



The World Bank

AGP2 Additional Financing for COVID-19 Response (P176564)

Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Apr-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA31702

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Ethiopia	Project ID P176564	Project Name AGP2 Additional Financing for COVID-19 Response	Parent Project ID (if any) P148591
Parent Project Name Second Agricultural Growth Project	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 14-May-2021	Estimated Board Date 31-May-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objective is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization of small holder farmers targeted by the project.

Components

Agricultural Public Support Services
Agricultural Research
Small Scale Irrigation
Agriculture Marketing and Value Chains
Project Management, Capacity Building and Monitoring and Evaluation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	5.00
Total Financing	5.00
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	5.00
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Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

5.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Ethiopia has shown strong economic performance over the past decade. Overall economic growth has been higher than in most African countries. Growth in real GDP from 2012/13- 2016/17 is estimated at 9.9 percent, significantly higher than the 2.6 percent average growth estimated for Sub-Saharan Africa (World Economic Outlook Update, October 2017). Recent growth has been driven by services (10.3 percent) but, at 6.7 percent, growth in agriculture is also significant. Much of the growth in agriculture has been driven by productivity gains.

COVID-19 spread accelerated in Ethiopia and negative economic impacts are increasing fast. As of the end of March 2021, the country reported over 200,000 cases and it second highest country in Africa, next to South Africa, which highest caseload. The economic and social impact of COVID-19 in Ethiopia is expected to be significant and prolonged, and authorities are facing an unanticipated financing gap of 1.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) (about US\$1.5 billion) in FY20. More than half of surveyed households reported that their incomes were either reduced or had totally disappeared. There are additional challenges of unemployment, as well as food security, and the need to expand safety nets has increased. An estimated 1.4 million jobs, accounting for 19 percent of current employment, were estimated to be threatened due to the crisis during the second half of 2020.

The WBG's approach in Ethiopia has been adjusted to meet the challenges posed by COVID-19 while maintaining a longer-term strategy to sustain transformational structural reforms embedded in the CPF for Ethiopia for FY2018-22 (CPF). These adjustments have been made within the CPF's focus areas and objectives, particularly the second focus area of Building Resilience and Inclusiveness which includes objectives to improve safety nets, healthcare systems, basic education, water supply & sanitation, and management of natural resources which impacts livelihoods. Focus Area 1 also provided strategic underpinning for addressing COVID-19 impacts, particularly in improving access to finance and agricultural productivity. As a result, support is being provided across four pillars consistent with the overall World Bank Group approach: (a) Saving lives, (b) Protecting poor and vulnerable people, (c) Ensuring sustainable



business growth and job creation, and (d) Strengthening policies, institutions and investments. World Bank Group support has been primarily focused on the first two of the three expected stages of crisis response: relief—emergency assistance to confront the immediate threat to public health, as well as short-term economic, financial and social impacts; restructuring—strengthening health systems, restoring human capital, and pursuing economic reforms, debt resolution, and recapitalization of firms and financial institutions; and resilient recovery—exploiting new opportunities for more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable longer-term development.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Ethiopia hopes to realize economic transformation primarily through industrialization. Growth in industry is expected to build on a rapidly growing and transformed agricultural sector. As such, agricultural development is at the heart of the GoE's development strategy as described in its second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP2).¹ Although Ethiopia has seen significant growth in agricultural production, this has not been accompanied by real transformation in the sector.² Agriculture in Ethiopia continues to face key challenges related to accelerating productivity growth, strengthening agricultural markets and promoting high value production as well as enhancing the natural resource base on which the sector depends. Furthermore, vulnerabilities persist—related to climate change, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and limited capacity to deal with emergencies. The desert locust plague which significantly impacted 2020 crop harvest and resulted in severe loss of pastures for livestock. In addition, flooding in 2020, conflict, localized droughts, double digit inflation continues to threaten agricultural sector and broader economy.

Climate change is a serious concern in Ethiopia, already with adverse consequences on both highland and lowland agriculture. Ethiopia has seen 8 major droughts in the past 15 years, resulting in negative impact on livelihoods of both farming and pastoral communities and spikes in food insecurity. Long-term climate change predictions are mixed, but the consensus is that drought, erratic weather patterns, shifting seasons and increased incidence of pests will continue to be a major source of vulnerability for the Ethiopian agricultural sector. Ethiopian highlands, where the bulk of agricultural production takes place, face extreme and generally erratic weather conditions and the resulting production variability in these geographies have negative consequences for the national economy. Several actions are needed to reduce the vulnerability of Ethiopian agriculture in the face of climate change, including: (i) investments in irrigation to reduce reliance on rainfed production systems, (ii) improving agricultural support services to deliver climate resilient agronomic advice, (iii) enhanced dissemination of climate information, (iv) promotion of soil fertility management techniques and climate smart agriculture practices, (v) development of the next generation of climate smart agriculture research system to climate proof Ethiopian agriculture against drought, pests, diseases and changing weather, and (vi) upgrading agricultural marketing systems and infrastructure to minimize food loss and waste and increase efficiency of agricultural value chains. These actions are at the core of the GoE's climate change adaption and mitigation strategies.

¹ GTP2 spans the period from June 2016 to July 2020. A 10-year perspective plan is under development to follow on from GTP2 in which agriculture continues to be the basis for economic growth and transformation.

²Smallholder agriculture remains mostly rainfed and subsistence orientated; natural resource degradation is high, exposure to climate change is significant, and technologies used are mostly manual (use of mechanized technologies and Information Communication Technology (ICT) is low)).



The current COVID-19 pandemic is having significant adverse impact on the overall economy, including the agricultural sector. There has been a general slowdown in economic activities particularly related to the movement of goods and people between rural areas and urban centers which has disrupted agricultural supply chains with a consequent spike in food prices, narrowed rural employment opportunities and limited rural services. The GoE has developed a COVID-19 response plan to minimize the economic impacts of the pandemic while controlling its spread. Nevertheless, the pandemic remains on the rise and the economic impact is expected to be serious.

Disruption in agricultural supply chains and rural livelihoods due to the COVID-19 pandemic, variability in production resulting from erratic weather conditions and the current threat to the main harvest as the GoE faces difficulties in containing the desert locust outbreak highlight the vulnerability of the Ethiopian agricultural sector. Accordingly, the GoE has recognized the urgent need to build resilience of rural livelihoods, one aspect of which is to accelerate agricultural growth. Consistent with the parent project, the AF will address climate risks and vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector, by prioritizing investments in small scale irrigation (SSI) and market infrastructure.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The Project Development Objective is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization of small holder farmers targeted by the project.

Current PDO

The Project Development Objective is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization of small holder farmers targeted by the project.

Key Results

Progress towards achieving the PDO has been consistently rated Satisfactory since effectiveness. Furthermore, quantitative and qualitative analyses of PDO status were undertaken at mid-term (June 2019) by the client through EDRI. The Project has registered significant achievements in terms of increased productivity by beneficiary households. The Project's achievements in terms of commercialization are also positive but lower and, somewhat below the midterm targets. On average across all crops, AGP2 beneficiary households have registered a Birr 5,167 (US\$187) real³ income increase relative to the baseline. The real revenue from cereals and pulses increased by 113.5 percent and from fruits and vegetables by 75.5 percent. There is also a robust increase in revenue for livestock products as the real revenue from milk, honey and eggs increased by 204 percent, 44.6 percent, and 41.9 percent respectively. In addition, the number of households who sold livestock products improved with an increase of 40 percent for eggs, 54 percent for honey and 40 percent for milk.

³ Gross revenue in 2019 deflated by a weighted price in the study area using 2017 as a base year.



PDO achievement is currently being measured by the following indicators:

- a) Percentage increase in yield of selected crops by targeted households benefiting directly from the program; disaggregated for Female Headed Households (FHH);
- b) Percentage increase in yield for milk, honey, and eggs in targeted households benefiting directly from the project; disaggregated for Female Headed Households (FHH);
- c) Percentage increase in real revenue from selected crops in targeted household benefiting directly from the project" disaggregated for Female Headed Households (FHH); and
- d) Percentage increase in real revenue from milk, honey and eggs in targeted household benefiting directly from the project; disaggregated for Female Headed Households (FHH).

D. Project Description

The proposed AF in the amount of US\$5 million from Global Agriculture and Food Security Program is being sought primarily for COVID-19 response. COVID-19, by adversely impacting the overall economy and agricultural sector, posed additional challenge for AGP2 beneficiaries, especially the most vulnerable once. The GAFSP financing will allow AGP2 to respond to COVID-19 impact on vulnerable smallholder poor households by : i) provision of agricultural inputs (vegetable crops seed, and fertilizers etc) to resource poor smallholder farmers; ii) provision of irrigation pumps and small hand tools to female- headed households; and iii) provide and supply and the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for COVID-19 preventive measures.

The AF will provide resources under Components 3 (SSI Development) and 4 (Agricultural Marketing and Value Chains) of the parent project and provide additional support for project management.

Component 3: SSI Development (US\$0.75 million)

Sub-component 3.2: Integrated Crop and Water Management (US\$0.75 million).

Under the sub-component 2.2, intensification of Household Irrigation (HHI) is one of the successful interventions. This intervention will be expanded by provision of irrigation pumps and small hand tools to female- headed households most affected by COVID-19 for the next production season. Distribution and close follow-up of the irrigation pumps and hand tools will be conducted by the federal and regional PCU using the same approach as under the parent program. This is in line with the Government strategy for promoting and strengthening the capacity of domestic production to ensure supply of healthy and nutritious foods to beneficiary households and meeting consumers demands to have access for safe products at local and international markets.

Component 4: Agricultural Marketing and Value Chains (US\$3.50 million)

Sub-component 4.1: Support Agricultural Input Supply System (US\$3.50 million).

To help with livelihood recovery to households adversely affected by COVID-19, agricultural inputs will be provided to resource poor smallholder farmers. This will ensure availability and access of the required inputs for timely use in their farming activities and continue their farming activities which had been hampered by COVID-19. The agricultural inputs provision will include improved seeds, with priority to vegetable crops seed, and fertilizers which will be purchased by the regional bureau of agricultural and woreda office of Agriculture and be distributed to the selected resource poor farmers through the Kebele Development Community(KDC) assisted by



the kebele level Development Agents.

Component 5: Project Management and M&E (US\$0.75 million).**Sub-Component 5.1: Program Management and Institutional Arrangements (US\$0.5 million)**

Sub-component 5.1 supports overall program management and coordination of the project. The GAFSP funds will be deployed to procure Supplies and PPE for preventive measures (US\$1.5 million). The main objective of this activity is to create awareness and better equip extension staff and selected lead beneficiary farmers to protect them from being infected by the virus and contain its further spread. The main intervention is provision of materials such as sanitizations, soap alcohol and establishing washing stations at least at selected Farmer Training Centers (FTCs) and PPE for prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, the implementation of the construction work requires huge labour power, but deployment of adequate labor is impossible due to COVID-19 restriction without addressing all precaution measures. Therefore, this requires provision of all necessary personal protective equipment and disinfecting of the areas such as meeting hall and training room's even construction sites. This will facilitate the provision of extension services smoothly and protect the work force from the pandemic to enable smoothly continuation of the construction activities and extension service provision under the project component interventions.

Sub-Component 5.2 M&E and Learning (US\$0.25 million)

The AF will allocate some resources for continued M&E activities and strengthening of monitoring capacity on the project. The various activities proposed under the project such as the impact and effectiveness of the preventive measures and the provision of agricultural inputs and materials will be monitored and evaluated under this component along with the activities under the AGP 2 additional financing.

The Project beneficiaries are part of the original project beneficiaries: (i) priority will be given to marginalized groups of elders & women, (ii) people vulnerable to COVID-19 risk related to farming; (iii) resource poor farmers who own land but have limited capacity and not in a position to purchase and use agricultural inputs by their own; (iv) front-line extension staff and IWUAs committees; and (vii) seasonal workers involved in small-scale irrigation construction activities.

In addition, FAO will directly receive US\$1 million from GAFSP to provide technical to enhance capacity of Government Implementing Agencies at all levels to provide effective and efficient agricultural extension services during the pandemic. The purpose is to enable these agencies to continue helping farmers to acquire knowledge and skills in irrigated agriculture, demonstrate efficient on-farm water and crop management practices to increase widespread adoption that would ensure to efficiently utilize the available water and increase water use productivity to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and income of farmers to improve food and nutrition security. Emphasis will also be given to promote post-harvest handling technologies to improve access of improved post-harvest handling technologies and reduce post-harvest losses, thereby improve the overall food supply system to feed the people accordingly and increase supply to the market, which is essential to improve the health status of the working force, including elders, women and children and better withstand the COVID-19 impact and ensure supplies to the market.

E. Implementation



Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangements for the AF remain the same as the parent project. The Ministry of Agriculture is the principal implementing agency for this AF grant.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

AGP2 has been implemented in 157 woredas with high potential for agricultural production and commercialization located in Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, and Harari Regions as well as Dire Dawa Administrative Council. The AF-AGP2 will be implemented in the same geographic locations. The AF-AGP2 woredas have similar agro-ecological conditions and market access for increasing agricultural productivity and commercialization. This, among others, includes the availability of surface water or shallow ground water which can be exploited for irrigated agriculture. The woredas are mostly in the highlands of Ethiopia, which are the traditional cereals production areas which receive relatively high levels of rainfall. Though the specific sites for project implementation are not yet known, the sub-projects will be implemented on agricultural lands. For impact on land use and structure, the social management plan used under AGP 2 will be updated and customized to the specificity of this project. The issues relating to OP 4.10 are defined in detail through the Social Assessment (SA) and Consultation to reflect the policy requirements. The SA process facilitates the identification of underserved groups that deserve special attention due to their vulnerabilities and the project will provide a mitigation plan to preclude any social risk or negative impacts on them.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Simon Sottas, Social Specialist

Yacob Wondimkun Endaylalu, Environmental Specialist

Solomon Soroto Tanto, Social Specialist

Tamru Demsis Temam, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

General

The Environmental Category assigned to AGP2 (the parent Project) is Category B, predicated on the fact that environmental risks and social impacts may be minimal, manageable and, in most cases, reversible. The parent Project has triggered seven World Bank safeguard policies, namely: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), related to possible risks associated with the biophysical attributes of the environment; Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 (because there are interventions, such as

construction of farmer training centers, irrigation facilities, cold room, ponds, poultry house, laboratories, training centers, market centers, ware houses which can have effects on natural habitats; Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09), predicated on the possibility of agrochemical application and disposal; Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), because "chance finds" seem likely; Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), predicated on the assumption that the subprojects are likely to result in land take, loss of income and sources of livelihood; OP/BP 4.10, because potential impacts on vulnerable and historically underserved people; Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37), because although construction of dams above 4.5 meters has not been funded, AGP has been financing check dams or small dams or finance activities that may rely on the performance of existing larger dams; and Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50); because although impacts are deemed unlikely, in view of the small amounts of water abstraction for small scale irrigation purposes, has informed riparian countries in accordance with OP/BP 7.50 on 16 February 2015.

Environment risks identified under the Parent Project

AGP2 has been financing activities such as ground water development, small-scale irrigation schemes, construction of feeder roads, establishment of product storage facilities and large-scale adoption of innovative agricultural and livestock productivity-enhancing approaches. Environmental risks identified under the parent project have been associated with pre-construction, construction/rehabilitation and operation of storage facilities, use and disposal of agrochemicals, inappropriate use of groundwater resources (through over-use, agrochemical seepage, etc.) could result in aquifer depletion and contamination, affecting water quantity and quality in neighboring communities and



downstream. The Government Implementation Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, has formulated an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that describes in broad terms how potential project related environmental risks and impacts associated with all the World Bank safeguard policies would be mitigated and addressed before and during implementation of project activities. In addition, it describes the institutional responsibilities, capacities, financial resources and monitoring needs essential to implement mitigation measures.

Social risks of the Parent Project

The project's social impacts have triggered OP4.12 and OP4.10 and in line with the Bank's safeguard policies, this project has been putting in place mitigation mechanisms acceptable to the World Bank to mitigate these impacts. For impact on land use and structure, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), has been prepared, consulted upon and disclosed to address any potential impacts, which is expected to be site specific and minor.

The Bank's OP4.10 has been triggered, based on the screening conducted by the World Bank and reinforced by the constitution of Ethiopia, which indicate that majority of the target population identify themselves as having the characteristics defined under OP4.10. Therefore, social assessment (SA) was conducted to complement the RPF. Specially, the access to and use of common or natural resources need to be safeguarded in a process of "free, prior and informed consultation". Consultations have taken place between all those traditionally inhabiting an area with those external people who made agricultural investments in the area. As was done in AGP1, the project will set up at the kebele level, grievance redressing mechanism and issues related to the implementation of sub-projects that affect private and community properties will be incorporated in participatory subproject planning guidelines and set up screening criteria in the Project Implementation Manual. Substantial numbers of community level sacred and ritual sites of religious and cultural importance, (sacred trees, springs, rivers, ritual sites, etc.) have been identified by the social assessment in all target locations, thereby triggering OP4. 11 Physical Cultural Resources. Implementation of AGP2's sub-components in the area of small irrigation schemes, water reservoir and dam excavation and rural roads construction may likely affect physical cultural resources (PCRs). A set of procedures for ensuring that PCRs are considered in the designing process of AGP2 sub-projects is part of the ESMF. Mandatory measures are detailed once a PCR safeguard is triggered during a sub project screening process.

ESMF implementation performance

The Borrower has developed safeguards instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Social Assessment (SA) during the preparation of the parent project to assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts. All subprojects were screened and approved by the respective regulatory bodies following the requirements of the ESMF. These sub projects include establishment of fruit, vegetable and coffee nursery, demonstration of agricultural technologies, equipping regional plant health clinics, construction and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation dams. Based on the results of the screening reports, environmental and social management plans were prepared for a total of 1447 sub projects. Moreover, 171 full ESAs were prepared, reviewed and approved for subprojects. New SSI subprojects, 2 RAPs prepared for micro dams and 82 Integrated Pest Management Plans (IPMPs) were prepared. As to implementation of Dam Safety Policy implementation, ESAs were prepared for the micro/small dams which were reviewed and approved by the regulatory agency. Qualified engineers were engaged in the design and construction of the small/ micro dams. Currently, the implementation is progressing according to the DAM safety Guideline

Environmental and Social safeguards Implication of AGP2 Additional Financing for COVID-19 Response



The key interventions proposed for additional funding are mainly focused on direct response to COVID-19 crisis and include the following: (i) support to agricultural inputs and marketing; (ii) strengthening community-based seed multiplication and supply system of selected open-pollinated crop seeds to enhance resilience of agricultural and food systems, and (iii) support production and post-harvest management of marketable irrigated crops. The additional financing to the Second Agricultural Growth Program (AF-AGP2) activities are aligned with those of the parent project (AGP2), and have minor, site specific, temporary, reversible and easily manageable risks and impacts in the following manner:

- The proposed AF-AGP 2 activities are already under implementation in the existing project within the same territorial areas covered by the project. AF-AGP2 will exploit the progress made during the implementation of the parent project /AGP-II/ and will benefit from the existing capacity developed during implementing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Social Assessment (SA) of the parent project. The ESMF which was prepared following the requirements of the old safeguards policies will serve as a basis for identification and management of environmental and social risks associated with AF-AGP2 activities.
- No additional environmental risks are expected as AF-AGP2 activities are not different from activities which have been financed in the parent project. Even some of the high E & S risk activities which have been financed under the parent project (e.g. irrigation schemes) will not be financed under AF-AGP2. The total budget allocated for integrated crop and water management is 0.5 million USD and will be used only for procurement of hand tools and bumps; this does not include the construction of new irrigation infrastructure. Other activities to be financed by the AF will include provision of improved seeds, with priority to vegetable crops seed, and fertilizers. Hence, the AF will not finance high risk E and S risk activities.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the AF-AGP2 will not be significant as there will not be infrastructure development, conversion of natural habitats, generation of large-scale pollutants, etc. No significant long term environmental and social impact is anticipated as a result of the additional financing.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. The only alternative is a “no project” alternative. The “no project” alternative would devoid smallholders from improving their livelihoods by boosting agricultural production and supply products for markets. This alternative was discarded as it was not a viable option.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The parent project ESMF which is being applied together with the RPF and SA for the on-going AGP 2 will be used as a basis for identification and management of E&S risks of activities to be financed under AF-AGP 2. The additional financing activities do not present any specific risks or impacts that were not addressed in the original Project, with reference to the COVID-19 Specific risk considerations. Thus, the Client will assess and mitigate any risks not covered by the parent project ESMF— e.g., risks related to COVID-19. The E&S screening sheet in the ESMF that has been prepared for the parent project will be updated so that it could cover the risk of exposure to COVID-19 with associated occupational health and safety issues. For instance, to limit human contacts during project implementations, the group learning process through demonstrations in Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) and Farmers Field Schools (FFS) are disrupted due to COVID-19 induced restrictions for meetings, and thus farmers are advised and encouraged to do field activities independently and to share the new learnings in one-on-one basis. Further measures will be included and will involve a strict observance of the government’s mandated protocols and international best practices including the



World Bank's Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in World Bank-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings. Pertinent WB Group EHS Guidelines and applicable WHO COVID-19 technical guidelines will be referenced while updating the ESMF of the parent project.

MoA will maintain the existing AGP 2 procedures for E& S screening, approval, implementation and reporting systems during the AF. The WB task team will provide implementation support to the client to ensure that activities are implemented in compliance with the requirements of the ESMF, RPF and SA. Specifically, MoA's safeguards specialists will (i) screen AF-AGP2 activities based on their E&S risks; prepare subproject specific ESMPs; work with the regulatory agency to ensure the review and approval of screening reports and E& S tools; (ii) undertake periodic visits to monitor compliance; (iii) write quarterly E& S compliance monitoring reports; (iv) ensure COVID-19 risks are being addressed, they will also ensure training sessions are organized. The WB task team will provide support implementation to the client to ensure that activities are screened, subproject specific E&S tools are prepared and implemented.

Updating of safeguards instruments and public consultation

The existing ESMF will be updated (before effectiveness of the AF) to effectively assess, mitigate, or address potential E&S risks and impacts as well as the COVID-19 specific risks related to the proposed AF-AGP-II activities in accordance with the requirements of safeguards operational policies and COVID-19 Specific Risk Considerations, respectively. The E&S screening sheet in the ESMF will be updated so that it could cover the risk of exposure to COVID-19 with associated occupational health and safety issues. The Client will conduct a SEA-SH/GBV risk assessment and develop a proportional GBV action plan (as part of the ESMF update) which will be implemented throughout the project. To effectively address workplace issues and concerns, the existing GRM will be strengthened to effectively track and address such grievances related to COVID-19, GBV/SEA-SH, security, and any other issues. In addition, the existing Social Assessment will be updated (before effectiveness of the Additional Financing) to capture potentially disadvantaged groups or any vulnerabilities, created or exacerbated due to the impact of COVID-19.

Public consultation and participation has been planned in the parent RPF as continuous process throughout the project preparation and planning, implementation and monitoring phases of its operation. Thus, the activities for the AF including selection of irrigation system and beneficiaries will be implemented after a meaningful consultation and participation of communities and other concerned stakeholders and emphasis will be given to ensure gender equality. Baseline system analysis will be conducted to compare results before and after intervention through rapid appraisal procedures. Such a consultative process is currently implemented under the original financing and would be continued for the Additional Financing.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The key stakeholders are the project affected communities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Bureaus of Agriculture at regional, zonal and woreda level and the kebele administration. The private sector, research and academia and civil society constitute another category of stakeholders who will engage in delivering specific services and benefiting directly from the project as well. The executive summary of the updated ESMF will be disclosed locally in project implementing Woredas. The updated ESMF will also be disclosed on the Bank's Infoshop.

**B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)****Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure**Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure**Pest Management Plan**

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure



C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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Approved By



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Practice Manager/Manager:	Holger A. Kray	22-Apr-2021
Country Director:	Doina Petrescu	21-May-2021

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