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Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 20-Mar-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC22113



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Ethiopia	Project ID P163383	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project (P163383)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Jun 15, 2018	Estimated Board Date Aug 02, 2018	Practice Area (Lead) Environment & Natural Resources
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve livelihoods, climate resilience, carbon storage, and land productivity in vulnerable rural major watersheds.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
Total Project Cost	100.00

Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment	Concept Review Decision Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue
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Other Decision (as needed)



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The intersection of land management, rights, and use forms the key development issue for millions of rural Ethiopians facing water insecurity, food insecurity, land tenure insecurity, and livelihood insecurity – all amplified by climate variability and change. Climate impacts in Ethiopia are felt primarily through water stress, which is affected by land use and degradation that undermines watershed function. In Ethiopia, the estimated cost of land degradation is 2-3% of GDP, before accounting for downstream affects, such as increased flood risk. The proven remedy centers on delivering a combination of better natural resource management and resource rights, jobs and livelihood enhancements, and gender outreach throughout targeted major watersheds. Restoration effects include a range of resilience-related results, including increased soil moisture and soil fertility important for higher and less variable crop yields, improved water availability, and increased carbon sequestration – all of which are high priorities for the government.

Much progress has been made by the government and thousands of local communities to address these challenges through proven investment packages financed by the World Bank. However, this work requires more innovation, more financing, more coordination, and much greater scale if the country is to meet its resilience and low carbon objectives while achieving middle income status in less than 10 years as planned.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The World Bank has been financing Ethiopia's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MOANR) in six regional states to transform the way landscapes are managed by convening sectors, resources and partners (IDA, Norway, Canada, Germany, GEF, LDCF) to invest in a holistic and coordinated fashion. With financing from IDA through the Second Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP-2), natural and economic wealth is being built on over 1.3 million hectares of degraded communal and smallholder lands through an integrated package of activities throughout targeted watersheds that include (i) management of natural resources (soil and water conservation structures, agroforestry, participatory forest management, enclosures to reduce free grazing and allow assisted natural regeneration, small irrigation, water point development, climate-smart technologies on household farmland, and land use planning approaches), (ii) improved land rights through issuance of legal landholding certificates to one million people, including landless youth, and (iii) livelihoods support including for improved cookstove adoption that reduces women's labor, respiratory illnesses, and fuelwood demand.

Results from SLMP-2 financing are well documented in 135 major watersheds in 135 woredas (districts) in the six highland regional states during a major drought. Water and food security are boosted. Approximately 9 million tons of additional CO₂e will have been accumulated in restored productive lands – a proxy for system function as well as a contribution to climate change mitigation over 4-5 years. Degraded lands are brought back into production for local farmers. Dry season base flow of streams and depth to water table are improving. And, protective vegetation cover was either maintained or expanded, as verified by remote sensing. A short video of the SLMP-2 approach and achievements is available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nak-UUZnvPI&t=1s>. Smallholder farmers regularly express how their identity and sense of place has also been restored through landscape restoration and improved legal resource rights. Many community members who were



ready to migrate remained in their birthplace. Afterwards, they could send their children to school. They could increase nutrition by combining forage and livestock management, produce vegetables and fruits using small-scale irrigation, and diversify with poultry, apiculture, and woodlot production. Moreover, local people established community watershed teams to discuss natural resource problems and opportunities, plan and implement interventions on the ground in an empowered, participatory manner.

This transformative approach contributes to key national strategies, including the Growth and Transformation Plan-2 (GTP-2), the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, and accompanying 2015 Climate Resilience Strategy for Agriculture and Forest, Ethiopia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), the Ethiopia SLM Investment Framework, the emerging National Forest Sector Strategy and National REDD+ Strategy, as well as sector strategies for energy, water, and agriculture.

With support from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and the BioCarbon Fund, the Bank is further supporting the government's CRGE Facility and four line ministries led by the finance ministry to develop a Multi-Sector Investment Plan (MSIP) for climate resilient production landscapes, while taking into account relevant activities on water resources, irrigation, and energy.

Relationship to CPF

The operation features in the Bank's CPF for FY 17-21 as a government flagship addressing the CPF's resilience pillar, with a funding commitment from IDA-18 for US\$100 million. It would leverage and scale up support to the MOANR's proven Sustainable Land Management Program while also contributing to the climate, forest, water, energy, and land tenure targets in the client's GTP-2 and CRGE Strategy as well as the forthcoming GTP-3.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

To improve livelihoods, climate resilience, carbon storage, and land productivity in vulnerable rural major watersheds.

Key Results (From PCN)

10 million hectares restored, supporting at least 20 million people facing increasing food, land tenure and water insecurity, and accumulating at least 20 million tons of CO₂e per year after restoration.

PDO level indicators:



1. Land area with sustainable landscape management practices (Ha)
 - 1a. Communal land area treated for degradation (degraded hillsides, gullies, PFM, pastures) (ha)
 - 1b. Individual farmland area treated for productivity improvements (Ha)
2. Total land area restored or reforested/afforested on both individual and communal land (Ha)
3. Incremental carbon dioxide equivalent accumulated in the project area (metric tons)
 - 3a. Biomass in the intervention areas (Tons/Ha)
4. Land area of the targeted micro watersheds with vegetation increase of at least 4% compared to baseline (Ha)

Bottom 40: Ethiopia's poorest citizens will benefit from the operation since they are the ones who are dependent on land resources for their livelihoods, and are highly vulnerable to climate shocks that good natural resource management and improved tenure security can mitigate – as proven in SLMP-2 interventions.

A note on scale: These results imply that 300-1000 major watersheds are targeted, expanding from the current 135 major watersheds targeted in the Bank-financed SLMP-2 and just over 100 major watersheds targeted by parallel external financing. Interventions in 1000 major watersheds in turn implies an expansion of financing from the current approximately \$250m for the current SLM Program (Bank and parallel financing together) to approximately \$883m in total financing, or approximately \$800,000 per major watershed depending on the package of interventions selected and the amount of blended and parallel financial and technical support provided by partner projects. Bilateral and multi-lateral co-financiers are interested in significantly leveraging IDA.

D. Concept Description

A critical mass of watershed restoration is within reach, but more must be done. MOFEC and MOANR aim to scale up and enhance the success of its proven flagship, the Sustainable Land Management Program, for which the Bank has been the largest and leading financier. The government has also requested the World Bank to be a GCF delivery partner for large-scale impact, building on our mutual track record of delivery on the ground, and to convene financing from a variety of sources to be truly transformative at very large scale.

The \$100m of IDA would be blended with bilateral financing, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), plus additional sources of financing currently under discussion, would provide a large and strategic financing package to support Ethiopia, through its existing proven Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP), to reach a critical mass of 10 million restored hectares of climate-vulnerable degraded watersheds upon which an estimated 20 million people directly depend, and which could store an estimated 20 million tons of CO₂e per year after restoration. An indirect spill over effect of replication would also occur in neighbouring watersheds, as is happening already. Reaching this critical mass would be a true transformative achievement, one that has started and built momentum over the years but requires institutions, investments, and financing models with a track record of getting to scale -- and with the right combination of integrated, well-monitored interventions.

But it is not only about scale. Specific enhancements to the package of interventions are needed to reduce climate risks and sustain impact. For example:



- Improved technologies are critical to reduce variability of crop productivity in the face of more extreme and frequent droughts, floods, and storms. As part of SLMP's innovative landscape approach to achieve climate resilient productivity, a proven technique in the field ready for scaling is based on use of seeds from Ethiopian indigenous land races instead of imported improved varieties. Ethiopian wheat and barley varieties have seen approximately 60% yield improvements in the face of drought in actual farmers' fields. This proven approach of deploying Ethiopia's own genetic crop diversity for drought risk management needs to be brought to more farmers in the context of successful models of watershed re-vegetation and restoration and the government's seed and extension system.
- Information modernization and dissemination: improved meteorological, hydrological, and early warning systems are being developed, but the "last mile" of connecting improved weather information with farmers via the extension system and mobile phones needs to be strengthened for more timely planning and planting.
- Small scale irrigation infrastructure is being put in place in restored watersheds and can be enhanced with PV and wind water pumps that displace diesel options. Resilient rural roads that also serve as water harvesting structures can expand from small pilots to national reach.
- Innovative measures that integrate land management with land rights can reduce climate risks especially water stress. The Bank has financed a proven scheme to provide landholding certificates, inputs, and extension to landless youth in exchange for restoring degraded communal land, such as through terracing plus fruit tree or plantation outgrower schemes. 15,000 youths have been reached and this could grow to 100,000 in a new operation – alleviating urban migration driven partially by risks from land degradation and climate variability.
- Innovative financing models such as the Bank's "Performance for Results (P4R)" are proven in Ethiopia's urban space and the selective use of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) in this IPF could, for example, help incentivize rapid, transformative expansion of the issuance of landholding certificates that are important for farmer reinvestment in land resource and adaptation.
- Smart targeting of watershed restoration can expand the lifetime and resilience of key infrastructure including reservoirs for hydropower and irrigation.
- Focusing on generating income streams from value and supply chain development from restored watersheds. An example is a large-scale commercial brewery made economically viable because a major restored watershed now provides cleaner and more consistently available water in a semi-arid highland setting. Another example is cookstoves, which according to a rigorous impact evaluation by the World Bank's DEC and the Ethiopia Development Research Institute, significantly reduces fuelwood demand and deforestation. It also was shown by the SLMP-2 community reinvestment clubs to reduce women's and girls' fuelwood collection time from 3.5 hours to half an hour per day while reducing indoor air pollution, and saving up to 3h of cooking time per session and decreased fuel collection time by 1/3. Women also started to produce *injera* (bread) and sell it to the community.
- More than 33,000 fuel saving stoves has been distributed or sold to households. This figure could reach into the hundreds of thousands -- and solar lighting could also be included which has very high demand -- if a focused



effort were made to bridge the last mile of distribution via women-managed local enterprise development. A shift to ethanol stoves could be prioritized.

In line with the above and underpinned by extensive World Bank analytical work and investment experience on forest, climate-smart agriculture, household energy, land tenure, watershed management and landscape restoration, the new Resilient Landscapes project financed by IDA, GCF and others would provide large-scale coordinated financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) and its acclaimed Sustainable Land Management Program to make a lasting impact at very large scale.

The Project would be implemented by the government based on sound, proven principles centred on:

- Crowding in activities spatially to comprehensively investment in each targeted major watershed
- Knowledge disseminated across communities by leveraging a large-scale program,
- Improving agro-ecological, hydrological and climate information services and extension,
- Empowered participatory approaches to community watershed management and livelihoods activities,
- Better land use planning and policy combining bottom-up and top-down approaches informed by a stronger evidence base,
- Mechanisms for deciding on more optimal trade-offs of sector objectives in the landscape,
- Household energy solutions that impact land use, climate, jobs, women, health and education,
- Legal land tenure security, and
- Strengthened government and community institutions to coordinate and deploy investment, information, incentives, and income-generating opportunities.

Strategic options for scaling up:

1. Continue toward “full treatment” of existing 135 major watersheds in SLMP-2 and 18 major watersheds supported by Canada;
2. Expand treatments to neighboring major watersheds in existing SLMP woredas, based on degradation/climate hotspots;
3. Expand to neighboring major watersheds in new neighboring woredas, based on degradation/climate hotspots;
4. Expand to Afar and Somali regional states -- perhaps a handful of western border woredas to pilot, if the additional GCF resources or other significant financial resources materialize;
5. Combination of the above.

Project Components



Component 1. Investment in Green Infrastructure for Resilient Watersheds (\$70 million IDA, others TBD).

This component would scale-up proven sustainable land and water management practices by rural smallholders and communities in large watersheds (average 10,000 ha each) vulnerable to climate variability and change, recurrent drought and floods, and land degradation. Investment would support communal and individual lands as well as supporting infrastructure such as rural roads and small bridges. Proven climate-smart practices include: soil and water conservation infrastructure such as terraces, small irrigation, and water harvesting trenches, check dams, small reservoirs, and other civil works; soil fertility and moisture management; assisted natural regeneration, enclosures plus livestock land use rationalization, intercropping, low tillage, gully reclamation, establishing grazing corridors, watering points and wells, sylvo-pastoral strategies, etc. Government Development Agents in the Bureaus of Agriculture would mobilize and support communities and receive continuous training to ensure quality extension. It is also important to enhance the interconnectivity of natural resources, which would be supported through land use planning in targeted watersheds where green corridors would be established to link fragmented forests, water bodies, key habitats, and rehabilitated micro watersheds (km).

There would be three sub-components:

Sub-component 1.1. Land restoration and watershed management (\$40 million IDA, others TBD). Described above.

Sub-component 1.2. Climate-smart agriculture (\$20 million IDA, others TBD). Described above.

Sub-component 1.3. Income Opportunities and Resilient Livelihoods (\$10 million IDA, others TBD). This sub-component would finance advisory services and investment to improve access to and implementation of income generating activities. These activities will help address the issue of landless/jobless youth/women and the resulting increased stress on the natural resource base and its potential to reduce climate risks. Interventions could potentially include:

- Ethanol and improved cookstove and solar home lighting promotion via women-managed local enterprise development, to close the last mile in distributing low carbon household technologies that also reduce land and water degradation;
- Support to self-help groups, cooperatives and community unions such as vocational training for jobs, identification of business opportunities and preparation of related business plans for natural resource based community enterprises or others;
- Organization of related consultation workshops, private sector forums, exhibitions/fairs;
- Preparation of marketing strategies and sales promotions, manuals/guidelines;
- Facilitation of access for technology, market information, credit, standard certification services;
- Facilitate access to markets and fair trade opportunities;
- Facilitate opportunities for international foundations and private sector engagement; and
- Construction of warehouses, stores, product processing and workshops.

Component 2. Strengthening Institutions and Information: and information modernization (US\$ 10 million IDA, others TBD). This component would enhance production and management of -- and access to -- relevant environmental, climate, hydrological, crop, livestock, forest, geospatial, and weather information for land use decision making and disaster risk reduction at the levels of major watersheds, community watersheds, and farms. Land use planning (supported under Component 3) would be informed by vulnerability mapping and climate profiling, which would in turn be used to develop



or update watershed plans and farm planning (under Component 1) by incorporating climate smart agricultural techniques financed under Component 1. Component 2 would also support rigorous independent impact evaluations through a partnership arrangement between the MOANR, the Ethiopia Development Research Institute's Environment and Climate Research Center, the World Bank's Development Research Group, and the Africa Gender Lab for Impact Evaluation.

Component 3. Land administration and use (US\$ 10 million IDA, others TBD). In the same targeted watersheds in component 1, this component would (i) improve the legal land tenure security of rural households and groups through land certification and administration, and (ii) expand and enhance local level land use planning and innovations in landscape certification models. For the former, approximately 100,000 landless youth would receive legal communal land certificates, inputs, and extension in exchange for land restoration. And 2,000,000 households would receive legal individual landholding certificates. Half of the communal and individual/HH certificates would include a woman. For the latter, the component would introduce the certification of locally managed forest plantations or natural forest, so that forest maturity is reached. This approach to forest management provides job opportunities for establishment and management including harvesting, processing and transport of forest products while helping green the supply chain for wood products.

Component 4. Project Management and Monitoring (\$10 million IDA, others TBD). The component would finance the operational costs of Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in MoANR and Regional State Bureaus of Agriculture. These PIUs will carry out all fiduciary aspects of project implementation including financial management, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, M&E, sector coordination of investment targeting and policy harmonization, and donor coordination structures.

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SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The operation would be implemented in existing 135 major watersheds in the Sustainable Land Management Project II (SLMP-2, P133133) and possibly in 18 partially treated major watersheds recently supported by Canada whose funding has been exhausted. Additional major watersheds to be targeted will be determined during preparation, and based on the scale of financing made available beyond the \$100m IDA. Potential new major watersheds could be selected by the government based on the following options: (ii) expand treatments to neighbouring major watersheds in existing SLMP woredas, based on degradation/climate hotspots; (iii) expand to neighbouring major watersheds in new neighbouring woredas, based on degradation/climate hotspots; (iv) expand to Afar and Somali regional states, perhaps a handful of western border Woredas to pilot, if significant financial resources materialize beyond ID financing.

SLMP-2 safeguard instruments will be updated taking the above considerations into account as the project concept becomes more concrete during preparation, and pending formal site selection by the government and subsequent mapping of the specific project intervention area with provision of shape files for each major watershed and community watershed targeted for project intervention.



B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

SLMP-2 safeguards implementation was consistently rated moderately satisfactory and to date has not encountered any serious problems. RLLP would build upon this implementation structure and the built capacity. RLLP implementation would be centered in the MOANR who would be responsible for project implementation down through all levels of the government’s existing implementation structure for its Sustainable Land Management Program: Federal, Regional State, Zone, Woreda (District), and Kebele (Sub-district). These entities and their staff are generally capacitated and ready to implement in the existing 135 SLMP-2 woredas in Oromia, Amhara, SNNP, Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella regional states. If the proposed new regional states of Afar and Somali and any Woredas additional to SLMP-2 materialize, these will require a start-up period of capacity building and mobilization of communities in institutional capacity to implement safeguards.

For RLLP, MoANR will need to update the SLMP-2 Social Assessment through enhanced consultation in existing and proposed new areas to integrate the experiences from SLMP-2 implementation and address any new challenges identified. This work would then be used to integrate the views, concerns and recommendations into the design of RLLP components. If the proposed inclusion of the 18 major watersheds supported earlier by Canada occurs, the MoANR will need to conduct Environmental and Social due diligence to identify any gaps and integrate actions in the RLLP design for implementation.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

- Chukwudi H. Okafor, Social Safeguards Specialist
- Dereje Agonafir Habtewold, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
- Yacob Wondimkun Endaylalu, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Generally, the RLLP is proposed as a Category B project, and would provide positive environmental and social benefits by scaling up proven sustainable land and water management practices on communal and individual lands, coupled with land holding and use rights. The EA policy is triggered, given that the project would finance supporting infrastructure such as rural roads and small bridges, soil and water conservation structures such as terraces, small irrigation, and water harvesting trenches, check dams, small reservoirs, and other civil works; soil fertility and moisture management; assisted natural regeneration, enclosures plus backyard livestock land use rationalization, intercropping, low tillage, gully reclamation, watering points ,wells, and also land use planning , reforestation and afforestation, etc. The



RLLP project may have range of activities such as construction of small scale irrigation schemes, community access road construction, water harvesting structures, small or micro-dams, degraded forest rehabilitation and reforestation, gully rehabilitation, land administration, certification and local land use planning. These activities may cause some unforeseen environmental and social impacts. These impacts may include biodiversity loss, natural habitat and cultural resources destruction, soil erosion and sedimentation, restriction of access to resources, flooding, involuntary loss of land and displacement of people, pollution and diseases

Since the location, scope and nature of the major watersheds, micro watersheds, and specific activities within these sites are not known at the time of preparation, the instrument proposed for analyzing potential environmental and social risks is an ESMF. Thus, the SLMP-2 ESMF will be updated to capture the essence of implementation challenges, concerns and views regarding environmental and social risk management in the proposed RLLP. Regarding the possible inclusion of the 18 major watersheds supported earlier by Canada (not involving the Bank), an Environmental and Social due diligence will be conducted to document environmental and social compliance issues and identify recommended actions to be integrated in the RLLP design.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

Yes

Project intervention areas are likely to encompass some natural habitats which are protected by law. Hence, it is necessary to reflect this OP/BP in the ESMF and to ensure that sub-projects are screened against this OP/BP and that appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed. The policy will be triggered because activities in the Project may have some impacts on wetlands, protected areas, conservation sites, and critical ecosystems. Activities involving significant conversion of natural habitats or if an environmental assessment indicates that a proposed activity would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the proposed activity will not be eligible for financing under RLLP.

Forests OP/BP 4.36

Yes

This policy is triggered as the Project areas are likely to encompass some forests which may be for production or protection. Under RLLP, the forest related activities



will have positive impacts because of reforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forests land and communal lands. Community infrastructure such as access roads and irrigation schemes may pose some negative impacts if forests are found in those sites. Management plans with mitigation measures will be prepared to avoid or reduce such impacts. If there are projects likely to cause significant conversions of forests, they will not be financed under RLLP. The project ESMF will ensure that subprojects are screened against this OP/BP and that appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed.

Pest Management OP 4.09

Yes

The triggering of this OP is predicated on the assumption that the Project intends to support the introduction of high value crops, new and high yielding crop varieties and animal breeds which may lead to increased application of agrochemicals (insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, etc.). The ESMF includes a description of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches that would elaborate on what actions need to be undertaken to minimize environmental, health and safety impacts. Experience from SLMP-2 implementation indicates that activities, particularly those in agriculture and irrigation (introduction of high value crops and use of pesticides, introduction of new varieties of crops, new fruit tree species and varieties, high yielding varieties) may increase the use of agrochemicals (insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, etc...).

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11

Yes

This policy is triggered given the possibility that there may be cultural assets and/or sites in the project area and on the assumption that there could be “chance finds.” The policy is triggered by the Project because the small scale infrastructure activities involve access road construction, small scale dam construction, and other similar infrastructure, which may potentially affect physical and cultural resources. The necessary steps of public consultations, engagement of cultural or religious leaders, local authorities need to be conducted before decision on project is made.

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10

Yes

As a follow-on operation to SLMP-2, the RLLP is not expected to introduce new social risks related with the underserved and historically disadvantaged peoples.



SLMP-2 had conducted an enhanced consultation process with project beneficiaries and project affected peoples and prepared a Social Assessment in regions having the characteristics associated with the populations defined under OP4.10 criteria, to seek broad support for the project from these groups. The findings of the Social Assessment (the identified social risks and risk mitigation measures), as well as the process used to foster free, prior, and informed consultations and achieve broad community support have been documented and publicly disclosed. The RLLP, as a follow-on operation to SLMP-2, will update the Social Assessment and Social Development Plan to document experiences and mitigate the challenges identified in SLMP-2 implementation and ensure the views, concerns and recommendations of people in Afar and Somali regional states, if included. Regarding the possible inclusion of the 18 major watersheds supported earlier by Canada, an Environmental and Social due diligence will be conducted to document any environmental and social compliance issues and identify recommended actions to be integrated in to the RLLP design against SLMP-2 safeguard instruments. The Social Assessment and Social Development Plan update will also screen the presence of underserved and historically disadvantaged peoples in 18 major watersheds previously supported by Canada and new areas to be covered by RLLP but not previously covered by SLMP II. The gender and youth dimensions of the SLMP-2 implementation will be captured in the updated Social Assessment and the SDP with a dedicated section to ensure provision of adequate implementation and monitoring support while addressing the practical and strategic needs of the youth and gender aspects of the RLLP design.

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12

Yes

This OP/BP is triggered based on the assumption that the implementation of RLLP interventions may potentially involve acquisition of land and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources. The ESMF, Social Assessment, and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for SLMP-2 will be updated based on an enhanced community consultation to capture views, concerns and



recommendations based on experience in implementation of the SLMP-2 RPF. Experience from SLMP-2 implementation indicates that the scope of land take has been small and the nature of land take is voluntary. The restriction of access to degraded lands follow a due process using the participatory watershed management guideline. However, to ensure adequate assessment satisfactory to the Bank, the RPF update will include a participatory process, steps on community decision making process including identification of appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

Yes

The project triggered OP 4.37 (safety of dams). No new construction and/or rehabilitation of large dams is anticipated to be financed under the proposed RLLP but there will possibly be construction of small dams particularly for irrigation of small-farm holdings, these may not be large (more than 4.5 meters high) and may not require special procedures to follow. In cases of small dam construction (less than 4.5 meters), implementers can use the FAO 'Manual on Small Earth Dams, a guide to siting, design and construction'. In addition, the guideline for small dam construction prepared by the MOANR will be used to ensure safety of small dams.

Projects on International Waterways
OP/BP 7.50

Yes

RLLP woredas are located in international water basins such as Abay, Tekeze, Baro or their tributaries. Most of the project activities are aimed at better watershed and pasture land management, afforestation and reforestation, biodiversity conservation as well as climate smart agriculture. These activities will contribute to reducing soil erosion and rejuvenate degraded landscapes hence lesser siltation of rivers and streams in the targeted watersheds. None of the project activities will therefore adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparian countries. The physical interventions the RLLP project is expected to undertake include shallow groundwater recharge and micro-scale community-level irrigation. While the impact of individual sub-projects would be negligible and the cumulative abstractions minor, riparian countries will be notified in accordance with the policy.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No



E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Feb 13, 2018

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

ESMF, SA, and RPF prepared for SLMP-2 will be updated. This activity will be launched on January 1, 2018 and updating of each document will take 45 days.

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APPROVAL

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