

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

IDENTIFICATION / CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC16788

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 01-Mar-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ethiopia	Project ID:	P158987
Project Name:	Multi-sector Investment Planning for Climate Resilience		
Team Leader(s):	Stephen Danyo, Timothy H. Brown		
Estimated Date of Approval:	27-Oct-2016		
Managing Unit:	GENDR	Lending Instrument:	Lending Instrument
Sector(s):	Forestry (45%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (45%), Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (5%), General energy sector (5%)		
Theme(s):	Natural disaster management (5%), Climate change (80%), Land administration and management (5%), Water resource management (5%), Other environment and natural resources management (5%)		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	1.5	Total Bank Financing:	0
Financing Gap:	0		
Financing Source			Amount
Climate Investment Funds			1.5
Environment Category:	C - Not Required		

B. Project Development Objective(s)

10. The PDO is to support Ethiopia's effort to develop a programmatic multi-sector investment plan (MSIP) for climate resilience in key sectors. Responding to MOFEC's 2015 request to the CIF, this small recipient-executed grant would begin with forest and agriculture sectors which also takes into consideration activities in livestock, water resources, irrigation, and energy as pertaining to resilient landscapes.

C. Project Description

12. This 19-month grant would finance the development of a strategic, inclusive programmatic multi-sector investment plan (MSIP) for climate resilient development activities, including forest, agriculture, livestock, water and energy sectors. The MSIP preparation process is Government-owned, led by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) and including the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), the Ministry of Environment and Climate

Change (MEFCC), the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE), and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF). This grant complements on-going Bank-executed work with the same agencies and counterparts on multisector planning for the country's CRGE strategy and Facility. The proposed small grant is an extension of this work, bringing greater visibility, accountability, credibility, and inclusivity to the existing process, enhancing the potential of the sectors involved to deliver transformational impact.

13. The grant's objective would be accomplished through analysis of key development plans, policies, strategies, and existing or planned large-scale investment operations; targeting and leveraging financing opportunities, and broad consultation with key stakeholders and partners. This process will also examine the potential, merits and mechanisms for Ethiopia to access, combine and leverage global climate finance opportunities to support a long term series of transformational investments, including potential PPCR funds, greater use of IDA and other multi- or bi-lateral funds toward climate resilience goals, performance based financing, as well as private financing in the form of PPPs or other modes.

14. Expected output: One comprehensive, unified, realistic, costed, multi-sector investment plan (MSIP) for climate resilience in the forest and agriculture sectors. The MSIP would be expected to consist of a pipeline of large scale, programmatic investment concepts that serve to further the aims of the GTP-2, the CRGE Strategy and other relevant national strategies and policies. This MSIP would be informed by (i) key analytical inputs for sector planning, (ii) increased awareness and support of stakeholders and development partners, and (iii) a plan of action for leveraging and channeling international climate financing and "conventional" financing. The MSIP would build on and incorporate all major GoE strategies (GTP-2, Agriculture PIF, REDD+, Forest/Agriculture resilience strategy), investment planning processes or opportunities (such as IDA, Green Climate Fund proposal, The Africa Climate Business Plan, etc.) and existing large-scale operations (such as the large-scale Bank-financed Sustainable Land Management Program, Agricultural Growth Program, Productive Safety Nets Program, and the Oromia Forested Landscape Program), while also incorporating lessons from other projects such as the first generation of small projects funded by MOFEC's CRGE Facility. As such the MSIP process would build credibility by centering on an inclusive and consultative process with numerous development partners and other stakeholders.

15. Added value: The MSIP process would help Ethiopia to systematically convene, coordinate and complement financing for resilience objectives in forest, agriculture, livestock, water and energy from a variety of existing and future sources, and via multiple channels such as blended climate and non-climate financing, private investment, government budget, direct financing to CRGE Facility, bilateral support, pooled and stand-alone financing, among others. The process would also enhance and expand GoE's existing large scale resilience programs (like SLMP, et c.); help fill gaps in resilience responses (i.e. insurance, performance-based payments, etc.); strengthen the credibility of investment proposals, plans, programs, projects, and policies; and reduce transaction costs to Ethiopia and her partners from overlaps and duplications. By doing so, the MSIP process would boost GoE capacity for cost-effective and efficient scaled up action on the ground as well.

16. Through the strategic MSIP process, the GoE seeks to address some of the key challenges/barriers for the efficient management of its climate-vulnerable natural resource-based sectors and pave the way for a more green and resilient development path. The PPCR could usefully support Ethiopia's CRGE initiative and provide additional focus on the resilience aspects of programming, as well as cross-sector bottlenecks and trade-offs that may arise, for example with water and energy sectors. In this regard, the preparation grant is a resource that can contribute to the overall MSIP

process by providing technical/analytical skills, resources for consultations and a core government team to guide the process of development. This would also support the existing efforts and leverage larger investments across the participating sectors.

17. During scoping -- already on-going due to the CRGE TA support from the Bank -- the main activities include: identify a core group of stakeholders; organize and plan meetings; confirm the focal point from each Ministry to form the core team members; prepare detailed activities for implementation of the grant; prepare appropriate briefing materials; and announce and conduct the scoping mission. As a result, a synthesis document that outlines policies (including CRGE Strategy, mitigation and resilience related strategies), national development plans (GTP-2), INDC and other programs and activities will be developed.

18. During analysis, technical, policy and institutional assessments will be carried out. Accordingly, (i) a technical assessment document which includes assessments of cross-sector tradeoffs and defining incremental resilience needs and assessing gaps (potential vs actual) will be prepared; (ii) a policy assessment document which presents analysis of the current policy framework, focusing on the critical legal and policy gaps necessary to achieve climate resilience (e.g., adoption of infrastructure norms), as well as international examples and innovations will be prepared; and (iii) an institutional assessment document which presents analysis of institutional capacity and coordination, staffing, and knowledge and awareness needs will be developed.

19. During prioritization, investment concepts will be prioritized, considering sector investments, enhancements to existing investment operations, institutional strengthening, financing options, and collaborative arrangements, among others.

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

Because the project is not financing investment or TA activities such as land use planning that can trigger WB safeguards policies, there are no physical characteristics that pertain to the safeguards analysis.

E. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

Capacity is strengthening through existing TA support on safeguards training from the WB to the CRGE teams at MOFEC and 8 line ministries, existing safeguards teams and frameworks in place at MOANR and MEFCC through existing investment operations, and new safeguards capacity enhancements at sub-national levels being carried out by the new WB financed ESPES operation.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Asferachew Abate Abebe (GEN01)

Chukwudi H. Okafor (GSU07)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	

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

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

Appraisal stage ISDS required?: No

IV. APPROVALS

Team Leader(s):	Name: Stephen Danyo, Timothy H. Brown	
Approved By:		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 01-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Magda Lovei (PMGR)	Date: 11-Apr-2016

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.