appraisal</p> <p>(1)-2 The report of the participatory workshop</p> <p>(2)-1 The report on the training needs analysis</p> <p>(2)-2 The training plans</p> <p>(2)-3 Revised training plans, curriculums and materials</p> <p>(3)-1 The report of the participatory workshop</p> <p>(3)-2 Land use and vegetation maps</p> <p>(3)-3 Official documents of Oromiya Regional Government (in Oromiffa and English)</p> <p>(4)-1 The report on the activities of C/P</p> <p>(4)-2 Membership lists of the groups. The report on the activities of C/P</p> <p>(4)-3 Provisional forest management plans</p> <p>(4)-4 The monitoring report, a</p>	<p>-There is no severe drought, forest fire or forest pest.</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>(5) Appropriate systems of participatory forest management in the Belete-Gera RFPAs are clarified.</p> <p>(6) Information and lessons learned on participatory forest management are shared among the stakeholders.</p>	<p>implementation of the provisional forest management plan is carried out by the local people.</p> <p>(4)-5 The provisional forest management plan is revised by the local people based on the recommendations made through the monitoring.</p> <p>(5) Appropriate systems of participatory forest management in the Belete-Gera RFPAs are elaborated.</p> <p>(6)-1 Geographic information is disseminated to the concerned organizations/institutions.</p> <p>(6)-2 Regular information sharing is made through networks such as Participatory Forest Management Working Group.</p> <p>(6)-3 An open seminar is held inviting other donors, NGOs and the Federal Government.</p> <p>(6)-4 Representatives from more than 50% of the total Villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPAs take part in the seminar which introduces the activities of the Project.</p> <p>(6)-5 Four newsletters (in Oromiffa and English) are published.</p>	<p>project report on the participatory monitoring</p> <p>(4)-5 Forest management plan</p> <p>(5) Plan of appropriate systems of Participatory forest management</p> <p>(6)-1 The report on the networking activities</p> <p>(6)-2 The report of the open seminar (in English)</p> <p>(6)-3 The report of the seminar for the representatives.</p> <p>(6)-4 Newsletters (in Oromiffa and English)</p> <p>(6)-5 Newsletter distribution record</p>	
--	---	--	--

<p>Activities of the Project</p> <p>(1)-1 To conduct a baseline survey with participatory methods.</p> <p>(1)-2 To carry out an analysis on the stakeholders in the area.</p> <p>(1)-3 To organize a workshop for consensus building towards participatory forest management and rural development activities in candidate target villages (Ganda).</p> <p>(2)-1 To carry out a task analysis of the technical experts and development agents and have an appraisal on their training needs.</p> <p>(2)-2 To formulate training plans on each technical field through discussion with the trainees and their supervisors.</p> <p>(2)-3 To present a training course/seminar relating to forest management to the technical experts and development agents.</p> <p>(2)-4 To present a training course/seminar on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation to the technical experts and development agents.</p> <p>(2)-5 To hold a seminar for introducing participatory forest management to technical experts and development agents in other villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.</p> <p>(2)-6 To present a training course on GIS and remote sensing to the technical experts of Oromiya Regional Government.</p> <p>(2)-7 To present a training course on GPS survey methodologies to technical experts/development agents in Seka Chokorsa District and Gera District.</p> <p>(2)-8 To revise the plans, curriculums and materials of the trainings based on the recommendations made in a participatory evaluation of the training.</p> <p>(3)-1 To organize a participatory three-dimensional modeling workshop inviting relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>(3)-2 To scan the information regarding the land use and boundaries demonstrated on the three-dimensional model into the GIS system.</p> <p>(3)-3 To examine over the boundaries regarding forest management and land use for authorization.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>(1) Inputs from Ethiopian side</p> <p>[Project personnel including counterpart personnel]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project director: Deputy Head, Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Authority (RLNRAA), Oromiya Regional Government 2) Deputy project director: Head, Forestry and Wildlife Department, RLNRAA, Oromiya Regional Government 3) Project manager: Rural Land & Natural Resources Administration Expert, Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk of Jimma Zone, Oromiya Regional Government 4) Experts, ORLNRAA at regional level 5) Experts, Bureau of Agriculture at district level 6) Heads, ORLNRAA office at district level from Seka Cholorsa and Gera District 7) Counterpart and administrative personnel from Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical experts, Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Office - Forest guards, Rural Land & Natural Resource Administration Office - Agriculture experts, Agriculture Development Office at district level - Development agents (DAs). <p>[Trainees]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Technical staff 2) Development agents <p>[Land]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Compound of Rural and Agriculture Development Coordination Desk, Jimma Zone 2) Compound of Rural and Agriculture Development Coordination Office Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts <p>[Facilities]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project coordination office in the Rural Development & Agriculture Coordination Desk compound, Jimma Zone 2) Project field offices in the Rural Development & Agriculture Coordination Desk compound, Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts 3) Project office at ORLNRAA, Oromiya Regional Government Office <p>[Administrative and Operational Cost]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Salaries and related allowances for Ethiopian staff/personnel 2) Expenses for electricity, water, gas and other fuel 3) Regular expenses incurred by the machineries, equipments and other supplies provided by JICA, including customs clearance costs, storage costs, inland transportation costs, installation costs and other related costs 4) Any costs for maintaining facilities and machineries, equipment and other supplies 	<p>-There is no significant turn over of the technical experts and development agents trained through the Project.</p>
--	---	--

<p>(4)-1 To carry out rural development activities determined through the baseline survey.</p> <p>(4)-2 To provisionally set environmental standards and social codes over the forest use and management through discussion between the local community and concerned authorities.</p> <p>(4)-3 To assist the formulation of a provisional forest management plan by the community.</p> <p>(4)-4 To assist small-scale experiments/learning activities in the forest carried out by the local community.</p> <p>(4)-5 To assist the monitoring over the implementation of the provisional forest management plan carried out by the local community.</p> <p>(5)-1 To assist the elaboration of systems of participatory forest management by the local communities and concerned authorities based on the recommendations made through the monitoring.</p> <p>(6)-1 To prepare materials regarding geographic information for facilitating the mutual understanding among the stakeholders.</p> <p>(6)-2 To share information and lessons learned over participatory forest management with other donors, NGOs, and the Federal Government through networks such as Participatory Forest Management Working Group (PFM-WG).</p> <p>(6)-3 To hold an open seminar inviting other donors, NGOs and the Federal government.</p> <p>(6)-4 To organize a seminar for introducing project activities inviting community leaders from other villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.</p> <p>(6)-5 To publish newsletters in (Oromiffa and in English) in order to facilitate information sharing on participatory forest management among local people.</p>	<p>(2) Inputs from Japanese side</p> <p>[Long term experts]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chief advisor/ information management 2) Participatory forest management / coordinator 3) Community development <p>[Short term experts]</p> <p>Short-term experts will be dispatched upon necessity</p> <p>[Counterpart training in Japan]</p> <p>Training opportunities in Japan and/or the third countries for one to two counterparts-will be provided annually</p> <p>[Machinery, Equipment and Materials]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Equipment for forest management 2) Equipment for community development management 3) Equipment for training 4) Vehicles 5) Other necessary equipment for the implementation of the Project <p>[Infrastructure]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Forest Management Training Center in the Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk compound, Jimma Zone 2) Participatory Forest Management Training Center in each compound of the Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Offices at Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts 	<p>Preconditions</p> <p>-There is no significant change on the policy that 1) no eviction of the peasantry out of a RFPA is executed without a consultation, consent and the assurance of the benefits of the peasantry, and 2) the region should facilitate conditions that ensure the well-being of the inhabitants in such a way that they would be beneficiaries from the development as regards regional forest, specified in "Proclamation No.94/1994: A Proclamation to Provide for the Conservation, Development and Utilization of Forests".</p> <p>-There is no significant change over the general federal policy of decentralization which facilitates the devolution regarding forest management from the Federal Government to regional governments and districts.</p>
---	---	---

Annex2: Plan of Operations

(from October 2003 to September 2006)

Activities		2003	2004				2005				2006		
		4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1	Target villages (Ganda) are selected based on a participatory manner such as workshop and inquiries.			→									
1-1	To conduct a baseline survey with participatory methods.			→									
1-1-1	To prepare ToR of PRA / Appreciative Inquiry (AI) and select a consultant.	→											
1-1-2	To conduct a participatory rural appraisal (PRA and Appreciative Inquiry).		→										
1-1-3	To hold a seminar on the results of the PRA and AI.			→									
1-2	To carry out an analysis on the stakeholders in the areas.			→									
1-3	To organize a workshop for consensus building towards participatory forest management and rural development activities in candidate target villages (Ganda).			→									
2	Capacity of technical experts and development agents over forest management, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.				→		→						→
2-1	To carry out a task analysis of the technical experts and development agents and have an appraisal on their training needs.				→								
2-2	To formulate training plans on each technical field through discussion with the trainees and their supervisors.				→								
2-3	To present a training course/seminar relating to forest management to the technical experts and development agents.					→							
2-4	To present a training course/seminar on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation to the technical experts and development agents.						→						
2-5	To hold a seminar for introducing participatory forest management to technical experts and development agents in other Villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFFPA.												→
2-6	To present a training course on GIS and remote sensing to the technical experts of Oromiya Regional Government.			→								→	

Annex 3: TOR of Long-term expert

(1) Chief advisor / Information Management

1	Position	
1)	Post	Chief advisor/ information management
2)	Office	Project coordination office in Jimma and Project field offices in Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
3)	Required qualification	10+ years experience in community development in Ethiopia. Master degree in GIS or related professional area. English fluency of working level
2	Counterpart personnel	
1)	Project Director	
2)	Deputy Project Director	
3)	Project Manager	
3	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Jimma, Seka and Gera
2)	Term of activities	From Oct. 2003 for three years, 36 man/month
3)	Responsible activities	Support over the management of the Project in general, Provision of recommendations and advices to the Project Director, the Deputy Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to Project implementation, Planning, implementation and monitoring of the trainings in the field of GIS/GPS, Information management regarding GIS, Publication of project newsletters, Liaison with Federal Government, other donors, NGOs and other stakeholders including PFM working group)

(2) Participatory Forest Management / Coordinator

1	Position	
1)	Post	Participatory forest management / Coordinator
2)	Office	Project coordination office in Jimma and Project field offices in Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
3)	Required qualification	10+ years experience in participatory forestry management in Africa. Master degree in Forestry or related professional area. English fluency of working level
2	Counterpart personnel	
1)	Technical experts	
2)	Development agents	
3)	Forest guards	
3	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Jimma, Seka, Gera and Addis Ababa
2)	Term of activities	From Oct. 2003 for three years, 36 man/month
3)	Responsible activities	Supervision over the project activities regarding participatory forestry management, monitoring and evaluation, Project administration and coordination, Procurement of the project office, Planning, implementation and monitoring of the trainings in the field of Forestry, Liaison with other donors and NGOs in the field of Forest Management.

(3) Community Development

1	Position	
1)	Post	Community development
2)	Office	Project coordination office in Jimma and Project field offices in Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
3)	Required qualification	5+ years experience in community development. Master degree in the field of community development or related professional areas English fluency of working level
2	Counterpart personnel	
1)	Technical experts	
2)	Development agents	
3)	Forest guards	
3	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Jimma, Seka and Gera
2)	Term of activities	From Oct. 2003 for three years, 36 man/month
3)	Responsible activities	Provision of technical advices in the field of community development, Implementation of participatory rural appraisal, Supervision regarding capacity building of community-based institutions and community-based development planning activities. Training in the field of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, Supervision over the community development activities, Liaison with other donors and NGOs in the field of community development

Annex 4: TOR of Counterparts

(1) Project Director

1	Position of C/P	
1)	Post (Current Position)	Project director (Deputy Head, RLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government)
2)	Office	Oromia Regional Government
3)	Required qualification	Sufficient experience in forestry policy and administration English fluency of working level
2	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Addis Ababa
2)	Responsible activities	To manage overall implementation of the Project in cooperation with the Japanese Chief Advisor

(2) Deputy Project Director

1	Position of C/P	
1)	Post (Current Position)	Deputy project director (Head, Forestry and Wildlife Department, RLNRAA)
2)	Office	RLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government
3)	Required qualification	Sufficient experience in forestry policy and administration English fluency of working level
2	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Addis Ababa
2)	Responsible activities	To support the Project Director in managing overall implementation of the Project in cooperation with the Japanese Chief Advisor

(3) Project Manager

1	Position of C/P	
1)	Post (Current Position)	Project manager (Natural resource expert, Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk of Jimma Zone, Oromia Regional Government)
2)	Office	Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk of Jimma Zone, Oromia Regional Government
3)	Required qualification	Sufficient experience in forestry policy and administration English fluency of working level
2	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Jimma, Seka and Gera
2)	Responsible activities	Overall management of the Project, Liaison with Oromia Regional Government, Federal Government and other stakeholders.

(4) Staff of Seka Chokorsa and Gera District

1	Position of C/P	
1)	Post	Technical experts, Forest Guards, administrative personnel
2)	Office	Project field offices in Seka Chokorsa and Gera District
3)	Required qualification	-Sufficient experience in relevant administration or technical fields -English fluency of working level
2	Expected activities	
1)	Location of the activities	Seka Chokorsa and Gera District
2)	Responsible activities	Implementation of the project activities in the field of information management, participatory forest management and community development.

Annex 5: Specification of Equipment

Table A5.1 shows the equipment to be provided by the Japanese side. Other necessary equipments will be considered in the course of the Project.

Table A5.1 Equipment

No	Equipment	Location	Number	Specification
1	Vehicles	Jimma (Addis Ababa)	3	4WD station wagons
		Seka and Chira	2	4WD hardtop vans
2	Computers	Jimma (2) and Addis Ababa (1)	3	Pentium 4: 3.6 GHz for GIS
		Jimma, Seka and Chira	3	Pentium 4: 2.8 GHz
3	GIS software	Addis Ababa	1	Software for analysis of digital images
		Jimma, Addis Ababa	3	Software for mapping
4	GPS survey equipment	Jimma	1	With multi-pass reduction function
5	GPS station	Jimma	1	A GPS station for geo-referencing
6	Printers	Jimma	3	A color printer (for GIS) and 2 laser printers
		Seka and Chira	2	Inkjet printers
7	Digital cameras	Jimma	2	400 mega pixels and 200 mega pixels
		Seka and Chira	2	200 mega pixels
5	Digital projector and screen	Jimma	1	A portable projector for PCs
		Jimma	1	A portable screen (100 inches)
8	Copy machine	Jimma & Addis Ababa	2	OPC drum type, 35ppm (Jimma), 10 ppm (Addis Ababa)
9	Facsimile	Jimma & Addis Ababa	2	14.4 kps modem, 360dpi
10	Flat scanner	Addis Ababa	1	1600 dpi/14 bit for GIS
12	Communication system	Jimma (2), Seka (1), Chila (1)	4	Satellite Telephone or HF Radio

13	Generators	Jimma, Seka, Chira	3	10KVA (50mhz)
14	Uninterruptible power system	Jimma (3), Addis Ababa (1), Seka (1), Chira (1)	6	1000A, with electricity stabilizer

Annex 6: Information on the Counterpart Organizations and other relevant organizations

A6.1 Local Administrative Structures in the Transition towards Decentralization

The structure of local administration is shown as Figure A6.1. The fundamental local administrative unit is District (Anaa). PA (Peasants' Association) or Village (Ganda) is the lowest administrative unit (these are synonyms: the former term is used in rural areas while the latter is used in towns, according to an expert of GTZ). A region, a zone and a District respectively follow the same administrative structure of the Central Government.

Reorganization of the administrative structure is currently going on under the Federal Government's policy of decentralization. The Oromia Regional Government is yet to establish an effective new structure for forest management. Her zone administration system was once abolished in order to strengthen administrative capacities of 197 District offices in the region. However, Rural Development Coordination Offices was established at zonal level only after several months of this trial due to the difficulty of direct supervision over the numerous District offices experienced by the regional government.

A6.2 Oromia Regional Government

Oromia Regional Government was reorganized in 2002, and six supreme offices were created. Rural Development and Agriculture Department was renamed into Rural Development Supreme Office, under which Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Agency (RLNRAA), the counterpart agency of the proposed Project, was placed. Figure A6.2 shows the structure of Oromia Regional Government.

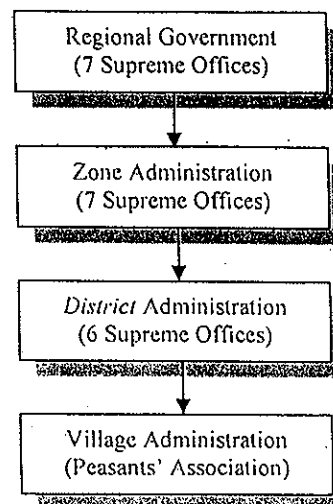
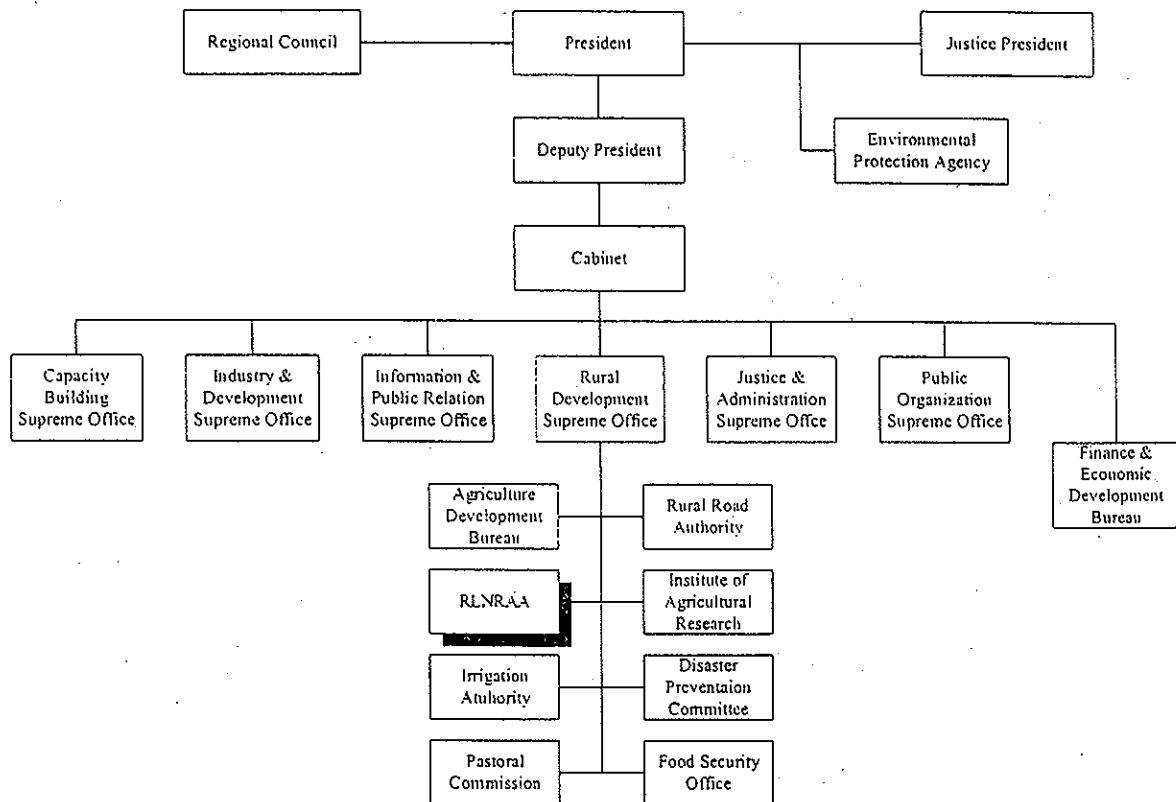


Figure A6.1 The Structure of Local Administration

Figure A6.2 The Organization of Oromia Regional Government



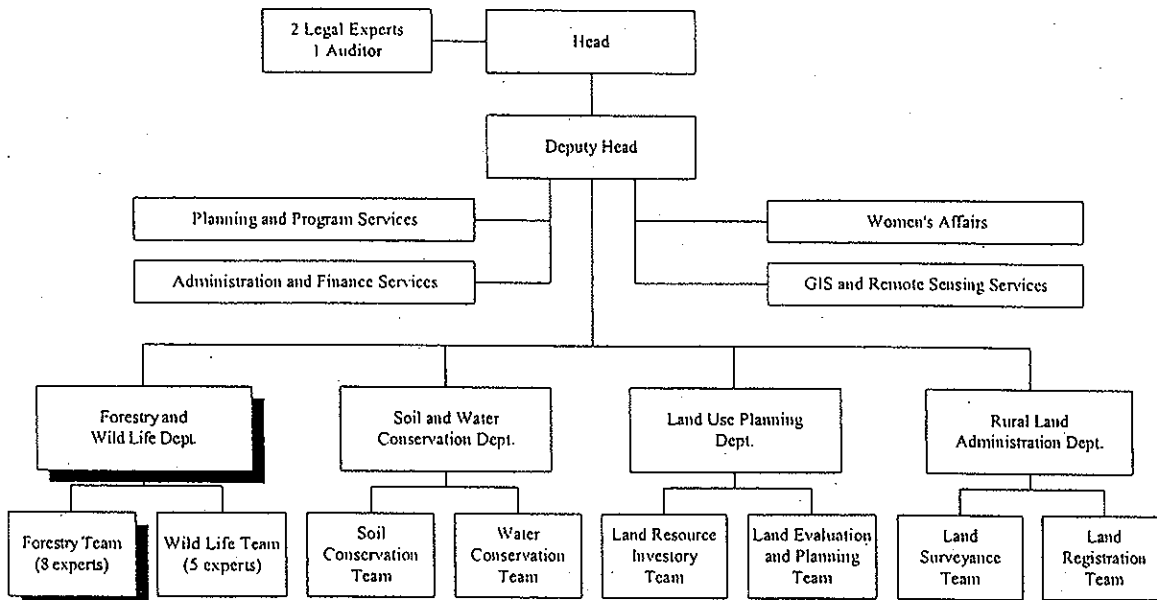
Source: JICA Preliminary Evaluation Mission

The annual budget of Oromia Regional Government is 1.27 billion Birr in 1998/1999, of which the current expenditure accounts for 73%.

A6.3 Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Authority (RLNRAA)

The overall counterpart organization of this Project is Rural Land and Natural Resource Administration Agency (RLNRAA). The organization chart of RLNRAA is shown in Figure A6.3.

Figure A6.3 The Organization of the RLNRAA



Source: JICA Preliminary Evaluation Mission

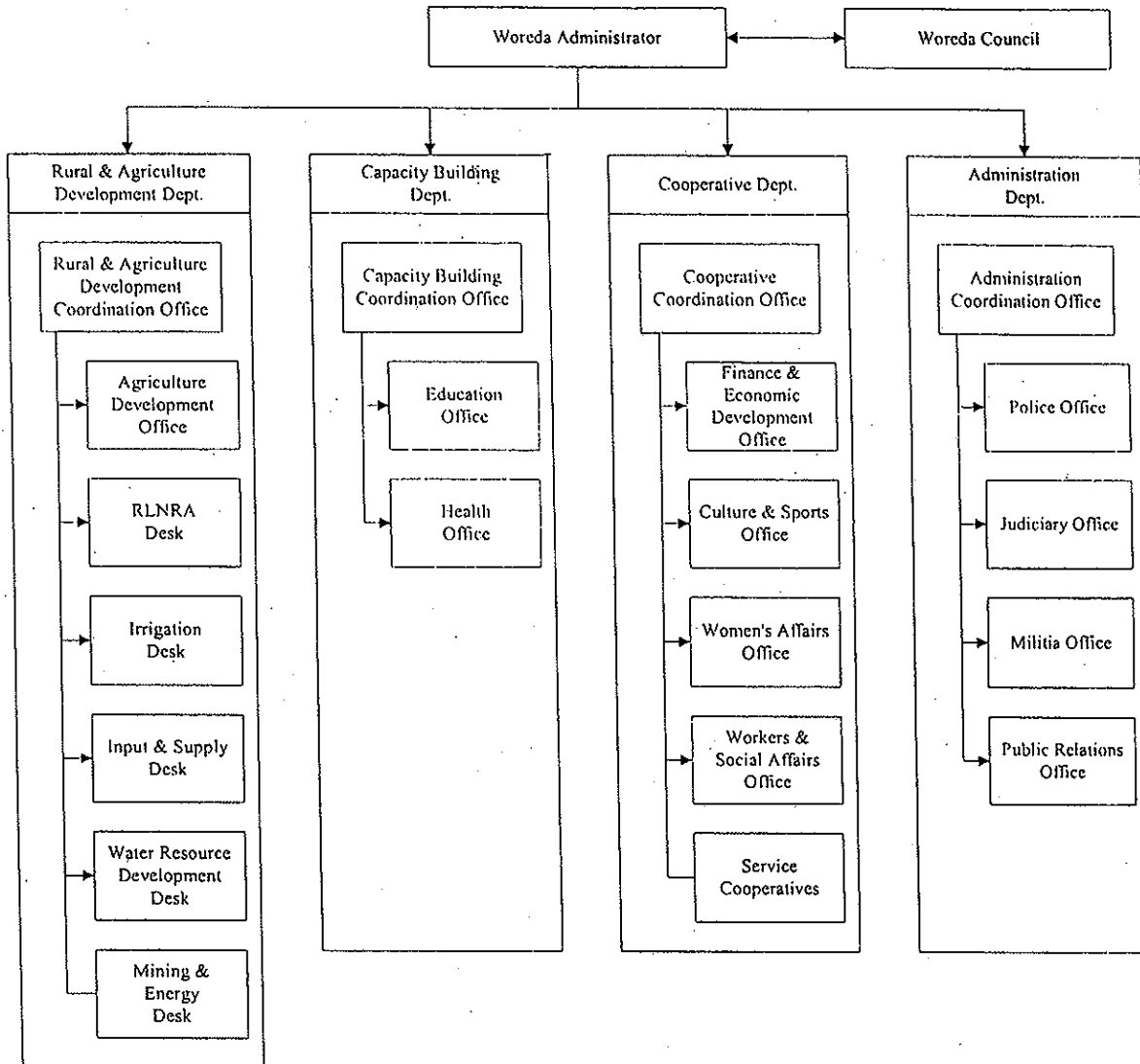
The RFPAs are under the control of Forestry and Wildlife Department. The Department has eight experts in forestry and natural resource management. RLNRAA's total expenditure is approximately 2 million Birr in 2002/2003, most of which was recurrent cost. The total number of staff is 55, of which the technical experts number 20. (Although the Agency expects to receive 6 million Birr as revenue from RFPAs' timber sales, the expenditure is managed at the zonal level and thus the Region does not have the actual figure.)

Under the decentralization process that began in the 1990s, authorities and human resources at the Regional level have been transferred to the Zonal and District levels. Currently further decentralization from the Zonal level, which is an extension of the Region, to the District level is ongoing. For that reason, the demarcations of roles and authority between the Region and Districts have not been clearly defined. The Zonal office for rural and agricultural development in Jimma Zone is simply called "Rural & Agriculture Development Coordination Desk", where only a few experts and a coordinator are assigned to coordinate the communications between the Regional authority and Districts.

A6.4 Seka Chokorsa District

The total number of staff in Seka Chokorsa District including teachers is about 940, and the total budget in 2002/2003 is 8 million Birr. The following figure shows Seka Chokorsa District's organization.

Figure A6.4 The Organization of Seka Chokorsa District



Source: JICA Preliminary Evaluation Mission

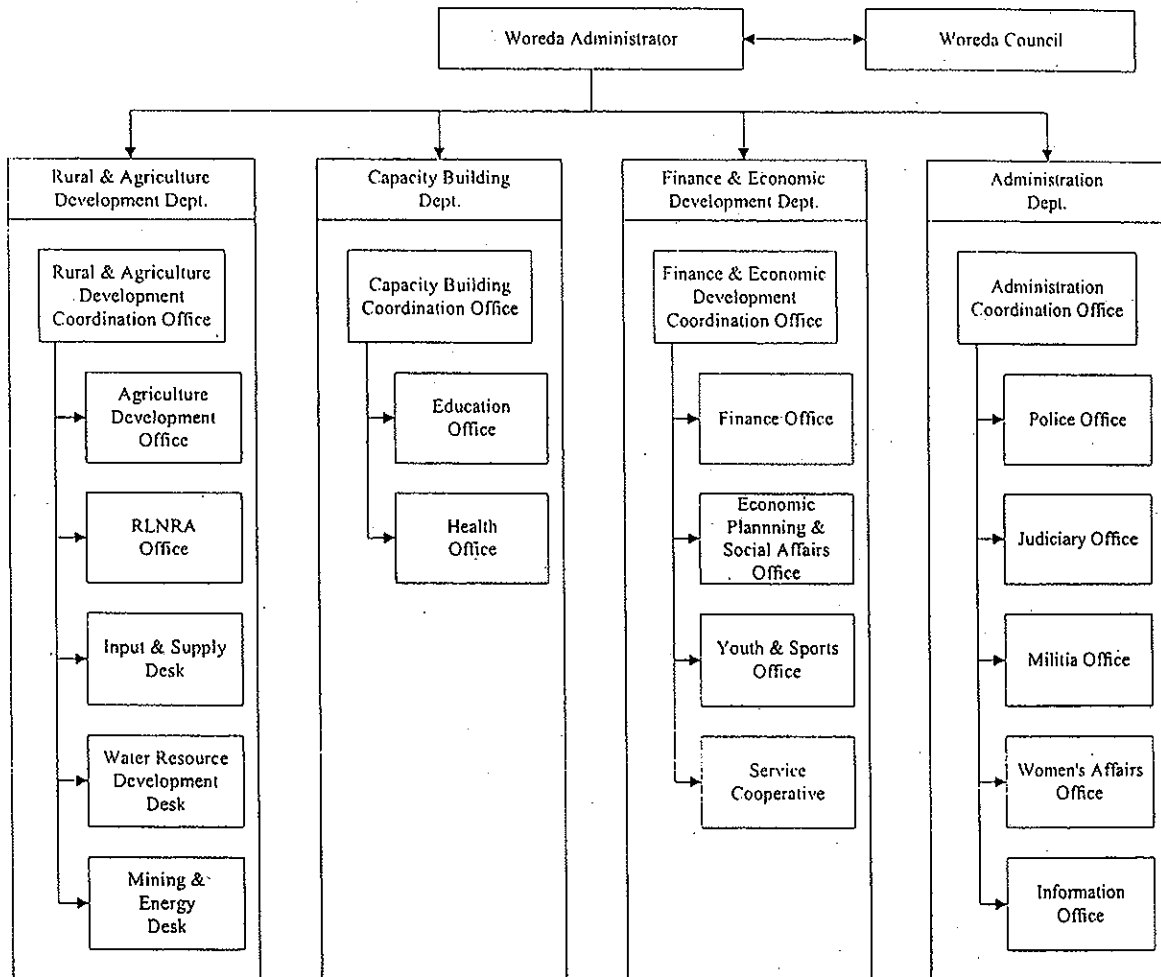
The total budget of Rural and Agriculture Development Department in 2002/2003 is 1.5 million Birr and the number of staff is about 140. There are 9 technical experts and 32 forest guards at RLNRA Desk. Most of the RLNRA Desk's current duties consist of protection of slope lands and assistance to community nurseries. Forest experts work in close cooperation with DAs.

There are 33 technical experts and 15 DAs in the Agriculture Development Office. All of the DAs have finished 12 years' education or obtained a diploma degree (additional two years). They already have basic knowledge on silviculture since it is part of the core courses at agricultural vocational schools or agriculture colleges. The District has sent six of its DAs to re-training courses offered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

A6.5 Gera District

The total number of staff in Gera District including teachers is about 500, and the total budget in 2002/2003 is 4.2 million Birr. The following chart shows Gera District's organization.

Figure A6.5 The Organization of Gera District



Source: JICA Preliminary Evaluation Mission

The total budget of Rural and Agriculture Development Department in 2002/2003 is about 1 million Birr. There are 12 technical experts and 8 forest guards in RLNRA Desk. Most of RLNRA Desk's current duties consist of protection and harvest of the natural forest on behalf of the RLNRAA. In addition to the current budget (195,000 Birr), RLNRA Desk is given 157,000 Birr for reforestation in the natural forest.

There are 25 technical experts and 12 DAs in the Agriculture Development Office.

A6.6 Wonde Genet College of Forestry

Wonde Genet College of Forestry is the only college specializing in forestry in Ethiopia, located approximately 300 km southwest of Addis Ababa. The college has around 40

teaching staff, offering curricula on overall forestry including agroforestry, rural sociology and social forestry. SIDA has been providing technical assistance for more than 25 years to the school. There are 280 students enrolled in the two-year diploma program, 350 in the four-year Bachelor of Science degree program, and 15 in the master degree program. The college also provides various short-term and long-term training courses for students from throughout the country. These courses can be held at Wonde Genet, or the college can send its teaching staff to the Project sites upon request. The college has experiences in accepting trainees from forestry projects such as Integrated Forestry Management Project Adaba-Dolola and Chilimo Participatory Forest Management Project.

Annex 7: Joint Coordination Committee

1. Functions

The Joint Coordination Committee will meet at least once a year as needed, and work:

- (1) To approve the Annual Plan of Operation formulated by the Project in accordance with the Record of Discussions;
- (2) To review the overall progress of the technical cooperation program and activities carried out under the above-mentioned Annual Plan of Operation; and
- (3) To review and exchange views on major issues arising from or in connection with the technical cooperation program.

2. Composition

- (1) Chairperson: Deputy Head, RLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government
- (2) Vice-Chairperson: Head, Forestry and Wildlife Department, RLNRAA, Oromia Regional Government
- (3) Ethiopian participants;
 - 1) Experts, Ministry of Agriculture
 - 2) Expert, Rural Development Supreme Office
 - 3) Officers, Bureau of Finance and Economic Department of Oromia Regional Government
 - 4) Experts, ORLNRAA at regional level
 - 5) Experts, Bureau of Agriculture at district level
 - 6) Heads, ORLNRAA office at district level from Seka Cholorsa and Gera District
 - 7) Technical experts, ORLNRAA office, Seka Chokorsa and Gera Woredas
 - 8) Development agents (DAs), Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
 - 9) Agriculture experts, Agriculture Development Office at district level, Seka Chokorsa and Gera Districts
- (4) Japanese participants
 - 1) Chief advisor / Information management specialist
 - 2) Participatory forest management specialist / coordinator
 - 2) Community development specialist
 - 3) Representative, JICA Ethiopian Office
 - 4) Personnel to be dispatched by JICA, if necessary

Note: Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan may attend the Joint Coordination Committee meeting as observer(s). The Chairperson can request the attendance of Ethiopian official(s) if necessary.

Annex 8: Information on Forestry in Oromia Region and Belete-Gera RFPA

A8.1 Regional Forest Priority Areas

The following is the list of the Regional Forest Priority Areas (RFPAs) in Oromia Region. RLNRAA intends to transfer, to Districts, the management responsibility of the 18 RFPAs whose forest resources are not substantial. The RFPAs which remain under the administration of the Region are highlighted in gray.

Table A8.1 List of Oromia Region's RFPA

No.	Forest	Location	Area, ha
1	Komtoo-Waachaa Tsige	E. Walaggaa	77
2	Koonchii	E. Walaggaa	63,000
3	Cad-sangii-Daangab	E. Walaggaa	44,860
4	Joorgoo-Waattoo	E. Walaggaa	20,000
5	Jeergeedaa	E. Walaggaa	137,000
6	Garba Dimma	Iluu-abba-bor	165,000
7	Siibo-Tooli-Qoboo	Iluu-abba-bor	100,000
8	Yaayoo	Iluu-abba-bor	150,000
9	Sigmoo-Gabaa	Iluu-abba-bor	280,000
10	Gidame	Iluu-abba-bor	17,000
11	Belete-Gera	Jimma	174,000
12	Baabiyaa-Foolaa	Jimma	74,000
13	Abaltii-Gibee	Jimma	10,000
14	Tiröo-Botor	Jimma	85,000
15	Jiibat	W.Shewa	121,000
16	Ciilimoo-Gajii	W.Shewa	22,000
17	Geedoo	W.Shewa	10,000
18	Dire-Garbiichaa	W.Shewa	9,629
19	Arbaa-Guuguu	Arsi	47,725
20	Chiilaloo-Gaalamjaa	Arsi	22,000
21	Müneesaa-Shashamanee	Arsi/E. Shewa	98,000
22	Areeroo-Yabeeloo	Borena	40,000
23	Boree	Borena	219,000
24	Magaadaa	Borena	21,000
25	Nagalee-Daawaa	Borena	17,780
26	Anfaararraa-Wadaraa	Borena	106,568
27	Adaba-Doodola	Bale	73,000
28	Kubayuu	Bale	78,444
29	Aluushee-Bartuu	Bale	40,000
30	Manaa-Angeetuu	Bale	190,000
31	Haaranaa-Kokoosaa	Bale	182,000
32	Goroo-Balee	Bale	10,000
33	Dindin	W. Harar	19,000
34	Jalo-Muktar	W. Harar	21,340
35	Jarsoo-Guursuum	W. Harar	52,318
36	Garaa-Muula'ataa	W. Harar	7,000
37	Dhangagoo-Hawalee	W. Harar	8,431
38	Butjii-Marka-Jebdum	W. Harar	45,188

A8.2 Climate of the Project Area

The average annual temperature in the southwestern highland region in Ethiopia is about

20°C which is slightly higher than that in Addis Ababa. The average temperature in the western lowland rises to 27.6°C. Precipitation in Metu, Gore, Bonga and Jimma in the southwestern highland region is the highest in Ethiopia, with rainfall throughout the year. Total annual precipitation in this area exceeds 1,500 mm.

A8.3. Soil Type

Soil in Belete-Gera RFPA is generally deep, although at some sites the soil is shallow with rock outcrops. Soil is primarily of fine texture with high clay content, with the exception of the mixture of medium-textured soil and gravel seen in some localities. Major soil types in Belete-Gera RFPA are Haplic Nitisols, Humic Nitisols and Dystric Calmbisols.

A8.4 Vegetation

Forests in the southwestern part of Ethiopia including Belete-Gera RFPA are characterized by highland rain forest, thanks to the relatively ample precipitation throughout the year. In general, Belete-Gera RFPA are in a fair condition, compared to the forests in other regions. However, undisturbed closed high forests are found only in remote mountainous areas. Forests with easy access were in most cases selectively felled in the past for commercially valuable timbers. This type of harvest still occurs, but today it is compounded by the encroachment of expanding agricultural fields, including coffee growing in the forest. Trees remaining in Belete-Gera RFPA are mainly *Polyscias fulva* (*Araliaceae* family), *Manilkara butji* (*Sapotaceae* family), *Olea capensis* (*Oleaceae*), *Syzygium guineense* (*Myrtaceae*), *Bersama abyssinica* (*Melanthaceae*), *Millettia ferruginea*, *Albizzia gummifera* and *Albizzia grandibracteata* (the latter three are species of the *Leguminosae* family). Regeneration of *Aningeria adolfi-frienderici* (*Sapotaceae*) is observed in the forest. Pioneer species, such as *Croton machrostachys* and *Macaranga capensis* (both of the *Euphorbiaceae* family), are found in the openings of cutovers.

Annex 9: Other Forestry Projects in Oromia Region

A9.1 Finfinne Forest Development and Marketing Enterprise

The Oromia Regional Government established Finfinne Forest Development and Marketing Enterprise in 1997, under the regulation No. 7/1997. It comprises of 93 % and 75 % of forest resources of the former two projects, namely the Addis Ababa Fuelwood Project financed by the African Development Bank (1985) and the Addis-Bah Forestry Development Project financed by the World Bank (1986). The total concession area of the Enterprise is 27,175 ha, of which 21,810 ha consists of plantation forests, mostly of eucalyptus. The rest of the area (5,365 ha) is a disturbed natural forest. The total authorized capital of the Enterprise is 121,017,297 Birr.

The Enterprise manages forests which extend within 10 km to 65 km from Addis Ababa city boundary. These forest areas locate within six *Districts* and are currently administered and controlled through the four branch offices in Intoto-Walmara, Sabbata, Chancho and Bereh.

The Enterprise currently employs 324 staff and approximately 600 forest guards. In the year 2000/2001, the Enterprise harvested 154,000 m³ of timber from its plantation area. Limited number of households had been residing within the forest area before the launch of the enterprise because the topography of the most of the project area was not suitable for human settlement. However, the resettlement had not been completed when the demarcation was carried out and the project was started (the scale of the resettlement to be confirmed). Some households agreed to be resettled, but the others claimed their right to continuously stay in the forest and some cases were filed. Consequently, the demarcation process has been suspended in seven *Villages* that are located along the forest boundary.

The Regional Government has recently organized a Boundary Conflict Settlement Committee headed by the Zonal Vice Administrator in order to settle these disputes. The representatives from other Zonal offices, Agriculture Development Bureau and RLNRAA are also the members. The negotiation is ongoing as of today.

Its proximity to the urban market accelerates the illegal felling of timber although no significant encroachment by farmers is observed in the Enterprise's forests. Approximately 200 cases of illegal felling are reported to the police every year.

According to the Enterprise, it is in the red due to the high transaction costs.

A9.2 Tiro Boter Bacho Integrated Forest Development and Utilization Project

Tiro Boter Bacho Integrated Forest Development and Utilization Project was started in 1993 by merging the old SIDA-financed sawmill into the Tiro Boter Bacho RFFA. The RFFA is located approximately 400 km southwest of Addis Ababa. It does not have an enterprise status and is attached to Oromia Regional Government. The Project comprises of 3,000 ha of plantations (cupressus, pines and eucalyptus) and 92,000 ha of natural forests (*Aningeria*

Adolfi and Frederica). It has been operated on a self-finance basis, with the net annual income of between 500,000 Birr and 1 million Birr during the last two years. All the net income is retained in the Project and not transferred to the regional government. The Project harvested 1,300 m³ of timber which generated the revenue of 2 million Birr in the year 2000/2001.

The Project currently employs 150 staff and 60 forest guards. Approximately 30,000 households (2 *Districts*) have been living in the forest, although the demarcation took place in 1993. Obviously the demarcation does not have a legal basis since no consultation was held with local communities at that time.

The magnitude of encroachment is not known to the Project. However, gradual expansion of the existing farmlands is supposedly taking place though undetected. Illegal felling by outsiders is rare since the forest is located far from the market.

The Project is currently planning to re-demarcate the forests in order to prevent further encroachment by farmers. The Project has submitted a proposal to the regional government so that it can provide social services, such as clinics and schools, to the local residents in order to facilitate consultation with local communities, which is a legal requirement for the demarcation of forest areas.

A9.3 Shashemene Forest Industry Enterprise

Shashemene Forest Industry Enterprise was established in 1999, evolving from the Menessa-Shashemene Integrated State Forest Development and Utilization Project financed by SIDA in 1987. The total concession area is 21,384 ha, of which 15,280 ha are natural forests and 6,104 ha are plantation forests (of cupressus, pine and eucalyptus).

The Enterprise employs 367 staff, including 270 forest guards. In 2001/2002, it harvested 11,000 m³ of logs processed by its sawmill, 2,296 m³ for construction timber, 7,749 m³ for electric poles, and 3,660 m³ for fuelwood. The revenue was 9.4 million Birr and the net income before tax was 3.5 million Birr (roughly estimated figure). The Enterprise's board members consist of 5 regional representatives (cabinet members), 2 from the regional administration, and 2 Shashemene's employees.

The forest was demarcated in 2002. A demarcation team from the Zonal RLNRAA Office surveyed the forest area and all villages located in or around the forest signed the demarcation agreement under the coordination of the administrators of the four concerned Districts. However, the demarcation has no practical sense since 3,170 households (data as of 1989) are still located within the demarcated forest area and there has been no consultation or agreement with these communities on the utilization of the forest. It is expected that the regional government will send a social survey team to the forest area in 2003 in order to examine the current socio-economic conditions of the forest area. The forest will likely be re-demarcated after the survey.

Its forest is being encroached at an alarming rate although the Enterprise provides 300,000

seedlings to local farmers or schools to encourage tree planting. Some villagers are linked with smugglers who transport logs to sawmills in Addis Ababa. Local residents cut trees for sale or for their own consumption. Farmers expand the farmland inside the forest. Some forest guards are apparently associated with illegal felling as well. Approximately 150 cases of illegal felling were detected and reported to the police in the first quarter of the year 2001/2002. The loss of the entire forest is a matter of time unless a drastic measure is taken, considering that even the plantation forests are subject to illegal felling due to the decrease in commercial value of the natural forests.

A9.4 Integrated Forest Management Project Adaba-Dodola (IFMP)

IFMP is a technical cooperation project financed by Germany since 1995. The Adaba-Dolola RFPA covers 53,000 ha of natural but mostly degraded forests. Dominant species in the forest are *Hagenia abyssinica*, *Podocarpus afrocarpus falcatus*, and *Juniperus procera*. Plantations comprise of 5% of the total area and are mostly of cupressus and eucalyptus.

The boundaries between the communities and the forest area are not clearly defined. About 40,000 households or 200,000 people living in and around the Abada Doloda RFPA are dependent on forest resources. In addition, the number of livestock that seasonally graze inside the forest is estimated at 480,000. These patterns, coupled with the high demand for forest products, have caused the annual reduction of the forest cover by 3% or 1,600 ha. The government has made numerous efforts to stop this encroachment, including forest border demarcation, population resettlement within and outside the forest, establishment of forest protection committees and check points, confiscation of forest products, reforestation, and logging ban, yet these measures could not reverse this trend. Realizing that the forest will certainly disappear unless the local community is involved in the conservation efforts, the IFMP was initiated in 1995 and is now in the third phase.

The IFMP had committed enormous resources for supporting village development activities during the pilot phase (1995-1997) facilitating the preparation of forest conservation rules with the community, promoting the awareness on conservation, encouraging forest protection committees to confiscate crosscut saws and conduct patrols, and subsidizing enrichment plantings and closure of forests. It became apparent at the end of the phase that the contributions of such activities to forest conservation were not significant although these have attracted the interest of people.

The lesson learned from the first phase of IFMP is: Direct promotion of incentives for local people and their capacity building for self-governance is far more effective than their mobilization and enforcement of regulations. Hence, the "WAJIB approach" was developed in 1998, in which exclusive long-term usufruct right on a given forest block is granted to a forest dwellers' group called WAJIB in exchange of the payment of the rent. The size of a group is limited to 30 members. The minimum size of the forest block is set at 12 ha per household, considering the capacity of the forest necessary for sufficient income generation and sustainable grazing/farming. Local people are supposed to make a consensus that some of the forest dwellers have to leave the forest as necessary when they form a WAJIB.

As of January 2002, 17 WAJIB groups with 461 members in 2 Villages have concluded the contract with the forest administration for a total of 6,810 ha. The use of the forest is totally entrusted to the WAJIB members, on the condition that they maintain the initial tree cover. In some cases, WAJIB members allow non-members (e.g. relatives) to access the WAJIB area to collect firewood, and in others, no access is allowed to non-members. Some complaints were expressed during the consensus-building process by the new forest dwellers who were forced to leave the forest because of the formation of WAJIB and by other forest users living outside the forest, reportedly. Nevertheless, most of the WAJIB areas have been well-protected thanks to the patrol by members.

Annex 10: Socio-Economic Condition of the Project Target Area

Socio-economic surveys in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Areas and their surroundings were commissioned by JICA twice in February and March 2003 in order to obtain basic information necessary for the selection of the Project's target *Kebeles*. This section describes the summary of these surveys. See the survey reports⁷ for further reference.

A10.1 General Condition

Population and the size of tentative target *Kebeles*

Gara Naso (tentative target *Kebele* in Gera RFPA) consists of 989 people (469 males and 520 females) in the area of 10,980 ha according to the 1996 population census. Sabaka Dabiye (tentative target *Kebele* in Belete RFPA) has a population of about 5000 (to be confirmed, census data to be added).

Ethnicity and Religion

The largest ethnic group of the project areas is Oromo: 82% of the interviewed households are Oromos while 13% are Amharas, 3% Kficho, and 2% Dawro. 82% of the interviewed households are Muslims and the rest are Christians. Although the proposed Project activities principally follow the Islamic calendar, the customs of the minority Christian group should also be taken into consideration.

Size of Households

The average household size is 6, although it is more or less evenly distributed from 3 to 10.

Education and Local Vernaculars

Since the level of education is low in the Project area and the illiteracy rate is high, visual tools such as video and play should be fully utilized for extension activities. Both Oromo and Amhara should be used when preparing written materials since not all residents in the area understand Amhara.

Access to Potable Water

95% of the population does not have access to safe drinking water. They instead fetch water from unprotected springs, rivers, streams and wells. The access to safe drinking water is one of the top priorities for the villagers.

Local Perception over the Social Classes

⁷ WIBD Consult (2003a): Socio-economic study of Belete-Gera Forestry Project and WIBD Consult (2003b): Participatory socio-economic survey in Gara Naso and Sabaka Dabiye PAs in Gera and Seka Chokorsa *Woredas*, Jimma Zone

Livelihoods are categorized into 5 to 6 social classes according to the perception of local people in both of the *Kebele*. The criteria for the classification include the number of cows/other livestock owned, the size of crop fields, the size of coffee fields, the number of beehives, the status of sharecropping and roofing materials used. There is no big difference on the criteria of the poorest households in the two *Kebeles*. However, there are a lot of commercial activities going on in Sabaka Dabiye thanks to the main road passing across the village. The richest class in Sabaka Dabiye is much richer than the one in Gara Naso. The economic disparity between haves and have-nots is greater in the former.

Table A10.1 : Criteria locally defined in the wealth ranking

	Gara Naso	Sabaka Dabiye
Very Rich	<p style="text-align: center;">7%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3~4 oxen • 4~5ha of crop field • About 4ha of coffee plantation • CIS (Galvanized Iron Sheet) roofed house • Up to 20 cows • Many beehives • Head of the house in the active workforce age, No dependence on <i>Yakuto</i> (sharecropping) 	<p style="text-align: center;">2%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A grain mill • A shop • CIS roofed houses • Improved beehives • Coffee plantation up to 4ha
Rich	<p style="text-align: center;">9%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2~3 oxen • 3~4ha of crop field • 2~3ha of coffee plantation • Use labor of <i>Yakuto</i> 	<p style="text-align: center;">12%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earning salary /pension • 1~2 ox(en) • 4~7 cows • 2~3ha of crop field • Coffee plantation up to 2ha • CIS roofed house • Fruit and vegetable cropping • Chat plantation up to 100 m² • Up to 4 improved beehives, More than 20 traditional beehives
Middle	<p style="text-align: center;">28%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ox • 1.5~2ha of crop field • Coffee plantation up to 2ha • Traditional beehives in forest • 1 cow • No use of <i>Yakuto</i> 	<p style="text-align: center;">11%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ox • 1~2ha of crop field • Coffee plantation up to 1 ha • CIS roofed house • Up to 3 cows • 20~30 traditional beehives
	<p style="text-align: center;">54%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependence on <i>Yakuto</i> 	<p style="text-align: center;">70%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ox

Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1~2ha of crop field • No ox 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1~2ha of crop field • 0.25~0.5ha of coffee plantation • 3~4 cows • 5~20 traditional beehives • No sharecropping (No <i>Yakuto</i>)
Destitute	<p style="text-align: center;">2%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled people due to age or health problem • No asset • Depending on free handouts from neighbors/relatives 	<p style="text-align: center;">5%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled people due to age or health problem • No asset • Depending on free handouts from neighbors/relatives

Livelihoods of Poor Households

Poor households in Gara Naso produce crops such as maize, sorghum, *teff* and coffee for domestic consumption. It is not sufficient to feed a family all year round. They supplement the household food requirement through working *Yakuto* (sharecropping) and purchasing additional grains from market. Most of the poor households in Sabaka Dabiye are wage laborers receiving 70 % of their annual income from daily labor works.

The major expenses of the poor households include food, government tax, and clothes. In Gara Naso, about 57% of the annual expenses of the poor households goes to the purchase of food, 21 percent is paid to government tax, 14 percent is spent on school clothes for children while the remaining 8 percent spent for other school expenses for children. They cannot spare medical expenses because of the lack of income when their families get sick. They neither have an access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, herbicides, and farming tools. They can purchase old clothes only once in three years, reportedly. In Sabaka Dabiye, purchase of food accounts 70 percent of the annual expenses of a poor household. The other major expenses are clothes (21%), social activities (*Aba jiga*, church: 3%), medical expenses (3%) and education (1%). Interviewed key informants estimated the total annual expenses of the poor households to be Birr 1,437.

Poor households in Gara Naso have cash surplus only for four months during January, February, April and May, when they sell their coffee and honey. On the other hand, they are in cash deficit for other eight months in a year. They have no cash saving at all, nor an emergency small saving for medical expenses. There is no credit service in the areas at all. There is no private moneylender, either, in Gara Naso. They go for labor work for upper and lower rich households when they face problems like food shortage. They receive a share of crop in return. In Sabaka Dabiye small amount of money up to Birr 10 is available through a money lending system in case of emergency. There is no interest charged for this amount. Poor households have a credit need for activities such as bee keeping, cattle fattening and

vegetable production.

Livelihoods of Subsistence Households

The estimated annual income of a subsistence household is Birr 2,960 according to five informants in Sabaka Dabiye. Coffee constitutes 40% of the total income followed by *enset* (17%) and livestock (14%). The total annual expenses are estimated to be Birr 2290, which consists of food (53%), clothes (28%) and festivals (9%) etc. The balance between the income and expenditure is invested in the purchase of assets like livestock. Their major assets include coffee/*chat/enset* plantation, livestock, radio, fruit trees, etc. This group of households has an access to private moneylenders. They can borrow up to Birr 1000 from moneylenders to purchase oxen. They sign pre-harvest agreement with a moneylender to sell their coffee produce in the month of December with the December price (the interest rate to be investigated).

Reproductive Health

204 women were interviewed regarding their number of children and their perception of family planning. The average number of members of the interviewees' families is 5.3, which is slightly higher than the Oromiya average (estimated at 4.9 in 1998). Interviewees have an average of 3.3 children, while the average ideal number of children is 3.9. Given this gap between the actual and ideal number of children, it seems that the potential of further population growth is high. There are two reasons for having many children: 1) interviewees believe that it is simply good to have many children (52%) and 2) children can help farming or collecting fuel wood (48%).

Although two-thirds of interviewees know at least one family planning methodology, only 19% currently practice family planning. Currently an organization called "The PACKASRD Foundation" is promoting family planning in the area. Reproductive health should be further promoted in the Project area for the well-being of local women and the reduced population pressures on the environment.

A10.2 Traditional Institutions

Structures:

Traditional community-based institutions have a well-defined structure. The system is originated from the *Oromo Gada*, a democratic system for traditional governance and self-administration. People have developed their own rules and regulations under this system. The institutions are very strong and respected in the communities. It also enforces the administrative matters of the formal government-based *Kebele* at times.

The structure of the traditional community-based institution in Gara Naso comprises *Jarsa Biya* (the Council of Elders), *Aba Laga* (leader of 4 to 8 *Shanes*), *Shane* and elders in *Shanes*. There are two *Jarsa Biyas* in Gara Naso having equal power but serving two different areas, which consist of three or four neighboring villages depending on the size and integration of

the people. A *Jarsa Biya* comprises five elected elders from the communities, two *Aba Lagas*, and a secretary (Figure A10.1 and A10.2). In Sabaka Dabiye, the traditional social administration system comprises *Aba Jiga* (leader of 4 to 8 *Shanes*), *Aba Jiga* (elders' committee) and *Aba Shane*. There are 7 *Aba Jigas*, 21 *Aba Jarsas* 28 *Aba Shanes* in the whole *Sabaka Dabiye Kebele*. This system is called *Seera Biyoma* (traditional administration)

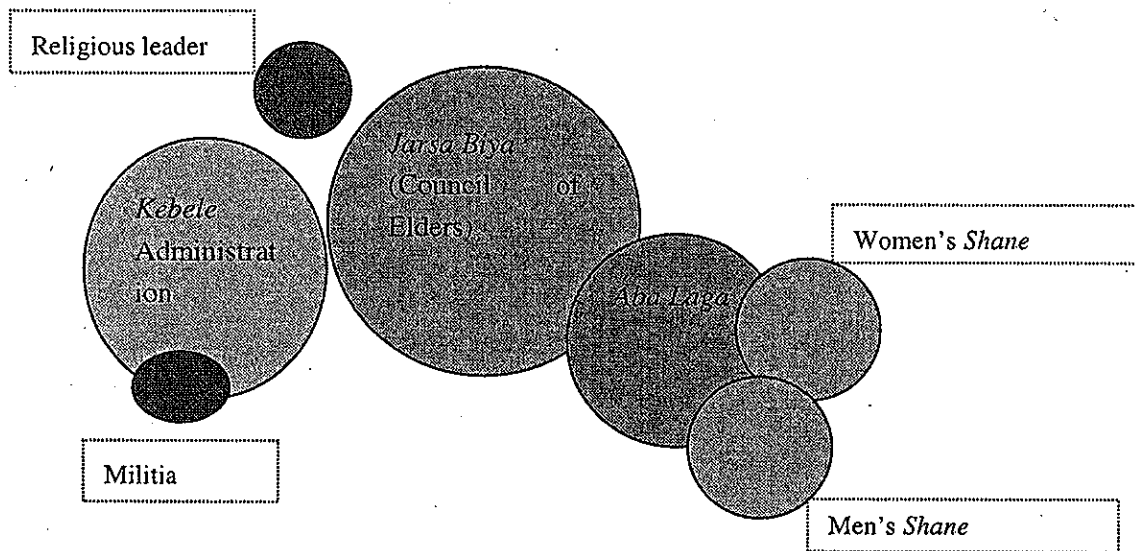


Figure A 10.1 : Venn Diagram Showing the Importance and Interrelationship of the Institutions in Gara Naso.

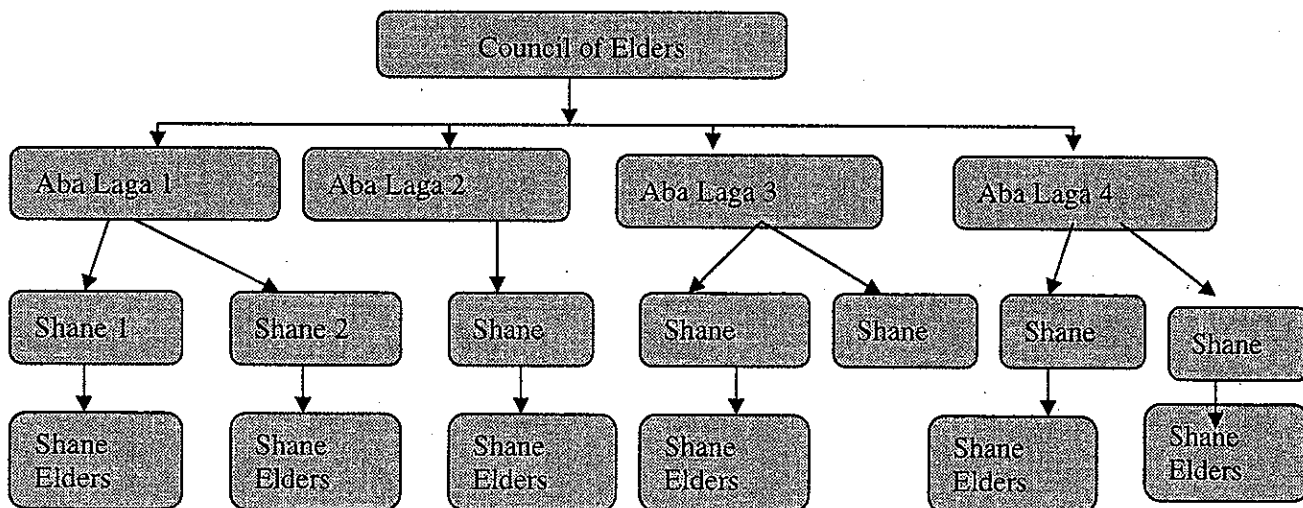


Figure A10.2: Institutional Structure of the Traditional Community Leadership in Gara Naso

Both *Aba Lagas* and *Aba Jigas* are democratically elected without external intervention. An *Aba Laga* is accountable to the community he represents and to *Jarsa Biya*.

A *Shane* (leader of hamlet, also means 'hamlet') consists of about 20 to 30 households under him and gives orders to the members of the *Shane* to implement the activities. *Shanes* first report a social problem in his hamlet to their *Aba Laga*. Then the *Aba Laga* will give him (/her? to be confirmed) a permission to order the people in the *Shane* to participate in the required activities. The implementation of the rules is monitored by *Shanes*. Women and men have a separate *Shane*.

Elders in a *Shane* are responsible to undertake reconciliation and arbitration of cases at *Shane* level such as family affairs and other social issues among the members.

Mutual help groups such as *Dabo* and *Dado* are formed on a temporary basis serving farming or house construction needs. They do not have a permanent membership or leaders. There is no group that manages common resources (e.g. communal fund).

Aba Ulee is organized for communal cattle herding on rotational basis in Sabaka Dabiye. About twenty households adjacent to each other are organized into one *Aba Ulee*.

Activities, Rules and Penalties:

Following activities are carried out under these traditional governance systems. Everybody in the community is obliged to support these activities:

1. Attending funeral ceremony;
2. Burying the dead body in funerals;
3. Collecting firewood and fetching water for the families of a deceased person;
4. Comforting the families of the deceased person;
5. Reconstructing houses if burnt;
6. Visiting and carrying bedridden person to health centers;
7. Supporting family of bedridden person with cultivating, sowing, weeding and harvesting;
8. Fetching water and fuelwood for the families when someone gives birth, and
9. Prepare food for the families when someone gives birth.

Both of the *Villages* have well-defined penalty systems including fine and social ostracism.

Decision-making System:

A *Jarsa Biya* is the supreme body of the community-based institutions in Gara Naso while an *Aba jiga* is the highest governing body in Sabaka Dabiye. Their duties include establishment of social orders, rules and regulations with the assistance of the elders and *Shane* leaders. A *Jarsa Biya* is supposed to see the cases only when these are not resolved at lower level of the structure.

Traditional Governance and Natural Resource Management:

The role of natural resource governance has been explicitly left to the government in Gara Naso though the traditional institutions have a good potential to make a great contribution to

it as demonstrated above. On the other hand, it is locally perceived that *Aba jigas* are supposed to look after the well-being of natural resources in Sabaka Dabiye. Further analysis and understanding of traditional institutions and decision-making systems in the communities would be needed. The way of revitalizing the traditional institutions in the framework of community-based forest management should be explored through capacity building of the traditional leaders and their constituencies.

A10.3 Land Tenure Status

The land tenure status of the interviewees is mostly either "owning land"⁸ (68%) or "renting land with no charge" (20%); only a few farmers are paying a rent (3%). Since land distribution has taken place extensively in the Project area, most of the interviewees are small holders with land from 0.5 ha to 1.3 ha. One of the reasons of the preference for having a small family is the lack of land for redistribution among children. Conservation of farmland as well as improvement of land productivity are urgent issues to be addressed in order to halt population pressure on the natural forest.

Although 86% of respondents say that their land is their own property, only 14% of the respondents have a documentation proving their ownership. The gap is not a serious issue since the land distribution has been agreed upon in the Peasant Association (PA), and the regional government has promised the farmers to issue the land tenure certification. Furthermore, many respondents do not know the laws and procedures of land registration.

Land Use in Natural Forest

20% of the respondents replied that they own land within the natural forest. Most of the lands under cultivation in the forest is used for coffee growing. The size of the land is between 1.1 ha and 2 ha.

A10.4 Use of forest products

Household energy sources:

Almost 100% of the households use fuelwood for cooking. 74% of the households use only fuelwood, while 25% use both fuelwood and other energy sources (crop residue, charcoal, and kerosene). Fuelwood and charcoal are produced from the resources in the natural forest. It implies local households' strong dependence on the forest. In terms of the light sources, 73% of the households use kerosene as a source of light, while 25% use wood (and kerosene). There is no electricity in the interviewed *Villages*.

Major forest products:

Major forest products utilized by local people are as follow: wild coffee, honey, timber wood for house construction, fuelwood, spices such as cardamom and *Timize (Tunjo)*, *Sigilu*

⁸ Although only the State can own the land according to the law, people perceive that the land is their own property.

for medical purpose and timber for furniture.

Traditional beehives are commonly kept by the majority of the farmers in Sabaka Dabiye. The area is one of the major honey producing *Villages* in the country. The farmers harvest it in April and May and generate income from its sale.

Indigenous tree species ranked according to the preference:

People in both of the two *Villages* by and large use similar species. All of the highly-ranked species are multi-purpose trees. They are utilized for coffee shade, mounting beehives, construction, furniture, fodder, flower for beekeeping, and so on. These species grow almost exclusively in the natural forests. It implies they are felled and utilized illegally according to the current forest laws. The project should strive for a certain measure (e.g. ensuring the usufruct right) because it is more than necessary for local people to secure the access to these species.

Table A10.2 : Preference Ranking of Indigenous Tree Species

Gara Naso		Sabaka Dabiye	
1st	<i>Cordia africana</i> Firewood, timber (for furniture/ beehive/ coffin), fruit, fodder, shade, erosion control	1st	<i>Albizia gummifera</i> Firewood, kitchen utensil, medicine, shade, beekeeping, fodder, erosion control, timber
2nd ^d	<i>Milletia ferruginea</i> Firewood, handle of farming tools, shade, poison for fishing, erosion control	2nd	<i>Milletia ferruginea</i> Firewood, handle of farming tools, shade, poison for fishing, erosion control
	<i>Prunus africana</i> Firewood, charcoal, timber (construction/pillar), coffin, medicine, shade, erosion control	3rd	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Firewood, charcoal, edible leaves, fodder, medicine, soil improvement, ornamental use, hedge, toothbrush
	<i>Ficus sur</i> Timber (furniture, box), shade, fruit, ceremonial purpose		<i>Croton macrostachyus</i> Firewood, charcoal, timber (pillar, handle of tools), fodder, medicine, beekeeping, erosion control

5th	<i>Albizia gummifera</i> Firewood, kitchen utensil, medicine, shade, beekeeping, fodder, erosion control, timber	5th	<i>Aningeria altissima</i> Firewood, timber (furniture, plywood)
6th	<i>Aningeria altissima</i> Firewood, timber (furniture, plywood)		<i>Siglu</i> (latin name to be confirmed) Medicine

A10.5 Economic Activities

Major economic activities in the project areas are agriculture, animal husbandry, fuelwood collection, charcoal production, natural coffee collection, coffee cultivation and honey production.

Major crops

The cropping/farming system is characterized by diverse crops planted at different time, low cash inputs and low productivity. Agricultural products are mostly for self-consumption, with any remaining surpluses being sold (less than 10% of the total produce sold in Gara Naso). Maize is produced by 69% of the survey respondents (carried out with 5 farmers associations in Gera District and 3 farmers associations in Seka Chokorsa District) as a primary crop, although it causes soil degradation and is not drought resistant. Wheat (11%) and sorghum (8%) are also cultivated as a primary crop while *teff* (44%), sorghum (22%), beans (8%), maize (8%), barley (5%) are also cultivated as a secondary crop. Five key elder informants in Gara Naso express a different view on it: maize (38%), sorghum (19%), *teff* (13%), *telba* (10%), pea (8%), barley (8%) and beans (4%), respectively.

In Sabaka Dabiye, cultivation of fruits and vegetables (e.g. tomato, onion, cabbage, swiss chard, carrot and chili) is only found in backyards using manure and household refuse. Crops such as *enset*, yam, *kote hare* (*Dioscora bulbifera*), taro, *anchote* (*Coccinia abyssinica*), chat, coffee, avocado, custard apple, pumpkin and ginger are cultivated in plantations, which are mostly limited in areas around settlements. The major fruits grown in the area are banana, avocado, papaya, custard apple, guava, pineapple, *humbri*, mango, orange and *roman* (*Punica grantum*), etc. Coffee and chat are grown mostly as cash crops. Coffee is sold in Shabe town. Chat is sold twice in a year. Avocado can be used as collateral for loan according to the informants in Gara Naso.

The low prices of agricultural products inhibit farmers to reinvest (e.g. purchase of oxen/tools/hybrid seeds, applying for a micro credit) to their farms. The yields of major crops per hectare are shown in Table A10.3. The average yield of maize in the areas (16-24Qt/ha: 1280 – 1920kg/ha) is not particularly low compared to the national average. Nevertheless there is a good potential of achieving higher yield through introducing conservation and

improved agricultural methods considering 1400mm/yr of rainfall in the areas. This could be a viable measure to alleviate the pressure on the natural forests driven by the expansion of crop fields.

Table A10.3: Major Crops and the Average Yields

	Gara Naso (Qt*/ha)	Sabaka Dabiye (Qt/ha)
Maize	16-20	24
Sorghum	20	n.a.
Teff	8	8
Flax	20	4
Faba Bean	6-8	4
Field Pea	16	n.a.
Barley	6	n.a.
Enset	n.a.	240

* :Qt(Quintal: means a big sisal bag in the area, which holds 80kg of maize.)

Activities	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Jun	Jul	Aug
Maize	guarding		harvesting			Plowing		sowing	cultivation		weeding	
Sorghum		guarding		harvesting		Plowing		sowing	cultivation		weeding	
Teff	Spray 24D		Harvesting							Plowing		sawing
Coffee	Weeding			Harvesting								
Bee keeping				Beehive hanging				Harvesting honey				

Figure A10.3: Calendar of Major Agricultural Practices in Gara Naso

Labour force in the field

Farm labor in Sabaka Dabiye is mainly provided by the family members. Not only husbands

but also wives are fully involved in farming activities especially during *teff* sowing and homestead coffee collection. Grown up children are also engaged in activities such as livestock grazing, coffee collection, water fetching, fuelwood collection and milking. Households without oxen are engaged in sharecropping or borrow them from relatives or use other farmer's oxen in exchange of labour. Those with only one ox pair up and use their oxen in each other's fields.

Sharecropping in the area has several forms:

- Coffee collection: Coffee collection is performed by labourers and a share of the produce is in one to one ratio. Similar arrangement is made for agricultural crops. The inputs are provided by the rich while the poor or the labourer contributes labour.
- Calving: The rich provides heifers. The labourer provides labour for calving. The milk and the calves are equally shared.
- Bullock training: Trained by the labourers for ploughing and freely used by the laborers for three seasons
- Livestock fattening: The rich provides bulls, sheep and goats. The labourer takes care of them. The profit is shared after the sale according to the rate negotiated beforehand.

The wage paid for a daily labour in cash is Birr 4-10 per day for tillage, sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and house construction. Both local and external labour forces are available. The former is cheaper than the latter since the latter require food and lodging for the duration of his stay in the community.

Activities	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Maize Rain fed			Harvesting		Plowing	Sowing		Cultivating		Guarding and	Weeding	
Irrigated Maize	Ploughing		Sowing	Weeding			Guarding			Harvesting		
Teff	Weeding	Guarding		Harvesting	Storing					Plowing		Sowing
Coffee	Weeding			Harvesting		Marketing			Digging hole	Planting		

Bee keeping	Hangi ng beehi ve			Harve sting and Beehi ve hangi ng	Hangi ng beehi ve		Harvest ing honey and hangin g.	Harve sting		
-------------	-------------------	--	--	-----------------------------------	-------------------	--	---------------------------------	-------------	--	--

Figure A10.4: Calendar of Major Agricultural Practices in Saba (Council of Elders)

Animal Husbandry

Many families in the Project areas own oxen for plowing, cattle and sheep, goats and chickens for household consumption or sale. Many farmers claim that they need more cattle since cattle are indispensable for plowing. Farmers would like to have as much livestock as possible since livestock serve as a kind of insurance to farmers. According to the development agents in the areas, most of the families own one or two horse(s) as a means of transport.

Livestock graze in open field and mainly attended by children in Gara Naso. The shortage of grazing fields is not mentioned by the farmers. There is no improved forage introduced in this community. The number of livestock and area designated for grazing are not investigated in the survey. Foot and mouth disease is the major problem regarding the livestock in the area. There is no veterinary service in the village. The only place the service is available for them is Chira town, 7km away from the community. The attack on the livestock by wild animals is often reported and hinders the production of small ruminants.

There is no problem of grazing resources in wet seasons in Sabaka Dabiye though the area is not rich in livestock particularly due to the prevalence of disease and lack of animal health services (only available in Shebe, 5-7 km away from the area). *Teff* straw, maize and sorghum stalks are used as feed supplements in the dry season. Grazing is mostly carried out communally through *Aba Ulee* while herding is carried out either individually or communally.

Other economic activities

There is no significant economic activity in both of the *Villages*. Petty trade is not common in Gara Naso. In Sabaka Dabiye, very few people are engaged in masonry and carpentry. Very few women are also engaged in petty trade.

A10.6 Gender Difference over the Control of Resources and Roles in a Household

Male and female have equal access to use farm and non-farm resources at household level. Women and men have equal access to livestock and livestock products, land, coffee

plantation, honey, crops, fruits, vegetables and cash on hand. However, men have more say in decision-making than women at household level. In Gara Naso, only men have a decision-making power on coffee plantation, sales of honey and coffee, grain in the store, and cash in safe boxes. Women have a say on fruits and vegetables produced at backyards, milk and milk products. In Sabaka Dabiye women do not have a say on fruits but *enset* and grain in the store. In Gara Naso, both men and women have an equal decision-making power on land, livestock and houses while women in Sabaka Dabiye have no say on land and livestock.

In Gara Naso, Farming activities starting from land preparation to harvest of field crops are mostly men's duties while the majority of farming activities of fruits and vegetables grown in backyard are women's duties. Besides, daily household chores such as cooking, fetching water and fuelwood, grinding and pounding of grains, cleaning of the house are the responsibilities of women.

Farming activities are mostly the role of male in Sabaka Dabiye. Men are responsible for ploughing, sowing, cultivating, weeding and harvesting, while women are engaged in weeding, guarding of crops from wild animals, storing the crops and marketing. In a coffee plantation, slashing of weeds, hoeing, planting, mulching, weeding and guarding are the roles of men while women are engaged in the harvest of coffee. The majority of planting, hoeing and weeding of root crops are the roles of women rather than men. Beekeeping is exclusively the role of men while daily household chores are the roles of women.

A10.7 Felt Problems and Needs

The informants in Gara Naso unanimously ranked the lack of oxen as the problem of the first priority felt by the community members. The second is the lack of farm tools such as machete, hoe, *zappa* and axe. The third are the lack of health services along with the low prices of agricultural produce including coffee price. Shortage of land is not mentioned as a problem.

In Sabaka Dabiye, attack on crops and livestock by wild animals is the problem ranked in the first, followed by the lack of know-how on modern agricultural techniques. Livestock disease comes in the third. Crop pests and disease comes in the fourth and low yield of crops is the fifth. The farmers indicate that about 20-30% of their produces are attacked by wildlife such as wild pigs, warthogs, baboons, monkeys and porcupines. They watch out their fields day and night against wildlife.

Farmers' Needs:

Interviewees were asked about the needs of their daily life. Although many farmers points out the need of more crop fields as their priority, there is no extra land available within and around their villages. As a result, the expansion of farmland is practically possible only by encroaching in the forest. Better road conditions and water supply are the second most important needs.

Table A10.4: The Most Important Needs of Respondents

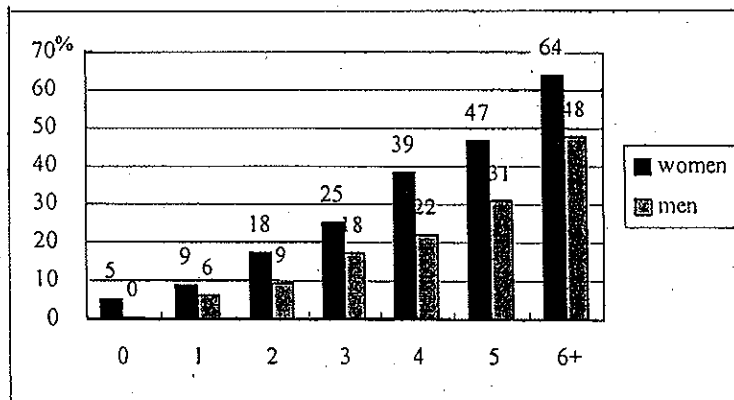
Items	%
Expansion of farm	34.6%
Better road condition	13.8%
Water supply	12.5%
Improved house	7.5%
Easier access to agriculture credit	5.4%
Increase in agricultural production	3.8%
Better access to clinic	3.8%
Total	81.4%

Annex 11: Current Status of Family Planning in Oromia Region

The fertility rate in Oromia between early 1995 and early 2000 is 6.4 children per woman: roughly the same level as the national average in rural areas (3.3 children in urban areas). Even though the concept of modern family planning has been recently introduced in Ethiopia particularly in rural areas, the knowledge on contraceptive methods is relatively high in Oromia: 89% of women in age 15-49 and 93% of men in age 15-59 know at least one method of family planning (the corresponding national average figures are 85% and 91% in rural areas, and 98% and 98% in urban areas, respectively). However, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is low: only 7% of married women practice family planning in Oromia (8% in the entire country and 36% in urban areas).

There are several factors that would explain the high fertility rate and the low CPR in Ethiopia. One of the factors is the relatively large size of ideal family: only 17% of women favor less than 4 children, while the ideal number of children among married women is 5.8 at the national level although the preference to limit the number of children increases as the family size becomes larger. In general, men prefer higher number of children than women as shown in the figure below.

Figure A11.1: Preferred Number of Children



Source: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, 2000

The promotion of family planning is one of the measures to reduce pressures on forest areas. The relationships between family size, land availability and the poverty should be discussed in community meetings for awareness-raising in the implementation of participatory forest management and promotion of reproductive health.

Annex 12: Results of KJ Method Workshop

A KJ Method Workshop⁹ was held in December 2002 with representatives from RLNRAA, technical experts and DAs of Seka Chokorsa and Gera *Districts*, and *Villages* administrators.

Three topics were chosen by the participants for discussion: 1) forest protection; 2) utilization of forest resources; and 3) coexistence of human and forest and awareness-raising. Each participant selected one of these topics and discussion was held separately in three groups. The following are the results of the discussion.

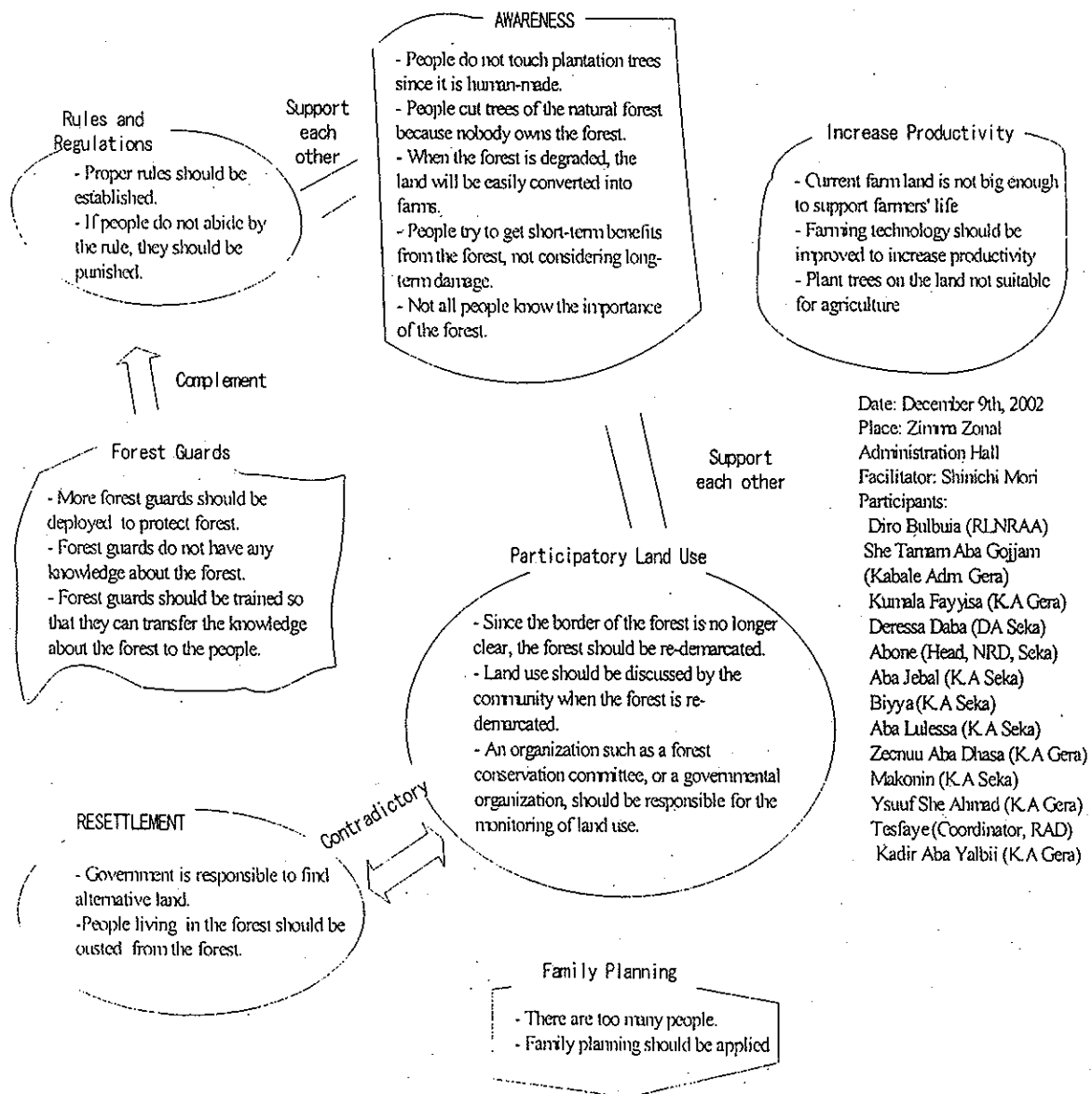
(1) Forest Protection Group

Among the 13 participants in this group, 9 were *Villages* administrators, 2 were DAs, 1 was from District, and one was from RLNRAA. The group started discussion on the roles of the forest and the reasons for its degradation, and moved on to necessary measures for forest protection. At the end of the discussion, the proposed measures were prioritized through voting. The followings are the result of voting and the diagram developed through the discussion.

⁹ The KJ Method is a focus group discussion methodology that employs diagrams, developed by the Japanese anthropologist Kawakita Jiro. While encouraging participants to express their views and opinions freely, it helps them to understand the problems and to reach a general consensus.

Priority	Measures	Number of votes
1	Increase Productivity	11
2	Awareness	10
3	Participatory Land Use	9
4	Family Planning	4
5	Rules and Regulations	1
6	Resettlement	1
7	Forest Guards	0

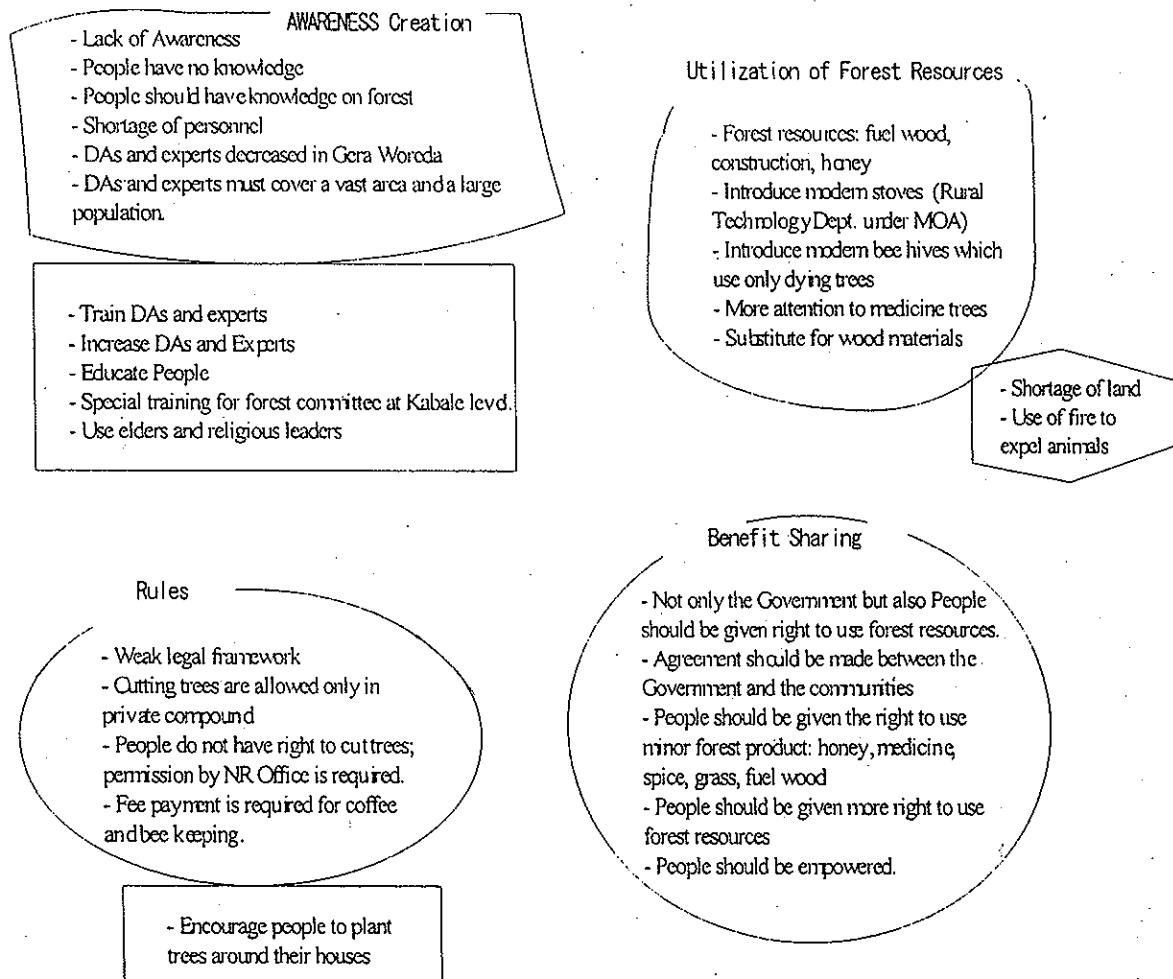
Figure 7.6 KJ Method Diagram: Forest Protection Group



(2) Forest Utilization Group

Half of the 10 participants in this group were DAs and the others are experts from the *Districts* and the regional government. All the participants believed that some benefit sharing mechanism between the communities and the Region should be introduced. Even the timber revenue could be shared in such a scheme. The following is the diagram developed through the discussion.

Figure 7.7 KJ Method Diagram: Forest Utilization Group



(3) Coexistence and Awareness-raising Group

All of the 6 participants of this group, technical experts and *Villages* administrators, are from Gera *District*. The discussion was mostly focused on the reasons for the lack of the awareness on forest protection. At the end of the discussion, participants voted to rank the problems according to their importance. The followings are the result of voting and the diagram developed through the discussion.

Priority	Problems	Number of Votes
1	Education	7
2	Institution	7
3	Miscommunication	3
4	Rules	1

Figure 7.8 KJ Method Diagram: Coexistence and Awareness-raising Group

