



# Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/12/2024 | Report No: ESRSAFA630



**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Ethiopia	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Project ID	Project Name		
P181168	Response - Recovery - Resilience For Conflict Affected Communities In Ethiopia Project - Additional Financing 1		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P177233	Response - Recovery - Resilience for Conflict-Affected Communities in Ethiopia Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability and Inclusion	Investment Project Financing	3/27/2024	4/17/2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
3/20/2024	32,398,000		

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**Proposed Development Objective**

To (i) rebuild and improve access to basic services and climate-resilient community infrastructure and (ii) improve access to multi-sectoral response services for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors; in selected conflict-affected communities in Ethiopia.

**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

Yes

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities**

The parent project is being implemented during a five-year period (2022-2026) and financed by a US\$300 million IDA Grant. Financed activities will be grouped into three components, focusing on rebuilding and improving access to



basic services and climate-resilient community infrastructure for conflict-affected communities (Component 1), improving access to multi-sectoral response services for survivors of GBV (Component 2), learning and project management (Component 3), and a zero-dollar Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC, Component 4). Components 1 and 2 will address immediate needs and response activities, conduct medium-term recovery activities for sustainable solutions for IDPs and host communities, and lay the foundations for long-term institutional strengthening of both the Federal and local government entities and systems to increase the resilience of communities towards risks of conflict.

**Component 1: Rebuilding and Improving Access to Basic Services and Climate-resilient Community Infrastructure (Cost: US\$210.0 million)**

Component 1 will focus on rebuilding and improving the access of selected communities affected by the conflicts in the country to basic services and climate-resilient community infrastructure. This will include provision of rapid response basic services to respond to needs of conflict-affected communities in the immediate terms (12-18 months) and to lay foundations for more sustainable support with a focus on health, education, WASH, and other basic services as needed and feasible. These activities will be bundled under sub-component 1.1. Sub-component 1.2 will finance recovery activities, starting with community planning and consultations and consequent community-focused and community-driven sub-projects for basic services and community climate-resilient infrastructure. Sub-component 1.3 will focus on strengthening the capacity of Federal and local government and non-government institutions to engage in prevention and respond to conflict disasters, thereby strengthening communities' resilience.

**Sub-component 1.1: Community-based Rapid Response Basic Services (Cost: US\$53.0 million)**

The project will address some of the selected communities' current needs for basic services, drawing on available and/or rapid needs assessments. This response is, on the one hand, necessary to address urgent needs of communities, and, on the other hand, it allows the commencement of consultations and planning processes for sustainable solutions, thereby showing the necessary material commitment of the GoE to addressing IDP and host community needs. The project will not duplicate ongoing humanitarian interventions, which are focused on provision of subsistence cash, food, or non-food household items. Rather, support will focus on delivery of mobile basic services, which take into consideration the potential mobility of target populations and do not preclude or influence IDPs' decision to integrate or relocate at a later stage. As the situation is fluid, response support may be provided as needed during the course of the project.

Based on the model of mobile clinics, speed schools, and the existence of IDP self-help organizations, the sub-component will finance mobile interventions, for example, in health, education, and WASH in conflict-affected communities to address their respective needs. Where government structures are sufficiently strong (including in terms of meeting procurement requirements), the project may finance specialized vehicles, equipment, other goods for provision of services, and the deployment costs of staff. It is expected, however, that in most cases the government would outsource large parts of the delivery of respective mobile services to external actors. The mobile teams will provide services, such as medical assessment and distribution of medication, building on learning of similar health interventions conducted in Tigray. Education interventions will similarly seek to build on existing experience from World Bank-supported operations, for example, provision of informal education support through the World



Bank-financed Read@Home Program and more formal education approaches with a focus on accelerated learning, for example, through speed schools with accelerated programs. WASH and other basic services may also be provided based on rapid needs assessments. The sub-component will be facilitated by the project’s Federal Project Coordination Unit (FPCU) in close coordination with the respective Regional Bureaus of health, education, social affairs, and WASH. The FPCU staff will lead the establishment of requirements and standards for such mobile interventions and teams, provide guidance to the respective local stakeholders on meeting these standards, and facilitate procurement activities, including of third parties as relevant.

Sub-component 1.2: Community-based Recovery Activities (Cost: US\$151.0 million)

This sub-component will finance recovery activities, starting with community planning and consultations and consequent community-focused and community-driven investments in basic services recovery. With regards to community planning, the GoE’s ongoing sub-regional impact assessments will be complemented by project-financed local detailed exercises that will collect, and later keep updated, data on affected communities and households, conflict impacts on household assets, local climate change impacts, and available response services for communities and households, as well as gender-specific assessments. The project will also finance an integrated local conflict-mapping to understand potential tensions among different socioeconomic groups. Where a cluster-approach is taken for geographic targeting, assessments will take into consideration challenges and opportunities for cross-Woreda cooperation. The assessments will be conducted through consultations with local stakeholders and directly inform the consequent development of community recovery plans. Such community recovery plans may also include support for trainings that enable sustainable solutions for return, relocation, and local integration scenarios. The recovery plans will be aligned with the formal development plans of the local government and consultations with relevant government agencies.

53. This local consultation and plan development process will be driven by the beneficiaries, including displaced households and host communities. Learning from the experience of national and international community-driven interventions, such as those funded by the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP, P152822), the focus of consultations would be on community structures composed of representatives of IDPs and host communities. Such integrative ‘Neighborhood Relations Committees’ will be established where they do not exist or strengthened where they exist by financing goods, training, and incentives for members; with support provided by the Mobile Teams as well as the local government. As necessary, the Mobile Teams may be accompanied by a contracted facilitation agency in the early years of the project, which will train the teams to allow them, in turn, to train local government social workers on community consultation facilitation. The Neighborhood Relations Committees will be representative and diverse, and include men, women, and youth from displaced and hosting communities. Special provisions to enable equitable and inclusive participation will be made to ensure presence and participation of women, youth, and other potentially marginalized groups—including the elderly and persons with disabilities—in community consultations, planning, and decision-making bodies.

At the community level, the project will finance the reconstruction of existing community facilities or the construction of new climate-resilient facilities identified in the endorsed community plans (according to the allocated financial envelope), which will be aligned with the formal development plans of the local government. The project will have a strong focus on financing the re-establishment of basic Kebele infrastructure, such as education and health facilities,



DRM, and WASH infrastructure. Options of strong community participation in such works will be discussed with the local communities, potentially leading to indirect livelihood opportunities in case of labor-intensive interventions. Cluster activities (for example, small-scale rural roads or WASH infrastructure linking Kebeles across Woreda-lines within a cluster) may receive special financial consideration, to be outlined in the POM. The POM will outline the operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements for funded infrastructure to ensure its sustainable use and functioning in agreement with the relevant government entity. Basic O&M plans will be included in the community recovery plans specific to the chosen infrastructure prior to the appraisal of subprojects by the Woreda Appraisal Committee. Links will also be made to other relevant W B operations.

Communities may also decide to prioritize non-infrastructure activities supporting communities and households in their transition towards sustainable livelihood solutions. Training could be provided on financial management (FM) and cognitive and non-cognitive skills and overall coaching on the development and implementation of household recovery plans. External support may be provided by the Mobile Teams (hired and led by the FPCU with eventual support by third parties), which can conduct the coaching and trainings together with relevant local government workers. The Woreda Council will establish the overall portion of the Woreda-allocated envelope, which can flow into non-infrastructure allocations.

#### Sub-component 1.3: Strengthening Institutions for Resilience (Cost: US\$6.0 million)

This sub-component will finance capacity strengthening activities (institutional assessments and technical assistance) for relevant Federal Government entities and local institutions within the selected Woredas, to ensure that these institutions can respond to, and engage in respective prevention activities. This includes rapid emergency deployment of response services as implemented under sub-component 1.1, and strengthening of dialogues between different social groups identified by the local conflict assessments to strengthen social inclusion and cohesion within communities. At the Federal level, institutional assessment and technical assistance activities can be financed. At the Woreda level, capacity enhancement activities will focus on existing local civil servant workforce whose capacity for engaging with communities will be enhanced, and whose standard working procedures and systems for citizen engagement (on the prevention side) and deployment of rapid resources (on the response side) will be strengthened. At the Kebele level, interventions will focus on strengthening formal and informal community structures. Integration of project-related community structures with more formal processes may be supported via consultancies that recommend policy reforms and training of formal government structures to engage with local and national stakeholders.

#### Component 2 : Improving Access to GBV Response Services (Cost: US\$70.0 million + US\$20.0 million from AF1)

Sub-component 2.1 will strengthen short and medium-term GBV response services for survivors of conflict-related GBV within selected Woredas; sub-component 2.2 will finance the piloting and testing of innovative GBV prevention programming, both as a mechanism to address underlying norms and dynamics that contribute to violence, and to address factors that prevent GBV survivors from seeking care; and sub-component 2.3 will finance activities that strengthen institutional capacity for coordination, policymaking, and delivery of quality, confidential, and survivor-centered care across the country. The component will be implemented through coordination between relevant government actors with mandate for GBV prevention and response, notably MoWSA, MoH, and Attorney General, in



partnership with non-governmental partners that specialize in GBV prevention and service delivery. This approach acknowledges current capacity constraints in providing quality services at the community level, as well as the lack of required equipment and the ongoing instability in some of the targeted areas.

Sub-component 2.1: Expanding and Strengthening GBV Service Delivery in Conflict-affected Communities (Cost: US\$58.5 million + US\$12.0 million from AF1)

This sub-component will finance activities that expand access of selected conflict-affected communities to GBV response services and enhance the capacities of the service providers to provide these services effectively. In particular, the sub-component will focus on improving the quality and functioning of integrated response services through existing and new OSCs and expanding and strengthening response and referral mechanisms through specialized partners and health facilities within communities. It is envisioned that coordination and leadership of GBV-related activities will be led by MoWSA, in partnership with other relevant ministries, including MoH and the Attorney General's office. Coordination and partnership will also be required with Regional Bureaus of Health and Women and Social Affairs. It is envisioned that activities under this component will require additional technical support from specialized external agencies to improve the capacity of existing service providers (for example, delivery of training and capacity building needs of providers in OSCs and health centers), to enable rapid delivery of services at the community level, and to develop and deliver GBV prevention interventions.

The sub-component will strengthen and support the delivery of integrated, multi-sectoral services to GBV survivors through established OSCs in conflict-affected areas within the regions targeted by the project. The project will finance the training of OSCs' health and social work personnel to perform core services, including case management support, medical care, and psychosocial care, and explore the provision of training to police and judicial support staff as critical services that are co-located in the OSCs. The project will also finance the procurement of essential medical supplies and other materials for the OSCs, including emergency medications, such as Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception and treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and dignity kits for survivors, as well as vehicles that can facilitate the transportation needs of survivors and medical personnel. The option to establish new OSCs will be explored if comprehensive services are unavailable in areas targeted by the project. The potential establishment of the OSCs will be directed by considerations related to security, feasibility, community demand for services, and in consultation with relevant Regional Bureaus, including Bureaus of Health and of Women and Social Affairs.

The sub-component will also address gaps in service provision and access of GBV survivors to quality response services within their communities. To ensure availability and provision of care for survivors in the immediate term, the project will contract specialized implementing partners to deliver essential services and to train key personnel, including community-based actors, frontline providers, and personnel in core services, emergency response, and referral support for GBV survivors. The project will further support the piloting of mobile GBV services in target Woredas where access to OSCs is not available, either through existing mechanisms, such as training and deployment of existing community-level Health and Nutrition teams established by MoH, or through establishment of dedicated GBV mobile teams comprising doctors, nurses, and case management staff service providers with specialized expertise on identification and treatment of GBV survivors.



The project will help to institutionalize integrated GBV case management at different front-line service points in targeted health facilities (for example, health centers and health posts) to ensure that sufficient number and adequately trained staff are available to manage GBV cases in rural and more remote locations and that they have the needed equipment and supplies to do so. To have more uniform and high-quality skills of service providers, the project will support the development, and pilot the roll out of standardized training resources for medical care and case management support staff, while exploring the feasibility for standardized training resources for other critical services, including MHPSS, medico-legal response—including forensic evidence collection—police, and judicial support. To improve the quality of front-line services, the project will review the need for medical equipment and essential commodities at health facilities for effective management of GBV cases. As needed, the project may finance small-scale rehabilitation/refurbishment of health facilities, including painting, small internal repairs, and provision of screens, partitions, and lockable cupboards, to create adequate conditions for consultations and counselling. The project will not expand existing health facilities. Activities will be informed by a project-financed mapping exercise of existing referral services and providers within the selected Woredas, their capacities and need for training, and an assessment of the quality of care they provide. This information will inform service strengthening and capacity building activities and, more broadly, enable improved coordination across stakeholders.

The first additional financing will allow a scale-up of the noted activities, specifically on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support as well as support for women- and girl-friendly spaces.

**Sub-component 2.2: GBV Prevention and Behavior Change (Cost: US\$8.0 million + US\$8.0 million from AF1))**

To address the underlying causes of GBV and to tackle the social norms and values that may condone GBV, the project will invest in awareness raising and behavior change activities at individual, household, and community levels in selected Woredas. There is a growing body of evidence of the effectiveness of gender transformative social norms interventions to prevent GBV, with emerging evidence suggesting that carefully designed, community and values-based economic strengthening and social norms interventions can have a positive effect on GBV-supportive beliefs and behaviors. GBV prevention interventions also have demonstrated impact on improving help-seeking behaviors of GBV survivors and enabling more supportive community response. Activities under this sub-component will therefore include pilot evidence-based prevention workshops and communication campaigns to increase awareness of risks and impacts of GBV and awareness of available GBV support services. The design of pilot interventions will be informed by a project-financed mapping exercise of tested prevention activities in Ethiopia and the region to identify evidence-based approaches that can be replicated or expanded in selected communities. The design and implementation of these interventions will be led by MoWSA, with design and implementation support of external partner organizations with demonstrated institutional capacity in delivering GBV prevention programming at the community level.

The first additional financing will allow a scale-up of the noted activities, specifically a wider rollout of the piloted livelihood options for survivors and vulnerable groups.

**Sub-component 2.3: Support to Coordination, Policy Development, and Research for GBV Prevention and Response (Cost: US\$3.5 million)**



The sub-component will aim to strengthen government capacity for coordination and policy development for GBV prevention and response. The project will aim to strengthen coordination mechanisms for GBV programming at federal level across relevant ministries, including the existing national coordination bodies, and at the regional level - with relevant regional bureaus with a mandate for GBV prevention and response. The project will also support advisory for the review and strengthening of the policy framework for addressing GBV. This may include support for the dissemination of the recently developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the functioning of OSCs, support for government-led development of a National Strategy for GBV Response, and other policy priorities identified by government partners. This sub-component will also strengthen GoE capacity for knowledge and learning through conduct of rigorous evaluation of prevention interventions and conduct of research and learning initiatives to address knowledge gaps prioritized by government.

### Component 3: Adaptive Project Management (Cost: US\$20.0 million)

The project will finance consulting services, goods, training and workshops, and operating costs. It will finance the incremental costs of the various project management aspects and support a learning sub-component that will help to improve the effectiveness of project-financed activities and help with adapting them to changing settings.

#### Sub-component 3.1: Project Management (Cost: US\$15.0 million)

This sub-component will finance the incremental costs of project oversight, coordination, and management, including the costs of the steering committees at the different levels, the FPCU in MoF, a Federal Project Implementation Unit (FPIU) in MoWSA, respective regional and Woreda coordination units, the FPCU's Mobile Support Teams, and other project implementation structures. Covered costs would include those related to operating costs of the different units, the hiring of consultants, office space and equipment, transportation, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) costs; financial audit costs; third-party environmental and social (E&S) monitoring costs; and the operation of a project grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The costs of facilitation firms and service providers will be financed by the respective components.

#### Sub-component 3.2: Learning and Adaptive Implementation (Cost: US\$5.0 million)

Due to the specific and highly complex contexts within which conflict and displacement take place in Ethiopia, an adaptive approach will be used to continuously refine implementation processes. The project will, therefore, finance the contracting of an operations-focused consulting firm to provide quality control and learning services to the project. This will include analyses of the effectiveness of activities under components 1 and 2 and improvement recommendations, and continued evaluation of the project's targeting mechanisms.

The World Bank will further cooperate with development partners to identify potential independent monitoring arrangements as agreed with the GoE.

### Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (Cost: US\$0.0)





This component will allow, on an as-needed basis, a reallocation or replenishment of the project resources to Woreda- and region-level implementing agencies to address elements of an emergency response. The outline, the predefined framework of activities, and associated triggers that would redirect resources to support emergency efforts will be incorporated into the POM. A CERC manual will be formally adopted by the GoE and incorporated as an Annex to the POM that will guide any CERC activities in the event of an emergency.

## **D. Environmental and Social Overview**

### **D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings**

Like the Project, the AF has a national geographic scope. It will be implemented in the same regions as the Project namely Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, and Tigray. The AF activity will target GBV survivors as well as vulnerable persons of any gender/gender orientation among IDP and host communities that are already targets under Component 2 of the Project. There are no additional activities or new regions targeted with the AF. For AF implementation, same criteria will be employed to select project intervention woredas within the regions that are articulated in the Project Operations Manual (POM). These include (i) the number of IDPs, (ii) the existing available services and infrastructure and the severity of damages to basic infrastructure (based on damage and climate assessments), (iii) the complementarity with other donor-funded activities (aiming to avoid duplications), (iv) security and accessibility, and (v) the potential for conflict mitigation (for example, those areas along border areas with increasing tensions). Selected Woredas will be categorized as either Woredas with a high risk of ongoing conflict (HROC) or non-high risk of ongoing conflict (NROC) based on Woreda Rapid Needs, Conflict, and Capacity Assessments (WNCCA) conducted by a third-party (see Section III). The categorization will trigger differentiated implementation arrangements with project activities in NROC Woredas expected to be implemented using government systems and institutions. The POM will be revised (where relevant) due to the scale-up activities under Component 2 with the AF.

### **D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

#### **D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

Ethiopia has gained considerable experience in the implementation of World Bank-financed Projects in various sectors which played an important role in improving its environmental and social risk management (ESRM) capacity. Some of the projects that have been implemented by the key stakeholders include Ethiopia Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (P152822), Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (P169943), Urban Productive Safety Net Project (P151712) Urban Local Government Development Program (P133592), Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program (P163452), Sustainable Land Management Project (P133133), Agricultural Growth Project (P148591), Resilient Land and Livelihoods Management (P163383, P172462), Rural Productive Safety Nets Project (P163438), Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project (P159382), etc. Although, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) have relatively limited experience in the management of environmental and social risks in World Bank-financed projects, they are developing experience in managing the parent Response – Recovery – Resilience for Conflict Affected Communities in Ethiopia Project (3R4CACE) (P177233) project.



For the 3R4CACE project (P177233), the Federal Project Coordination Unit (FPCU) has been established under the MoF at the federal level, which is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the project. MoF has hired One Environmental Specialist, One Social Development Specialist, One GBV/SEA/SH Specialist under the FPCU. Moreover, four environmental and social (E&S) specialists (one in each region) are hired in Afar, Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara regions. Moreover, an E&S focal person is assigned in Oromia region and all beneficiary woredas. The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) has established a Federal Project Implementation Unit (FPIU) to implement activities under Component 2. One E&S specialist is hired at FPIU. A Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) agency is hired with the objective of providing a layer to ensure that Bank funds executed by implementing agencies are utilized for the purposes specified in the Financing Agreement, and the project appraisal document (PAD), the Project Operation Manual, ESRM instruments and other project documents such as Annual Work Plan and Budgets.

The federal and regional E&S specialists have been trained on the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Similarly, E&S specialists or focal persons who are working at Woreda level were trained on the Project ESRM instruments, including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and its screening process, Resettlement Framework (RF), Social Assessment (SA) with a comprehensive Social Development Plan (SDP), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

The Project performance of the E&S compliance was downgraded to Moderately Satisfactory in January 2024 due to the challenges: (i) in retaining the Environmental and Social Development Specialists at federal level, (ii) Security Specialist is not yet hired, (iii) no ESRM implementation report was received from the Third-Party Implementer (UNOPS). Activities that have been implemented in compliance with the ESF requirements for the Project, among others, include: i) deployment of ESRM staff/focal persons from the federal to woreda levels; ii) training of the Specialists/focal persons on the project's E&S instruments and GRM; iii) screening of the subprojects for their E&S risks and impacts; iv) preparation of fourteen and six site-specific partial environmental and social impact assessment (PESIA) for Amhara and Afar region subprojects, respectively. Furthermore, seventeen Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) are under preparation for subprojects in Benishangul-Gumuz; environment, health and safety (EHS) are considered in the construction bid documents and contracts; preparation of EHS compliance monitoring reports; allocation of budget for EHS risk management and monitoring; GRCs are established, and complaints received, resolved and reported; and stakeholder consultation including communities are conducted in the project implementing kebeles prior to the subprojects implementation.

Even though there are security issues in the project implementation areas, the activities related to the ESRM such as site screening and preparation and implementation of the site-specific instruments, receiving and resolving grievances, community consultation and awareness creation activities, and others are conducted by the local staff. This will be strengthened during the implementation of the AF period as well. The design of the proposed AF considers lessons learned so far from the Project.



The proposed AF will be implemented under the same organizational structure of the Project, in which MoWSA is responsible for managing all scale-up of Component 2 activities. The FPCU and FPIU will maintain the existing ESRM arrangements of the Project, including the ESRM staffing and focal persons.

In case of any turnover of E&S staff/focal persons, replacements will be considered and implemented immediately. The FPCU/FPIU will organize refresher ESF training for all E&S staff and focal persons soon after the effectiveness of the AF. Compliance with the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) shall be monitored in different ways by the World Bank team, FPCU/FPIU, and the regional PCUs/PIUs. The FPCUs and FPIUs prepare quarterly and annual E&S monitoring reports, which are reviewed by the Task Team. There will be independent E&S audits as required based on the project’s Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which has been updated for the AF. The Regional/Woreda Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) will review and endorse site-specific ESRM instruments (if prepared) and will also monitor compliance with the regulatory requirements.

## II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

#### A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The proposed AF responds to the Government’s request to scale up select activities to enhance the Project’s development impact. Specifically, scaling up Project activities will have positive outcomes related to improved access to and delivery of GBV services, such as (i) mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities targeting conflict-affected communities; (ii) complementary socio-economic empowerment support services including personal initiative training, additional activities to support Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and piloting of community-based childcare; and (iii) support for women and child-friendly safe spaces. It is expected that these activities are important to improve EHS conditions for conflict-affected communities. The Project activities are not anticipated to cause conversion of natural habitats, or generation of large-scale pollutants given the small-scale nature of the activities. However, there are potential small-scale EHS risks that may result from mobile clinics; water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities for the displaced people (Sub-component 1.1) and reconstruction or construction of public facilities, such as damaged schools (Sub-component 2.2). The renovation/construction of mobile clinics potential waste generation includes: (i) chemical wastes (which may be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form and is generated through use of chemicals during diagnostic, cleaning, housekeeping, and disinfection); (ii) infectious wastes (waste suspected to contain pathogens); (iii) pharmaceutical wastes (expired, unused, spoiled, and contaminated pharmaceutical products/drugs). The construction or rehabilitation activities of AF can cause noise, fugitive dust, and other standard constructions impacts of small-scale civil works and community support activities, which are also likely to increase project workers’ and/or adjacent communities’ exposure to potential health issues, including communicable diseases. Environmental pollution such as air, waste, and water pollution can also result from the project activities if not properly managed. There are various potential occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, including falls, ergonomic injuries, and communicable diseases that can result from the project activities. If suitable facilities for handling and management of the generated waste are not available, waste may be indiscriminately

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discharged into the environment or used in unhygienic manner. Wastewater discharge on open grounds can contribute to spread of disease, odors, contamination of wells, etc. Mobile clinics and childcare provider centers could also have various EHS risks if appropriate arrangements for collection, handling, transportation, treatment, and final disposal of solid and liquid wastes are not put in place. Potential waste-related risks increase due to lack of capacity of implementing agencies and systems to manage them consistently with ESS1 requirements. There may also be potential EHS risks associated to CERC when CERC (Component 4) is activated if relevant risk management actions are not implemented. A CERC Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will also be prepared within 6 months of effectiveness with the CERC environmental and social (E&S) assessment and initial requirements. No TA that will have downstream E&S risks such as feasibility studies, design, preparation of strategic studies, etc. is anticipated in this project. In any case, capacity building activities as well as trainings will continue to be undertaken in compliance with the applicable requirements of the World Bank’s Guidance Note on ESF and TA. Similar to the Project and based on the implementation experience to date, the environmental risk of the Project and the AF is maintained as Substantial.

**A.2 Social Risk Rating**

High

The Project targets to address the key challenges and problems of conflict-affected communities in Ethiopia by (i) strengthening access to and utilization of GBV response services, (ii) enabling livelihood and social inclusion support, and (iii) addressing public infrastructure and service needs in conflict-affected communities. Whereas, the proposed AF project supports the expansion of and access to GBV services, including in particular (i) Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities targeting conflict-affected communities; (ii) complementary socio-economic empowerment support services including personal initiative training, additional activities to support Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and piloting of community-based childcare, and (iii) expanding support for women and child-friendly safe spaces under Component 2. Like the Project, there are contextual and project-related risks for the AF. The overall contextual risks encompass conflict and fragility due to conflicts in the different parts of the country as well as accessibility, potential security, and safety risks to project workers. As the AF will be implemented in conflict-impact areas and IDP hosting regions of Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Somalia, and Oromia, the prevailing conflict and tensions will affect implementation of project activities. The current instability and political situation in the country will also continue to have a strong impact on the project. Project-related risks include (i) inadequate stakeholder consultation/engagement; (ii) lack of functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (iii) elite capture and exclusion; (iv) labor influx risks; (v) GBV/SEA risks; and (vi) insufficient protection of labor providing inputs to the project. Same as Component 2 of the Project, the AF will finance either the rehabilitation of existing damaged facilities or the construction of new facilities in new settlement areas, depending on community plans through a community-driven development (CDD) approach, which may pose a minor risk of land acquisition and small-scale economic or physical displacement of people. The proposed AF activities have similar risks and impacts to the parent project since the activities are related to the support of the expansion and access to GBV services under Component 2, and there is no change in terms of the geographical implementing areas (see the parent project’s A-ESRS for details). Considering the contextual risks and the risks identified concerning vulnerable groups in the Project’s Social Assessment (SA) along with the complexity of the mitigation measures and institutional challenges, the social risk for the AF is rated as High as the social risk of the Project. The Project established targeting criteria for the identification of beneficiaries to apply to both IDP and host communities. Further, its comprehensive SA was developed, consulted upon, and disclosed to properly identify the type and number of Historical underserved people as well as vulnerable and disadvantaged

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groups to be incorporated in wider community consultations, to ensure including views and concerns of vulnerable groups. The comprehensive SA requires no update to cover the AF activities as well.

**B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

**B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

Relevant

The Project E&S risks and potential negative and positive impacts remain relevant for the AF that scale up specific Project activities as described above. Some additional positive and potential adverse E&S risks and impacts of the AF activities are expected due to livelihood opportunities, childcare-activities and women and child-friendly safe spaces buildings. It will also finance small-scale infrastructure through construction of women and child-friendly safe spaces. These small-scale infrastructures have environmental, health, and safety risks, which need to be managed. Some of the risks and potential negative impacts associated with small-scale infrastructure works planned under the AF include: (i) minor site clearance/removal of vegetation; (ii) pollution risks, such as air emissions, dust, noise, and vibration; (iii) pollution or environmental degradation due to ill-managed waste and particularly medical waste; (iv) soil pollution at construction sites; and (v) health and safety risks to the public and the workers at project sites during construction and operation phases, including increase of project workers and/or community’s exposure to health issues to some extent. Overall, the Project activities have positive contribution to the health and safety of the IDPs. Similar to the Project, the AF contributes to the expected positive social impacts through prevention of GBV/SEA/SH cases and enhanced GBV services to the displaced and host communities, strengthening access to and utilization of comprehensive GBV response services, strengthening livelihood and social inclusion support for conflict-affected communities, invest in and rebuild local public infrastructure and essential services to promote development of settlements into livable neighborhoods, improve the capacity of health and social workers and the police, and enhance the capacity of local institutions and government agencies to manage and implement the Project.

Even though the Project is expected to support the recovery of communities affected by the conflict and host communities in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, and Tigray regions of Ethiopia by providing access to basic services, strengthening livelihoods, and restoring core infrastructure required for recovery and resilient, there are several social risks that need to be mitigated. Major social risks consist of minor land acquisition and economic and physical displacement due to public infrastructure (re)construction and rehabilitation, labor-management issues and possibly minor-scale labor influx and related GBV/SEA/SH risks, and conflict between IDPs and host communities for benefit packages. Elite capture and exclusion of vulnerable and underserved groups such as women/women-headed households, children/child-headed households, persons with disabilities, etc., is another key risk that the project and AF will experience during implementation. Thus far, a total of 13,451 (5632 of them are female) communities including the vulnerable groups have been consulted in all project implementation woredas on issues related to project components including its objective, project ESRM including the developed instruments such as SA (and SDP), ESMF, RF, LMP, SEP, GBV/SEA/SH, SMA&P, among others. In addition, during the consultation, issues of sub-project selection process, the establishment of the committees such as GRC, Grievance redress mechanism, and inclusiveness were covered.

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The prevailing conflict and insecurity situation in the target regions, including Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia, heightens the project's social risk. Access to conflict areas is another risk that affects project implementation and monitoring and hence, the Project required the engagement of a third-party monitor. Thus, during the implementation of the Project, the TPM agency is hired with the objective of providing a Third-Party monitoring layer to ensure that Bank funds executed by implementing agencies are utilized for the purposes specified in the financing agreements with monitoring references of the Financing Agreement, the project appraisal document (PAD), the Project Operation Manual, ESRM instruments and other project documents such as Annual Work Plan and Budgets. Accordingly, the quarterly monitoring report has been submitted to the WB. This arrangement will continue during the AF period as well.

As the AF activities are not expected to have different E&S risks and impacts than the Project. Thus, the AF activities will be covered by the Project's ESRM instruments: the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Framework (RF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and workers' GRM, Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan (SRA/MP) covering the situation in conflict-affected regions, including Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, and Tigray, Social Assessment (SA) and Social Development Plan (SDP), and SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan and GRM which are attached as annexes to the Project ESMF and will continue to be implemented covering also the AF activities. The updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) including revised provision for necessary capacity building and training will be disclosed prior to AF appraisal.

In line with the screening checklist and ESMP guideline annexed in the ESMF, fourteen and six site-specific PESIAs were prepared for sub-projects in Amhara and Afar regions, respectively. Seventeen ESMP are under preparation for subprojects in Benishangul-Gumuz region. The subprojects under implementation are renovation activities in existing facilities without any acquisition of land. Thus, resettlement action plan (RAP) has not been prepared. For AF activities, the Project will continue to develop and implement site-specific instruments, including ESIA/PESIA/ ESMPs depending on the screening as specified in the ESMF, Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), and other specific plans if necessary. While most of the construction and rehabilitation works will be carried out on public land, there might be activities implemented on private or communal land. Therefore, for the acquisition of private/communal land for the construction of public facilities in new settlement areas for IDPs and host communities, a screening process will be used to establish social impacts. Where such impacts are found, appropriate compensation measures will be put in place with the preparation of RPs. RPs will be prepared and implemented before any civil works are commenced in line with parent project's RF.

For social inclusion and addressing risks of conflict between IDPs and host communities for benefit packages, proper and timely stakeholder consultation will continue to be conducted involving all the key stakeholders and vulnerable groups.

**ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

**Relevant**



ESS2 is relevant to the Project and the AF as they require engagement of direct workers and Component 1 and 2 finance construction activities that require recruitment and employment of contracted and potentially primary supply workers. ESS2 is relevant for the AF also due to childcare services, complementary socio-economic empowerment support services that may cover financing of small-scale infrastructure, and other activities. Unlike the Project, the proposed AF activities will involve community workers due to above-listed activities. To ensure fair labor practices and the health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases of said activities, MoWSA will take into consideration the Ethiopian labor laws and relevant ESS2 requirements on labor and working conditions so that exposure to OHS risks can be properly prevented and OHS impacts managed.

The applicable labor requirements are included in the LMP annexed to the Project ESMF as per the requirements of ESS2 and will cover the AF activities. MoWSA will develop and implement measures for the identification and mitigation of additional OHS risks associated with childcare service, small-scale infrastructure works and maintenance aspects to be financed under AF for Sub-component 2.1 and Sub-component 2.2 in line with the ESS2. When a subproject requires preparation of an ESMP, it will include procedures for investigation and reporting of incidences and nonconformance, emergency preparedness and response procedures, and continuous training and awareness raising to workers. A SEA/SH risk assessment was conducted for the Project, based on which MoWSA developed a SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan. For the AF, a SEA/SH-related Code of Conduct for all workers is expected to be in place. Accordingly, the Code of Conduct was signed by 16 (6 of them are female) FPCU and FPIU experts, and it will continuous during the parent and AF project implementation period.

A fair wage in line with local legislation and contractual hiring of both male and female workers, and adequate payment for overwork and other measures included in the LMP are required under the project and the AF. Priority has been given to employment of women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in case two or more competent workers have the same score in a hiring process. If a labor camp is established for construction purposes, the facility must follow guidelines established in the LMP to ensure safe and hygienic living conditions. A labor GRM established for the Project needs to be strengthened, and when a labor GRM is required for new subprojects, it will be developed and implemented by the contractor. The LMP serves as guidance during the production and implementation of any site-specific ESMPSs including specification of responsibilities during the implementation stage of subprojects by all stakeholders to address labor-management requirements

**ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Relevant

ESS3 is relevant for the Project activities especially for under Sub-component 1.1 and 1.4 that can lead to release of different pollutants and increased use of resources. Moreover, Sub-component 2.1: Expanding and Strengthening GBV Services in Conflict-affected Communities has community health and safety risks associated with activities like improving existing One Stop Center (OSC) rehabilitation or construction of new OSC facilities and safe houses. Further, office/administration blocks, temporary shelters, medical rooms, toilets, and utilities can cause pollution. These subcomponents can generate pollutants, including fugitive dust, noise from construction equipment, and soil pollution by hazardous materials. Social infrastructure such as mobile health clinics generate various wastes including chemical wastes (which may be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form and generated through use of chemicals during diagnostic, cleaning, housekeeping, and disinfection); infectious wastes (waste suspected to contain pathogens); and pharmaceutical wastes (expired, unused, spoiled, and contaminated pharmaceutical products and drugs) especially at



operation phase. Waste of rock and soil materials may be generated through earth works during construction activities. Extraction of materials for construction activities can disrupt also natural land contours, resulting in accelerated erosion, disturbance in natural drainage patterns, ponding and waterlogging, and water pollution. No significant emission of GHGs is anticipated due to the type and minor scale of the project activities.

Although the AF mainly focuses on mental health support, capacity building and training, planned small-scale infrastructure for women and child-friendly safe spaces might cause pollution as described above, and ESS3 remains relevant for the AF. As part of all construction activities, relevant resource efficiency concerns will continue to be considered as guided by the ESMF. Construction activities consume energy and water that require efficient use. The project will continue to ensure that used material sources are accredited and have the necessary permits including relevant requirements in the subproject ESMPs in terms of adequate sourcing and transportation of construction materials. So far, the required resource efficiency concerns and pollution prevention measures are incorporated during site-specific partial ESIA/ESMPs preparation for subprojects screened under substantial and moderate risk rate, respectively. Similar activities will be implemented during the required E&S instrument preparation for AF A generic waste management plan annexed in the ESMF will continue to be utilized for guidance to manage wastes from collection to final disposal and to be applied during the operational stage of the facilities. As under the parent project, training will be organized on waste management to address related capacity gaps. The World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines shall be followed in management of wastes and to ensure compliance with other ESS3 requirements.

**ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

Relevant

ESS4 is relevant to the Project as the subproject activities may involve community health and safety risks from mobile clinics; water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for the displaced people; reconstruction or construction of public facilities; and expanding and strengthening GBV services has community health and safety risks associated with activities like Improving existing One Stop Center (OSC) facilities and safe houses rehabilitation or construction, including office/administration blocks, temporary shelters, medical rooms, toilets, and utilities. ESS4 is also relevant for the AF as construction of small-scale infrastructure for women and child-friendly safe spaces must be conducted covering adequate identification of community health and safety risks and impacts before construction works commence. When necessary, ESIA/PESIA/ ESMP will be prepared following the ESMF procedure and detailed management and mitigation measures for community health and safety management, including provisions for Waste Management Plans and Traffic and Road Safety Management Plans. The contracts and agreements for the delivery of rapid response activities will include requirements for developing a management strategy for traffic safety, including budget allocations for training, staff, and monitoring activities.

Since the AF aims to scale up Project activities under implementation in conflict-affected regions of Ethiopia, there are security risks to workers and communities in the project area. The Project has a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) to understand relevant project and community-related risks of conflict and insecurity. Based on the SRA, a Security Management Plan (SMP) has been prepared to address the security risks. The SMP includes a protocol to address any potential risks in case protection services will be deployed for any project activity beyond standard security measures due to the general project context. The SMP will be applied for the AF, which will follow the same principles of security risk management, including that the Government shall ensure that any security personnel deployed for the project has no other mission objectives than the project. In the case of contracting service providers, including civil contractors and

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UN agencies, the Government shall ensure that security requirements are being cascaded down to the relevant contracts. A regular oversight and monitoring mechanism were included in the Project SMP.

Regarding the health, safety, and well-being of workers and project-affected communities, all the communicable disease prevention protocols of the Project will be applied for the AF. There are also health and safety risks that consist of GBV/SEA/SH that are possible both within an office environment and during construction and training activities. Based on the assessment of GBV/SEA/SH risk, a SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan has been prepared and will continue to be implemented covering all project activities.

**ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

Relevant

ESS5 is relevant to the Project and the proposed AF activities. The AF will finance: (i) complementary socio-economic empowerment support services, including personal initiative training, additional activities to support Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and piloting of community-based childcare, and (ii) expanding support for women and child-friendly safe spaces under Component 2. These activities will require small pieces of land.

The land acquired for the AF will also be screened according to criteria and procedures set out in the Resettlement Framework (RF) developed and disclosed for the Project. Consequent Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be implemented prior to any land acquisition and physical works.

As the project’s infrastructure development aims to benefit entire communities and IDPs, and community members may pressure individual landowners to donate their land, the proposed AF will not apply voluntary land donation (VLD) from project affected persons (PAPs) and all individual and communal lands will be acquired after providing proper compensation.

**ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Relevant

As the Project, the AF will not finance activities that are anticipated to have adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats of significant biodiversity value. Exclusion criteria for activities that may cause adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats of significant conservation value have been included in the Project ESMF. As the AF activities aim at supporting mental health, capacity building and training, they do not involve construction activities that could have significant impacts on biodiversity. However, the AF will finance small-scale infrastructure for women and child-friendly safe space buildings. Any construction activities involving vegetation clearance under the AF will be implemented in compliance with the relevant requirements set out in the ESMF as part of a site-specific ESMP with measures to prevent and minimize risks and impacts on biodiversity.

**ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

Relevant

In Ethiopia, the host communities in Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Afar regional states and pastoral areas of Oromia, like the Borena Zone, are part of the emerging regions covered under the term Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (SSAHUTLC), these terms are used as Historically Underserved people (HUP) in Ethiopia context Amhara, Tigray, and other parts of the Oromia region are not categorized as HUP. For



the communities categorized as HUP, it is important that the project continues to conduct meaningful, timely, and appropriate consultations throughout the Project and AF implementation with IDPs and host communities to help them share the benefits of the project.

As all community members in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz region, and Borena Zone fall under the HUP categorization, a Social Assessment (SA) was conducted and a Social Development Plan (SDP) prepared and disclosed for the parent Project, and those will continue serving throughout the proposed AF activities since they imply similar risks and impacts as the Project.

Given the limited scope of the ongoing and planned physical works and land acquisition and the community-driven selection of subprojects, no need for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is foreseen either for the Project or the proposed AF activities. However, in the country context, the Project:

- conducted a HUP assessment as part of the social assessment and the social development plan is prepared to capture the needs and concerns of the HUP.
- prepared and updated the SEP with site-specific stakeholder engagement as necessary. Such site-specific engagement will be forward-looking to ensure regular interaction with refugees and host communities.
- allocated adequate resources to conduct meaningful, culturally and intergenerationally appropriate consultations in a manner and language understandable to all stakeholders.
- involved HUP and IDPs in regular and transparent monitoring of project interventions in relation to the regional and local contexts.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

Relevant

ESS8 is relevant for the Project due to construction of new and rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure under Component 2, which the AF will scale-up and other support activities for GBV survivors. These activities will entail site clearing and earth works that could have an impact on tangible and intangible cultural heritage features located within the project footprint and underground. The project will continue to apply an established exclusion criteria in the ESMF for activities that may degrade any identified cultural heritage site or intangible cultural heritage, and each subproject incorporates chance find procedures in the site-specific ESMP to address potential impacts of civil works on tangible and intangible cultural heritage, consistent with ESS8 requirements.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

Not Currently Relevant

No Financial Intermediaries will be involved in the AF.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Relevant

The proposed AF activities will be implemented through the same institutional arrangements as the Project. The implementing agencies for the Project are the Ministry of Finance (MoF) that hosts the FPCU) and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) that hosts the FPIU. Due to the multisectoral nature of the project, it has several key stakeholders as implementing partners: Federal Attorney General, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MoUDI), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the regional states.



During the project preparation, in order to ensure that the concerns and interests of various interested parties were captured and incorporated in the project design and implementation, several meetings were held with relevant stakeholders and implementing agencies including MoF, the then Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA), the then Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoWLSA), Ministry of Peace (MoP), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MoUDI). Further consultations were conducted with Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, Afar, and Oromia regions' Health, Women and Children Affairs, Disaster Risk Management, Agriculture, and Social and Labour Affairs Bureaus. International development partners incl. the European Union (EU), Germany, United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Netherlands, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), etc. as well as international and local non-governmental organization (NGOs) were also consulted during project preparation. Stakeholders' contributions, including concerns and suggestions on various aspects were collected and reflected in the project design. Stakeholders considered the project being timely and important to promote local economies and contribute to the resilience, recovery, and improvement of the living conditions of host communities as well as IDPs. Community and IDP consultations in the targeted kebeles were not conducted during project preparation due to the insecure situation in the country and the need to manage expectations.

The Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been updated for the AF. The updated SEP outlines a procedure to conduct consultation during subproject identification and implementation. The beneficiary Woreda will be responsible for coordinating related investments to generate community benefits with services provided by the respective sector bureaus. For community-based planning and small-scale infrastructure development, a classical CDD approach will be used, with neighborhood relations committees playing a key role in the implementation of the subprojects.

The implementing agencies i.e., MOF, and MoWSA will disclose the updated SEP prior to AF appraisal. It accounts for the details of relevant stakeholder groups, as well as timing and methods of engagement throughout the project life, appropriate to the different population groups, including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups consistent with the requirements of ESS10.

Stakeholder consultation will be conducted during AF sub-project identification, implementation, and preparation of the necessary site-specific ESRM instruments, mainly ESMPs and RAPs, and others in line with the updated SEP. A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) including GBV-sensitive procedures and the applicable structures at different regions and woredas of the project area is established. Besides, the project GRM were operationalized by the FPCU and FPIU as per the developed GRM guidelines. Resources are allocated for the GRM as part of the project costs. Beneficiary communities and other interested stakeholders will continue to be sensitized regarding the operational GRM procedures including how to submit feedback, timing for responses and resolution of grievances, and clear related administrative steps, including reporting and keeping a grievance log. The biannual E&S implementation progress reports of the project have a separate section on GRM including the complaints recorded, resolved, and referred to the formal court system. This structure will continue to serve the AF activities. Thus far, a total of 98 cases have been registered, among 91 are resolved and 7 of them are pending. The main causes of the complaints are issues related to dissatisfaction with the mobilization of stone excavation using an excavator machine, payment process related to the casual laborers involved in loading and unloading operations, there is a request for the construction of



the entire compound fence, the amendment of the storekeeper's wages, an altercation that occurred between a daily worker and a site foreman, among others.

**B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

**B.3 Other Salient Features**

**Use of Borrower Framework** No

The use of Borrower Framework is not being considered.

**Use of Common Approach** No

The Additional Financing (AF) will be financed from Trust Fund (TF) resources provided by KfW via a Single Donor Trust Fund (SDTF). But for ESRM, the World Bank ESF will be used.

**C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities**

**C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required during implementation?**

To address and mitigate the risks and minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts related to the project activities, the existing ESRM instruments will be used for the AF including: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan, Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan (SRA/MP), Social Assessment (SA) including the Social Development Plan (SDP), which were annexed in the ESMF, and Resettlement Framework (RF). The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) have been updated and will be consulted and disclosed prior to the AF appraisal. Site-specific instruments, such as ESIA, PESIA or ESMPs and RAPs will be prepared and disclosed prior to commencement of respective civil works.

**III. CONTACT POINTS**

World Bank

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## The World Bank

Response - Recovery - Resilience for Conflict Affected Communities in Ethiopia Project - Additional Financing 1 (P181168)

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Safeguards Advisor ESSA Martin Henry Lenihan (SAESSA) Concurred on 03-Apr-2024 at 15:59:59 GMT-04:00

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