



## **Preventing forest loss, promoting restoration and integrating sustainability into Ethiopia's coffee supply chains and food systems**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **Name of Parent Program**

**Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program**

#### **GEF ID**

**10243**

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **CBIT/NGI**

**CBIT No**

**NGI No**

#### **Project Title**

Preventing forest loss, promoting restoration and integrating sustainability into Ethiopia's coffee supply chains and food systems

#### **Countries**

Ethiopia

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)

#### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

**Taxonomy**

Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Energy Efficiency, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Species, Crop Wild Relatives, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Forest, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Food Security, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Large corporations, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Food Value Chains, Sustainable Food Systems, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Sustainable Commodity Production, Landscape Restoration, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Smallholder Farming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Targeted Research, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Private sector, Livelihoods

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

12/12/2020

**Expected Implementation Start**

1/1/2022

**Expected Completion Date**

6/30/2028

**Duration**

84in Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

1,830,798.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration	GET	20,342,202.00	208,478,969.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>20,342,202.00</b>	<b>208,478,969.00</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

To support transformation towards deforestation-free coffee value chains and food systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 1: Development of integrated landscape planning and management systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions	Technical Assistance	<p><u>Outcome 1a:</u> Strong enabling environment created for integrated land use planning and management at federal and regional levels</p> <p><i>Key Indicator: Number of new policies adopted, with dedicated capacity in place for implementation</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 (National Land Use Policy) and regional-level ILM systems and capacities in each of the 3 regions</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Outcome 1b:</u> Participatory integrated land use planning systems piloted in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions</p> <p><i>Key Indicator: Number of inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed in project woredas (districts) / catchments in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions (FOLUR Global Indicator on Capacity/Training (i))<sup>[1]</sup></i></p> <p><i>Target: 22 Woreda (District) ILM Plans</i></p> <p>[1] Indicator valid for both outcomes.</p>	<p>1.1 National land use planning policy adopted, with systems and capacity in place for implementation.</p> <p>1.2 Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions systems and capacity in place for regional and zonal land use planning.</p> <p>1.3 GIS capacity at zonal and woreda levels strengthened for undertaking integrated land use planning and management.</p> <p>1.4 Existing local structures strengthened and capacitated to feed into land use planning process in kebeles (villages) in Project Woredas (Districts).</p> <p>1.5 Multi-stakeholder platforms established at woreda and kebele levels, with</p>	GE T	3,165,280.00	32,700,469.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zone of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama	Investment	<p><u>Outcome 2a:</u> Smallholder farmer support systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification and climate-smart production practices that promote restoration and avoid deforestation</p> <p><i>Key Indicator: Increase in average crop yields of farm households receiving enhanced extension (GEF Core indicator 3.1)</i></p> <p><i>Target: 30% increase on the baseline</i></p> <p><i>Target: 10,500 ha of agricultural land (rejuvenated coffee) and 456,074 hectares of small-scale farmland of other annual and perennial cropland</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2b:</u> Enabling conditions strengthened for the development and marketing of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable coffee</p> <p><i>Key Indicator: Number of new public-private partnerships involving government and private sector actors working toward FOLUR outcomes ? through working groups under platform/s to drive the implementation of the new National Coffee Strategy (FOLUR Global Indicator</i></p>	<p>2.1 Zonal dialogues held with Agricultural Commercialization Clusters on greening agricultural value chains.</p> <p>2.2 Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with incentive system piloted for improved practices that enable sustainable intensification and increased yields.</p> <p>2.3 Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment.</p> <p>2.4 Intensive pre-</p>	GE T	9,864,200.00	84,222,930.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management	Investment	<p><u>Outcome 3: Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes</u></p> <p><i>Key Indicator: Area of forest under effective regime of Participatory Forest Management (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)</i></p> <p><i>Target: 61,552 ha of forest land</i></p>	3.1 National Forest Sector Development Program implemented through coordination on monitoring and incentives for Participatory Forest Management of indigenous forest.	GE T	4,408,080 .00	63,599,500 .00
			3.2 60,000 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest restored through PFM to safeguard the C. Arabica gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape.			
			3.3 Fuel-efficient cook stoves and biomass-waste briquettes adopted across all Project Woredas to reduce pressure on forest and create alternative incomes.			
			3.4 Incentive			



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 4: M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up	Technical Assistance	<p><u>Outcome 4: Project M&amp;E systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities</u></p> <p><i>Key Indicator: Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products ? reflecting successful upscaling (FOLUR Global Indicators 3, 4 and 5) - 3g, 3h on Capacity/ Training, 3j, 3k, 3l on Policies/Value Chains and 3m on Knowledge) and 4 on Descriptive case studies and 5 on Gender</i></p> <p><i>Target: 10 recorded uses of knowledge / advocacy products</i></p>	<p>4.1 On-line monitoring and reporting system in place to track and report economic, social and environmental results and impacts of project.</p> <p>4.2 Partnerships in place with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and longitudinal impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration.</p> <p>4.3 Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production.</p> <p>4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food</p>	GE T	1,935,966.00	18,028,500.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
				<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>19,373,526.00</b>	<b>198,551,399.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
		GET	968,676.00		9,927,570.00	
		<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>968,676.00</b>		<b>9,927,570.00</b>	
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>20,342,202.00</b>		<b>208,478,969.00</b>	

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission	Grant	Investment mobilized	135,900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority	Grant	Investment mobilized	33,278,969.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>208,478,969.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

The Government of Ethiopia, supported by bilateral donor partners, will be making significant investments in the project regions of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama ? this includes investments under the leadership of the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) in participatory forest management and forest restoration, alternative livelihoods to take pressure off the forest resources, agricultural extension to small-scale farmers, and commercialization of small-scale farming through the Agricultural Commercialization Clusters initiative. These investments combined form a total of \$170,900,000 in co-finance, to be spent over the FOLUR project implementation period. Investments of a further \$33,278,969 under the leadership of the Ethiopian Tea and Coffee Authority (ECTA) with the support of the EU and others, including the private sector, will improve coffee production and productivity, product quality and market integration for improved livelihoods of coffee growers, processors and traders, supporting job creation, women and youth empowerment and enhancing resilience. Private sector investment by illycaff? and the Ernesto Illy Foundation will also form co-finance to the project ? through their support of ECTA to establish the Coffee Training Centre (CTC) in Jimma, and including roasting, grinding and packaging facilities, linked to ECTA?s quality testing and grading laboratory in Addis Ababa. Key support is also

envisaged from the WRI-led Food and Land Use Coalition, estimated at about \$3,400,000 over the life of the FOLUR project. (ECTA) with the support of the EU and others, including the private sector, will improve coffee production and productivity, product quality and market integration for improved livelihoods of coffee growers, processors and traders, supporting job creation, women and youth empowerment and enhancing resilience. Private sector investment by illycaff? and the Ernesto Illy Foundation will also form co-finance to the project ? through their support of ECTA to establish the Coffee Training Centre (CTC) in Jimma, and including roasting, grinding and packaging facilities, linked to ECTA?s quality testing and grading laboratory in Addis Ababa. Key support is also envisaged from the WRI-led Food and Land Use Coalition, estimated at about \$3,400,000 over the life of the FOLUR project.

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,974,312	807,688
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,487,156	403,844
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	6,880,734	619,266
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>20,342,202.00</b>	<b>1,830,798.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **false**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

300,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

27,000

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programmin g of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000	18,000
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000	9,000
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>27,000.00</b>

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	10500.00	0.00	0.00

#### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	10,500.00		

#### Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	517626.00	0.00	0.00

#### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)



Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	61,552.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	456,074.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	0	7228195	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)		7,228,195		

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2022		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		220,000		
Male		220,000		
Total	0	440000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Core Indicator 3: The total area of land to be restored is 10,500 hectares. This is ?Area of degraded agricultural land restored? (i.e. Indicator 3.1), which is calculated as follows: A total area of 10,500 hectares of degraded agricultural land in small-scale farmers? coffee gardens, with senescent and unproductive coffee bushes, will be restored through better practices (pruning, stumping, mulching, fertilizing and enhanced shading). This area is calculated based on the number of coffee farmers who will be engaged through the project on best practices for sustainable coffee productivity, with newly trained specialized coffee development agents, and a pruning incentive package linked to the extension support. Farmers? coffee stands form only a part of their typically under-1 ha farms, and only the portion of their coffee stands that are old and unproductive is included for this calculation, using an average senescent stand of 0.16 ha in size x 70,000 small-scale farmers = 10,500 hectares. Core Indicator 4: Sub-indicators 4.1 (Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity) and 4.3 (Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems). Total area targeted is 517,626 ha made up of the following: Sub-indicator 4.1 - Total of 61,552ha in forest land, made up of the following: 21,552 ha of tropical montane forest (Forest Zone 1) will be managed to improve it from moderate to low degradation status. An additional 40,000 ha of largely degraded tropical montane forest will be put under improved management and thereby assist in their partial restoration to a moderately degraded state. Participatory Forest Management interventions will be made in the buffer zones of biosphere forests in parts of Yayu and Kefa/Kaffa Coffee Forest Biosphere Reserves that fall into Decha, Gimbo, Shisho'nde and Yayu Woredas (see maps in Annex 3 - Project Map and Geospatial Coordinates). Sub-indicator 4.3 ? A total of 456,074 hectares of small-scale farmland (mixed farms with largely coffee crops) will be targeted for extension support to shift to more sustainable practices. Core indicator 6: The number of tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions which will be avoided as a result of the project interventions is 7,228,195 tonnes. This is as a result of the following: a) 40,000 hectares of community forest will be better managed, taking it from a largely degraded to a moderately degraded state over 20 years, b) 21,552 hectares of biosphere buffer will also be better managed, taking it from a moderately degraded to a low degradation state over 20 years; c) 10,500ha of degraded agricultural land in coffee gardens with senescent and unproductive coffee bushes will be restored through better practices, and as a result of the agricultural extension work, d) 456,074 hectares of cropland will shift from unsustainable to sustainable land management practices. Core indicator 11: The number of direct beneficiaries is 440,000 household members, 50% male and 50% female. This includes an average of 4,000 people per kebele (village) in 5 kebeles per project woreda (district), who will be directly involved in capacity development and farmer support activities in each of the 22 project woredas. This is cross-checked with the Central Statistical Agency population projections for 2019 for these woredas, and is equivalent to just over 10% of these woredas?

estimated combined population of 4,334,833 people in 2019. Considering the existing needs for farmer support, as well as the uptake of and support for soil and water conservation and other restoration interventions in Ethiopia, which are significant, it is expected that a lot more than 10% of the total population will be positively impacted by the project, both directly and indirectly.

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### 1a. *Project Description.*

#### **1) *The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)***

##### *Environmental problems*

Several serious environmental challenges in Ethiopia are due to unsustainable use of forests and land, which further exacerbate the impact of climate change. Forest loss in Ethiopia is estimated to be about 85,000 ha a year, driven largely by small scale farm expansion, fuelwood and charcoal demand and large scale agricultural projects, particularly in the Afromontane forests of the south west. According to the Climate Resilient Growth Economy (CRGE) Strategy, at current rates of exploitation of forests, between the period of 2010 and 2030, an area of 9 million ha might be deforested and annual fuelwood consumption will rise by 65%, leading to forest degradation of more than 22 million tonnes of woody biomass. Land fragmentation (in some cases a holding size of below 1 ha) and deforestation for expansion of agricultural lands, cultivating steep hill and mountain sides and marginal areas, are common in all parts of the country. Ethiopia's Land Degradation Neutrality report shows that a total of 427,730 ha of forest was lost nationwide between 2000 and 2010, with a further 21,359,490 ha of forest land seriously degraded, and an area of 14,193,615 ha of cropland affected by negative trends of arable land deterioration, through erosion, acidification, alkalization and salinization. The rising population, projected to reach 130 million by 2025, will pose serious social and ecological challenges, including the ongoing trend of loss of indigenous forest.

Key environmental problems that are of particular concern under this project include land degradation in communal landscapes and farmland, as well as deforestation and forest degradation. These are briefly discussed below.

- i. **Land Degradation** ? Land degradation in Ethiopia has proceeded at an alarming rate and will be increasingly aggravated by climate change, unchecked expansion of agriculture and unsustainable land use practices. Soil erosion and land degradation are among the largest challenges faced in terms of maintaining soil fertility and productivity of agricultural and rangelands. People in these areas therefore exploit other means of livelihoods such as cutting forests for timber and fuel wood for sale. According to Berhanu et al., 2003, more than 90 percent of cultivated land in Ethiopia is owned by smallholder farmers with holdings of less than 2 hectares. The annual cost of land degradation in Ethiopia is estimated to be 2 to 3 % of agricultural GDP. It is also estimated that by the mid-1980s, some 27 million ha (about 50% of the Ethiopian highlands and 45% of the total land area) was considered to be significantly eroded, 14 million ha seriously eroded and over 2 million ha beyond reclamation. About 30,000 ha,

corresponding to 1.5 billion tons of soil, are thought to be lost annually due to soil erosion and other land degradation processes.

- ii. **Deforestation and forest degradation** - The remaining forest stock is under increasing pressure from agriculture, timber and fuelwood demand. Between 1973 and 2005, the conversion of forest-land into crop-lands in Ethiopia's Afromontane rainforests led to a reduction in forest coffee and semi-forest coffee systems from 71% to 48% of the original coffee stands. The moist forest ecosystem is the centre of origin and diversity of *Coffea arabica*; the only ecosystem in the world where *C. arabica* plants exist in wild conditions with a diverse gene pool. Other cropping systems present in these coffee landscapes lead to ongoing conversion of forests to grow crops such as maize, wheat and khat/chat. Evidence also shows that wild coffee forests have become increasingly disturbed and fragmented due to forest conversion to settlements and agricultural land, and forest modification by timber extraction and wild coffee management interventions.

Ethiopia's forest-based coffee farming systems are dependent on the presence of humid forest, particularly for forest coffee (FC) and semi-forest coffee (SFC). It is clear, then, that deforestation is detrimental for the coffee farming sector. Even though deforestation rates are lower in areas where there is coffee farming, it should be recognized that coffee farming can be a significant cause of deforestation and forest degradation. Based on a calculation of potential humid forest cover and what was present in 2014, it is possible to estimate that approximately 63% of this forest type has been lost since pre-agricultural times. It is believed that around 70% of the deforestation in Afromontane (humid) forests has been caused by small-holder expansion, intensification, and conversion to agroforestry systems. Overall, the rate of landscape restoration is less than that of forest loss, meaning agricultural production is overall leading to forest and landscape degradation.

#### *Root causes*

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. In addition to the negative impact of loss of topsoil, declining soil fertility and degradation of forest on farming incomes, poverty is also a cause of environmental degradation, since farm households without access to knowledge, finance and equipment for agronomic best practice are driven to expand low-yield production further into the forest and other marginal areas. Smallholder farming, including cereal crops and coffee for domestic and global markets, takes place in often degraded and vulnerable environments where there is substantial loss of vegetation, associated erosion and declining soil fertility. Huge demand for natural capital, including biomass, exacerbates environmental degradation and affects food production. In the highlands of Ethiopia, climate change is expected to increase both annual precipitation and seasonal variability in rainfall, increasing soil erosion by 7-10% per year and, in the more extreme scenarios, possibly by as much as 40-70% per year by 2050. Conservative estimates suggest that partly, as a result of this increased soil erosion, climate change will reduce agricultural crop productivity in Ethiopia by 5-10 % by 2030. Large scale environmental degradation can be accelerated by climate change leading

to disruption of ecosystem processes and consequent loss of ecosystem services. Communities often rely on these landscape-level services to cope with climate change and poverty. This creates a downward spiral of unsustainable and destructive use of natural resources and loss of resilience that natural systems provide.

A lot of environmental degradation in Ethiopia results from unplanned or inappropriate development, including ongoing forest encroachment for agriculture and timber extraction, and unsustainable crop and livestock farming practices. Some of the structural causes underpinning these unsustainable practices include the need for food and fuel for a growing population, and the absence of investment in best practices and technologies, leading to intensification of crop and commodity production. The use of cultivated lands for human settlements, worsened by exploitative use and land-use change in fertile lands without proper planning and zoning is reducing the size of cultivable lands. Cultivable lands are poorly managed, exposed to degradation due to soil erosion and fertility depletion, and together with other factors such as a changing climate, lack of appropriate technologies and extension systems. Soil fertility replenishment practices such as using cow dung as soil conditioner, mulching and crop cover by crop residues are now getting very low momentum for farmers are collecting these items for fuel sources, further reducing the potential of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Farmers practiced free and open grazing, and in most cases, especially in highlands, livestock are reared on poor and degraded grasslands available on communal and private holdings. The uncontrolled grazing along with the high stocking rates has resulted in overgrazing of grazing lands. Where farmers stock large number of herds, and are faced with shortage of feed, they expand grazing lands by removing the forest.

To reverse these trends, Ethiopia has prepared and ratified various strategies, policies and proclamations. The proclamations have been praised by many, but often lack effective implementation. The Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation (No. 456/2005) is one to mention. The proclamation was issued with the objective of strengthening the land use rights of farmers. The proclamation further provides partial guiding principles and land use rules applicable to agricultural farm lands to be followed by farmers and regional state land use planners, emphasizing sustainable use and conservation of land and its natural resources. The proclamation prohibits annual crop cultivation of lands with slopes of more than 60% and stipulates that lands with slopes of more than 30% should not be put under annual crops without bench terracing. It also urges using a watershed approach to land use planning and requires national regional states to prepare master land use plans. The proclamation advises regional states to prepare land use plans through due consideration of lands with slopes above 30%, closure of highly degraded rural lands, rehabilitation of gullies and conservation of biodiversity in rural wetlands in accordance with a suitable land use strategy. The advice and the restrictions have seldom been respected and implemented. It is common to see ploughing of higher slope lands and conversion of forest lands to agricultural lands.

*Barriers that need to be addressed*

To reach a desired state of sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystems and landscapes, many barriers have to be overcome, many of them related to land and governance of resources on land. Political, technological, biophysical, socio-economic, financial and cultural barriers can limit the adoption of many land-based response options, as can uncertainty about benefits. Many sustainable land management practices are not widely adopted due to insecure land tenure, lack of access to resources and agricultural advisory services, insufficient and unequal private and public incentives, and lack of knowledge and practical experience (IPCC, 2019). In Ethiopia, as elsewhere, an absence of a land use policy, lack of appropriate technologies, low levels of awareness and limited investments in sustainable land management, result in land management efforts lacking effectiveness. The major limitations observed on the current land use planning and management in Ethiopia include the following gaps:

? **Land tenure insecurity:** Insecure land tenure restricts the ability of people, communities and organizations to make long-term land improvements through sustainable land management practices. Lack of recognition of customary tenure, limited community participation in decisions related to land, frequent redistribution, and regulation of rental markets impair proper land management and investments. Land tenure insecurities, due to frequent land reform policies have resulted in significant ambiguity in resource ownership and control, contributing in cases to resource exploitation behaviors. Even in recent times, the land governance system, where land belongs to the public and is administered by the state, land redistribution threatens ownership over land and limits land users ability to invest in land stewardship. Land certification, which is a recent development, is helping land owners (more specifically farmers), to gain more secure ownership, and this is expected to have positive impacts on SLM investments.

? **Absence of a land use policy:** Ethiopia does not have a formal, approved national land use policy at federal and regional levels. Many government ministries and agencies have issued policies, strategies and laws relating to land use applicable to their own sectors with a direct or potential bearing on the use and management of land resources. But they are fraught with degrees of overlap, contradiction, inconsistency, and conflict of interest, and those scientifically written have not been properly implemented (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia NaLUP, 2019). This absence of the land use policy has constrained the preparation and implementation of land use planning and implementation of land management practices based on the capability and suitability of land, and its resources. Only recently, a draft National Land Use Policy (NaLUP) was prepared with the hope to shed light on what policy measures need to be put in place to meet the formidable challenge and to allocate the nation's land resources to their best use and ensure their prudent and sustainable use, while protecting the environment. The absence of integrated land use plans supported by a land use policy have led to unsustainable land use practices. With regards to the protection and management of land resources, not all land and land resources have been properly identified through studies to properly protect, utilize and manage them. At the rural level, land use zoning has not been properly enacted. There is no comprehensive land use and production zoning based on resources capability and socio economic analysis for intensification, diversification and specialization of production.

? **Lack of empowered community participation and particularly low benefits for women:** Though in recent times land management and natural resources management initiatives are presumed to



be community-based, participatory and integrated, the practical planning practices and process mostly ignore or don't give due attention to these principles. Most planning processes give more focus to technical work, with less consideration of economic viability and social acceptability. Lack of awareness and lack of proper integration of new innovations with indigenous knowledge, has resulted in limiting farmers' willingness to participate. Agricultural investments and other sectoral interventions continue to leave women behind. In the coffee sector for example, even though women play a key part in the coffee value chain, they continue to benefit less, as their participation is often limited to the less profitable parts of the value chain (e.g. picking, washing), and to some extent are excluded from the more profitable ones (e.g. marketing, trading).

? **Poor integration among governmental institutions:** Several government institutions are mandated with administration of land and land resources. The land and food sectors face particular challenges of institutional fragmentation and often suffer from a lack of engagement between stakeholders at different scales, as well as narrowly focused policy objectives. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) and the Environment Forestry and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) (and even the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) on dam and irrigation schemes catchments) have major stakes on the administration and management of land resources. They diverge in their endeavors, and structural arrangements, with differing missions, but converge on the issue of management of the land. There are weak linkages among these various disciplines and concerned institutions, as well as poor coordination among researchers, extension centers and educational institutions on these issues. In addition, frequent restructuring of government institutions causes staff turnover, wastes institutional capacity and results in discontinuity of activities and initiatives. These all undermine the proper implementation and up-scaling of successful sustainable land management practices in the country.

? **Poor selection and implementation of technologies:** In the current land management initiatives, planners focus mainly on scientific technological solutions, with limited inclusion of indigenous practices. Even the selection of scientific interventions, lack due consideration of local contexts, and are not research-based. The technical interventions are often not supported by dialogue/negotiation processes. In most cases, more attention is given to the amount of work done across introduced interventions, with little consideration to the quality of implementation.

? **Land shortage and fragmentation owing to high population:** In the past couple of decades, Ethiopia has seen rapid population growth leading to frequent land-use changes increasing the pressure on the natural resources base. Population growth and inheritance practices have contributed to very small landholdings, reducing incomes and food security and in turn undermining farmers' capacity to invest in conservation activities.

? **Frequent land use changes:** In most parts of Ethiopia, most importantly in annual crop producing areas, land use changes are frequent. These frequent land use changes result in degradation of the land resources, and lead to less productive and low grade quality of land. The major causes of frequent land use changes are the lack of awareness, the absence of a comprehensive national land use policy, and absence of proper land use planning among the different sectors of the economy. They occur as a result of socio-economic factors such as technological development, urbanization and related industrial and infrastructure developments, population growth and the associated increase in the demand for

ecosystem goods and services. Such land use changes are predicted to significantly increase in the future, further requiring the conversion of natural ecosystems into managed land, pollution from the intensification of land management and inequitable access to land resources.

? **Weak extension services:** Because of the weak infrastructure and the shortage of funding, extension services are weak and serve only a small part of the rural population. Associated with this problem is the poor historical record of local participation in dealing with the particular local problems of unsustainable land management. This includes lack of participation of stakeholders in management decisions, especially at the local level.

? **Technical capacities and limited access to modern technologies and methods:** This is especially a challenge in rural areas, and is a key barrier to planning and implementation of integrated landscape management and restoration initiatives. This prevents communities from investing in sustainable land management and reversing the impacts of environmental degradation. Modern technologies for mapping and monitoring are presently beyond the reach of communities and the local government institutions that support them. They often remain unaware of landscape level changes which lead to long term loss of ecosystem functions and services.

? **Challenging operating environment:** One of the major barriers Ethiopia to the growth and transformation of the coffee sector is the current perception that it is difficult to operate in Ethiopia, which is premised on the restrictions of foreign companies to operate in the country. For the coffee sector specifically, further easing restrictions could mean increased willingness of international traders to invest in farmer support services, and increased efficiencies in the local supply-chain. The result for farmers include higher farm-gate prices, increased services leading to higher yields and improved quality and improved farmer livelihoods. Macroeconomically it could mean significant improvements in export revenue if larger quantities of coffee were exported at better prices.

Many other barriers to sustainable management of land, forests and other natural resources remain, including limited opportunities - due to limited access to finance, infrastructure, markets and services - for diversified, off-farm livelihoods and income generation. Mechanisms for communities to access extension services, inputs and both technical and financial support to diversify incomes and livelihoods as adaptation measures are weak. Consequently, communities who have knowledge or have been trained to undertake restoration or livelihood diversification, have no means to initiate these activities or to sustain them.

These challenges highlight the need for integrated management of the landscapes and ecosystems, to reverse trends of environmental degradation and to maximize livelihoods based on sustainable agricultural commodity production. Without such an approach, these regions will see increased poverty and inequality, with a continuous decline in forest cover, and attendant loss of biodiversity, soil fertility and carbon sequestration capacity. An effective multi-stakeholder approach to integrated landscape management and transformation of food and coffee production systems are vital if Ethiopia is to meet its global environmental obligations and national development goals, addressing poverty and environmental degradation, and achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the long run.

## *2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects*

The Government of Ethiopia has ambitious plans to grow its economy by transforming key sectors towards industrialization, commercialization and modernization. At the federal level, there are key policy and institutional developments on which the FOLUR child project will also anchor, and which form the backdrop against which it is implemented and inform the basis for the nature of interventions proposed in the project. Key ones include the land use policy and planning framework, the agricultural transformation agenda and work on commercialisation of the sector, as well as new developments in the coffee sector, geared at transforming the sector to become a key economic driver.

### *Investments in agricultural development, transformation and commercialization*

As planned under the Growth and Transformation Plans (I and II), the government is pursuing four agriculture sector objectives of the GTP II. These are: (i) increased and market-oriented crop production and productivity; (ii) increased livestock production and productivity; (iii) reduced degradation and improved productivity of natural resources, and (iv) enhanced food security. Emphasis is given to high-value crops and livestock production, as well as enhanced market access. The government aims to achieve this by modernizing the sector through the extension system and sustainable agricultural technologies and practices, ensuring an integrated input supply system (e.g., fertilizer, seed). As part of the transformation agenda, a new Agricultural Extension Strategy was launched in March 2017, premised on the integration of extension service between government and private sector actors in order to be market-orientated and demand-driven along value chain development, while respecting specific agro-ecological constraints and promoting sustainable practices.

To increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to the Ethiopian economy, the country has embarked on an Agricultural Transformation Agenda, driven largely by the Agricultural Transformation Agency[1]<sup>1</sup>. Currently, the agency (ATA) is implementing the Agricultural Commercialization Cluster Initiative, with a budget of over US\$350 million. The Agricultural Commercialization Clusters (ACC) Initiative has been introduced to integrate efforts that benefit smallholder farmers as well as other value chain actors, and the broader rural non-farm economy, through a market-driven, geographically-based approach to value chain development. Its vision is to bring about rapid, sustained and inclusive development of priority agricultural commodity value chains. The geographically-focused approach adopted by the ACC will in turn provide a strategic and commercially viable platform for implementation of multiple priority interventions for agricultural transformation. Currently nine priority crop commodity value chains have been prioritized by the ACC Initiative in the last two years of GTP II (i.e. 2019/2020): wheat, maize, sesame, malt barley and horticulture crops ? tomato, onion, banana, mango and avocado. The ACC therefore provides a strong platform to deliver on the country's Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI) strategy through prioritization of high potential geographies and commodity value chains, integration of efforts amongst diverse government and non-governmental actors and across the value chain, creation of forward and backward linkages with Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (IAIPs) and industry more

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broadly, and enhanced implementation effectiveness, monitoring, learning, and evaluation. Notably, despite initial plans to do so, the ACC initiative does not include coffee as a crop, following a decision to delegate all coffee sector matters to the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA). However, ACC clusters and crops are also found in coffee producing areas (about half of the FOLUR project districts are part of ATA's ACC initiative), and coffee is intercropped with the other crops that are included in the ACC initiative.

The current investments in agriculture stand at around \$1bn of which around 40% is from within the MoA, and the private sector is estimated to account for about 20% of the total investment. Agricultural commercialization is underway, and through it, private sector investment is expected to double to 40% of the \$5 billion annual investment planned under the Agriculture Transformation Agenda by 2030. In response to the need for increased attention to environmental sustainability and inclusiveness, an initiative to 'green' the ACCs was added and is also under implementation. The 'Greening the ACC' initiative has two objectives: Increased participation and benefits of women and youth along cluster value chains; and Enhanced use of natural resources and increased adoption of climate-smart practices along cluster value chains. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the investments required to make the sector resilient is currently at about \$200 million, and this is expected to increase to about \$600 million by 2030.

Recent policy pronouncements in the new Ten Years Development Plan (2021-2030)<sup>[2]</sup> seek to reform the agricultural sector with the aim of improving the role and participation of the private sector, expanding small- to large-scale irrigation development, improving supply of inputs and finance, enhancing the productivity of livestock, protecting the environment and natural resources, improving agricultural production methods, reducing post-harvest loss, promoting research-based food security systems, and promoting import substituting major agricultural crop production.

### *Coffee sector developments*

The Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) was re-established in 2016 with a mandate to: 1) increase foreign exchange revenue; and 2) increase value chain incomes, especially among smallholders. It seeks to do this by doubling production and maximizing the quality of Ethiopian coffee and rejuvenating aged coffee plants. The ECTA is in the process of finalizing and preparing to launch a National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap<sup>[3]</sup>, outlining plans to improve key areas in order to achieve its overall objective: research; production and extension; processing; value addition, marketing and strengthening the coffee sector. If successfully implemented, the country has potential to grow annual coffee export revenues to \$4.6 billion and farmer incomes to \$2.6 billion. As part of rolling out

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the coffee strategy, the ECTA has embarked on a process to establish a national multi-stakeholder platform to support the implementation of the National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap. ECTA refers to this platform as a 'stakeholder network'. This network comprises of academia, research organizations, NGOs, the private sector (coffee growers, suppliers, exporters and roasters association) and development partners, and is facilitated by ECTA. The nature of this platform, its membership and objective, have been under discussion since the initiation of the FOLUR PPG discussions, and during 2019/2020 received additional targeted support from GIZ and the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), in terms of supporting further refinement of the platform, its membership and objective. The members meet every quarter to discuss priorities, challenges and to jointly identify solutions, actions, and share experiences among each other. The EU has also recently initiated a Euro15 million initiative to support many of the ECTA's plans for developing the coffee sector.

Also in line with the transformation agenda and addressing specific coffee marketing bottlenecks, new directives are in the making that will encourage vertical integration with direct marketing of quality certified coffee by individual and farmer groups. This new directive is essential to ensure that smallholder producers earn better returns for premium coffee produced instead of the current flat price farm gate coffee purchase system which is a disincentive for quality and productivity gain.

#### Land Use Policy and Planning

Recently, the government through the National Land Use Planning Office under the Environment Forests and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) has drafted a National Land Use Policy (NaLUP), to ease the proper planning and use of the land resources, but is not yet approved by the legislative organ. The general goal of the NaLUP is to increase the land use allocative efficiency by implementing integrated land use plans at all levels across the nation based on social, economic, political and environmental considerations to bring about sustainable development in the country. The policy is further expected to create a legal base for preparation and implementation of land use plans at all levels; to define the levels of land use plans and assign clear responsibility for formulation and implementation. This is hoped to create land use related data sharing platforms among all sectors working on land use and related issues, and to enhance coordination among stakeholders and capacitate relevant institutions operating at different levels (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Commission, 2019).

The NaLUP makes demands for a national land use and production zone mapping to inform preparation of the national integrated land use plan that guides the allocation of land for sustainable development. The draft policy also stresses the need for consolidation of land uses and clustering, through exchanging with other farmers and making their farms land larger and clustered, to ameliorate the impacts of land fragmentation, so that production and productivity could be improved, production costs reduced, environmental protection enhanced and social cohesion improved. It also recognizes that all ecosystems are under immense pressure due to unplanned and unregulated land use and conversion with adverse impacts on habitats, leading to land degradation and consequent loss of biodiversity. It further stresses the conservation of such hotspot areas such as heritage and cultural

conservation sites, terrestrial, wetland natural forests, wildlife reserve areas, riverine habitats for biodiversity conservation, placing priority on scientific studies to inform protection and rehabilitation.

#### *Strengthening security of land tenure*

Investments towards strengthening security of tenure over land have been underway in Ethiopia for a long time, and even though there is still a lack of a national land policy and administration framework, these initiatives have made significant contributions towards addressing some of the challenges with land ownership. Past and ongoing initiatives include the GIZ-funded Rural Land Use Planning and Land Administration Physical Activities Programme for issuing rural land certificates; a Land Tenure and Administration Programme (LTAP) funded by USAID; and capacity building funded by SIDA. Another major programme, called LIFT, is funded by the UK government to the tune of GBP73 mil. LIFT (Land Investments for Transformation)[4]<sup>4</sup> supports the GoE in the provision of land certificates to land holders across four regions (Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNPR) and in developing the rural land sector to help rural landholders and land users to increase their income by increasing investment and productivity. The GCF is also supporting a \$300mil World Bank-led project[5]<sup>5</sup> implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture in the Oromia and SNNP regions that includes a component on land administration and use. Through this component, GCF will support the strengthening of the land tenure and the land administration system and improve incentives for beneficiary communities to invest in sustainable landscape management through the following: (a) in the microwatersheds, improving the land tenure security of rural households and groups through land certification and administration (including issuance of Second Level Landholding Certificates (SLLCs) to households, and targeted landless youth will receive communal land certificates, inputs, and extension services in exchange for land restoration), and (b) enhancing local level land use planning and support innovations in landscape certification systems (including providing support for participatory local land use planning and the rollout of the National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS). The FOLUR project complements these investments and supports the regional (Oromia, SNNP and Sidama), zonal-, district- and village-level land use planning and management structures to work with land owners and users to invest in the next level of improving land productivity through SLM practices and restoration interventions at farm and landscape levels.

#### *Forest and landscape restoration*

To address the degradation challenge, Ethiopia has made ambitious pledges to restore its degraded landscapes, and explicit plans to increase forest cover and rehabilitate degraded land are underway. A Forest Sector Development Plan is currently under implementation, with plans to increase forest cover to 20% from a baseline of 15.5mil ha. There are also existing plans to rehabilitate degraded land (target of 22.5mil from 10.86mil ha baseline). The forest sector is a key mechanism for realizing Ethiopia's NDC targets. As part of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting process, Ethiopia has

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pledged to ensure improved productivity of over 14M ha of cropland by reversing negative trends of arable land deterioration.[6]<sup>6</sup>

A recent technical exercise to map areas with restoration potential[7]<sup>7</sup> identified eight tree-based landscape restoration options, including: restoration of secondary forests; restocking of degraded natural forests; agri-silviculture and agro-silvo-pastoralism; silvo-pastoralism; woodlots and home gardens; commercial plantations for products other than industrial roundwood; buffer plantations around protected areas and national forest priority areas; and tree-based buffer zones along rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Extensive work is ongoing in Ethiopia to address many of the environmental and socio-economic challenges that the FOLUR child project also seeks to address. Many of these are implemented in the same regions where the child project will be implemented, and with the same federal, zonal, woreda and kebele administration structures that the child project will work with, and so strong horizontal and vertical linkages will be made, including in project management structures and multistakeholder platforms at all levels, i.e. Project steering Committee/Board, National Coffee Platform, Participatory Forest Management platforms and Land Use Planning platforms. Many are briefly presented in the table below.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes</b>	<b>Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project</b>
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Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
1. Food-IAP: Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience	This GEF-funded USD 10.7 million project from 2017 to 2021 is part of the GEF-6 Food Security integrated approach pilot program, and aims to enhance long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems by addressing the environmental drivers of food insecurity in Ethiopia. This project proposes an	EFCCC (formerly Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change), GEF, UNDP <a href="http://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/country/ethiopia">http://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/country/ethiopia</a>  The FOLUR project can learn from the premise of the project based on the cost efficiency of making use of synergies across landscape management, food security and value chain development and sustainability, including a value chain approach to food production to reduce post-harvest losses.



Title	Objectives/ Result s/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
2. PSG Sustainable Land Management 2	This GEFT F and LDCF - funded World Bank-implemented project from 2013 to 2019 aimed to reduce land degradation and improve land productivity in 135 watersheds/woredas (including the 45 watersheds that were partially supported by SLMP-1), covering 937 kebeles in the National Regional States of Amhar	<p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, World Bank  <a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/671621533180654816/pdf/ETHIOPIA-PAD-07112018.pdf">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/671621533180654816/pdf/ETHIOPIA-PAD-07112018.pdf</a></p> <p>The FOLUR project can learn from the final evaluation of the project, once this is available from the World Bank, especially on implementation of Rural Land Administration, Certification and Land Use, and learning from their methods for evaluating changes in land productivity.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>3.</p> <p>Gr e e n i n g t h e A g r i c u l t u r a l C o m m u n i c a t i o n C l u s t e r s I n i t i a t i v e</p>	<p>This project being carried out from 2018-2023 initiative is part of the overall ATA program of work and aims to commercialize smallholder agriculture through an inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach, increasing employment and income for rural populations. The ?mainstreaming? initiative, supported by the</p>	<p>Agricultural Transformation Agency, Government of Norway  <a href="https://agriprofocus.com/upload/ATA_ACC_Briefing_-APF14456959201451055638.pdf">https://agriprofocus.com/upload/ATA_ACC_Briefing_-APF14456959201451055638.pdf</a></p> <p>About half of the 22 FOLUR project woredas are also ACC woredas. The project can tap into ATA funding where relevant, e.g. to fund infrastructure for youth cooperative nurseries growing improved seedlings for ACC-priority agroforestry such as avocado, mango, banana. IAI Parks for processing and value addition may also be relevant in some areas.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>4. Participatory and Integrated Land Use Planning (PILUP)</p>	<p>This project funded by the Government of Germany and implemented with the support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, is working to enable the EFCCC to apply principles, standards and instruments of participatory and integrated land use planning at federal, regional and district</p>	<p>EFCCC, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)  <a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80804.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80804.html</a></p> <p>The FOLUR project will build on GIZ's support to the NILUPP office, once the policy is adopted. Further discussions will be held to ensure synergy between the German Government's support and the work of Component 1 of the FOLUR project. The pilot regions are different so the two projects can learn from each other at regional level.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
5. Sustainable use of rehabilitated land for economic development (SURED)	The Sustainable Land Management (SLM) programme launched by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is requested by the Ethiopian Government both for technical and financial support in implementing the nationwide Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP).The	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ, KfW <a href="https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2019-en-sured-ethiopia.pdf">https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2019-en-sured-ethiopia.pdf</a>  The FOLUR project implementation team can learn from the SURED project which has seen smallholder farmers profit from improved business on rehabilitated and protected land, including the innovative training system established through SLMP to improve the advisory capacities of extension workers on rehabilitation and economic development.

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
6. European Union Support to the Sustainable Land Management Programme (EU Support to SLMP)	This project from 2016 to 2020 is funded by the EU and implemented by the MoA in partnership with GIZ and KfW, targets 33,000 households in the rural communities of 11 districts located adjacent to the Bale Mountains National Park and the Yayu Forest Biosphere Reserve in Oromia region. The work	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, European Union  <a href="https://www.gopa.de/en/projects/baseline-survey-eu-support-sustainable-land-management-programme">https://www.gopa.de/en/projects/baseline-survey-eu-support-sustainable-land-management-programme</a></p> <p>The areas targeted by the EU project may overlap with PFM sites of the FOLUR project in Hareenna and Yayu forests, so care should be taken to work closely together and avoid duplication.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
7. Participatory Forest Management (PFM)	The PFM project ran from 2013 to 2018 and aimed to support participatory forest management practices in and near watersheds, as part of the national Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP), contributing to smallholder resilience in the face of climate change. The results were: Some 24 community-based	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ  <a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32891.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32891.html</a></p> <p>For the FOLUR project it will be important for the project implementation team to learn from this experience of establishing PFM structures, designating land for PFM, doing participatory resource assessments and operating nurseries, especially in the Oromia sites.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
8. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of Forest (REDD)+ Investment Program	The EFCCC is working to transform the forest sector through the REDD+ Investment Program to deliver the National Forest Sector Development Plan, aiming to reduce deforestation and increase afforestation to catalyze GDP growth, generate employment, contribute to self-sufficiency in forest products	<p>EFCCC, United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, Governments of Norway and Sweden  <a href="https://www.norway.no/en/ethiopia/values-priorities/climate-env/forestryredd/">https://www.norway.no/en/ethiopia/values-priorities/climate-env/forestryredd/</a></p> <p>The work of FOLUR will help achieve the REDD+ Investment Program's objectives and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CGRE) Strategy, as well as the National Forest Sector Development Plan.</p> <p>Through activities envisaged under Output 3.1, the project will support stakeholder dialogue and collaboration in monitoring and mapping of land cover, land use, and forest cover to share information on indigenous forest cover (including WRI, FAO and REDD+ processes) for regular updating and feeding into land use planning process, also addressing linkages to Ethiopia's strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation and the development of the forest sector.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Result s/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>9. Institutional Strengthening of the Forest Sector Programme</p>	<p>A five-year Institutional Strengthening of the Forest Sector Programme (ISFSP) running from 2015 to 2019, has been complemented by the launch in 2018 of the 10-year National Forest Sector Development Plan to serve as the roadmap to guide forest related policies and interventions. The programme is spearheaded</p>	<p>EFCCC, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), Government of Norway, Government of Sweden, UNDP  <a href="https://www.et.undp.org/content/ethiopia/en/home/projects/institutional-strengthening-of-forest-sector-development-program.html">https://www.et.undp.org/content/ethiopia/en/home/projects/institutional-strengthening-of-forest-sector-development-program.html</a></p> <p>With UNDP closely involved in the implementation of this project, it will be critical to align activities with the FOLUR project through EFCCC and the UNDP Ethiopia Country Office.</p>



Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>10. Agricultural Growth Program? Agribusiness Market Development</p>	<p>From 2013-2018 the US Government, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), implemented a memorandum of understanding with the Ethiopia Commodities Exchange to collaborate on increasing the quality, traceability and marketing of coffee. The project aimed to improve the integrity and market ability</p>	<p>Ethiopia Commodities Exchange, United States Agency of International Development (USAID)  <a href="https://beamexchange.org/uploads/filer_public/4e/7b/4e7bee24-6d0c-45ad-bd03-2240eed00cca/amde_project_initial_bcc_evaluation_report.pdf">https://beamexchange.org/uploads/filer_public/4e/7b/4e7bee24-6d0c-45ad-bd03-2240eed00cca/amde_project_initial_bcc_evaluation_report.pdf</a></p> <p>One investment facilitated through the project which is relevant for FOLUR was by the East Coast Impact Angel Network, which in 2013 invested into METAD, an Ethiopian specialty coffee company, to establish a processing facility on its farm near Yirgacheffe in Hambelaworeda. This is near some FOLUR woredas so a learning exchange visit can be organized.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
11.	<p>In partnership with the Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation, TechnoServe's Innovation in Outcome Measurement (IOM) project aims to identify breakthrough innovations that are capable of transforming agriculture and to develop a framework for scaling these innovations for business use. IOM is working to identify and test accurate,</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation, TechnoServe  <a href="https://www.technoserve.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/innovations-in-outcome-measurement-final-report.pdf">https://www.technoserve.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/innovations-in-outcome-measurement-final-report.pdf</a></p> <p>The final report on the IOM project is now available from TechnoServe and will have lessons for FOLUR project interventions? M&amp;E</p>

Title	Objectives/ Result s/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>12. The Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy (2018-2025) of Ethiopia</p>	<p>In terms of the Danish Country Programme in Ethiopia 2018-2022, Denmark supports the implementation of the GTPII and the development and promotion of climate smart practices in agricultural production and value chains with the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) as well as adaptation</p>	<p>Danish International Development Agency (Danida)  <a href="http://www.mofed.gov.et/documents/10182/32227/PFM_KBR_Program+Document.pdf/1bbaa76a-e9e9-4e8d-979a-2eca457b1915">http://www.mofed.gov.et/documents/10182/32227/PFM_KBR_Program+Document.pdf/1bbaa76a-e9e9-4e8d-979a-2eca457b1915</a></p> <p>The FOLUR project activities in SNNP Region can, like the CRFL, build on the regional REDD+ programme in SNNPR, addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which is currently under development.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
13. Resilient livelihoods in selected rural watersheds. The project will provide support for the restoration of degraded landscapes in selected watersheds and help build resilient livelihoods	The objective of the Project is to improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds. The project will provide support for the restoration of degraded landscapes in selected watersheds and help build resilient livelihoods	World Bank, with financial support from GCF, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture  <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/fp136-worldbank-ethiopia.pdf">https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/fp136-worldbank-ethiopia.pdf</a>  There is wide recognition that the potential of land use planning to enhance resilience is untapped due to weak or absent land use planning. The FOLUR project will thus address this weakness and seek to strengthen land use planning capacities and systems at kebele (village), woreda (district) and zonal levels within the project regions/sites. This support to land use planning is seen as an important condition for coordinated and targeted investments in SLM and restoration of degraded ecosystems and landscapes.  Strong coordination between the GCF project and the FOLUR project at Oromia and SNNP levels, through the regional Bureaus of Agriculture, will be key for ensuring that these individual investments lead to greater collective impact.

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>14.</p> <p>L a n d I n v e s t m e n t f o r T r a n s f o r m a t i o n P r o j e c t</p>	<p>The current LIFT project is a partnership between the Ethiopia and UK governments through the UK Department for International Development (DfID) ? a ?68.2 million six-year project to achieve land certification of 14 million parcels of land in highland regions of Ethiopia to increase security of tenure, and developing</p>	<p>United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID)  <a href="https://www.dai.com/our-work/projects/ethiopia-land-investment-transformation-lift">https://www.dai.com/our-work/projects/ethiopia-land-investment-transformation-lift</a></p> <p>Work to improve land tenure forms a critical underpinning of all efforts at transforming food and land use systems to become more sustainable, so is critical to be happening in parallel with the GEF investment through the FOLUR project, especially Component 1 on land use planning and Component 2 involving investment in better practice on farms.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
15. AFR100 Global Restoration Initiative, a World Resources Institute (WRI) is supporting the government in its efforts to restore 15 million hectares of deforested and degraded land. AFR100 is a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. The initiative hosts region	Through the Global Restoration Initiative, a World Resources Institute (WRI) is supporting the government in its efforts to restore 15 million hectares of deforested and degraded land. AFR100 is a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. The initiative hosts region	EFCCC, World Resources Institute <a href="https://afr100.org/content/ethiopia">https://afr100.org/content/ethiopia</a>  In addition to FOLUR, a range of investments are aligned with AFR100, through the GEF, World Bank, World Food Program, BMZ, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, BMUB, NORAD, Republic of Korea, Great Green Wall Initiative, FCPF Redd Readiness Program, WRI and GIZ. WRI's publication on <i>Scaling up Greening</i> captures the lessons learnt from successful restoration and greening of 1 million ha in Tigray Region, some of which are relevant also for the southwest of the country.

Title	Objectives/ Result s/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
16. Oromia Forest Lands cape Program, supported by the World Bank, has as its goal from 2017 to 2026 to reduce deforestation and net greenhouse gas emissions from land use in all forested areas in Oromia Region. The program involves a series of: (i) on-the-ground activities that address	The Oromia Forest Lands cape Program, supported by the World Bank, has as its goal from 2017 to 2026 to reduce deforestation and net greenhouse gas emissions from land use in all forested areas in Oromia Region. The program involves a series of: (i) on-the-ground activities that address	Oromia Regional Government, World Bank Biocarbon Fund <a href="https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2015/July/Presentation%20on%20OFLP_Challenges%20and%20Lessons%20Learned.pdf">https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2015/July/Presentation%20on%20OFLP_Challenges%20and%20Lessons%20Learned.pdf</a> The FOLUR project can learn from some of the challenges faced by the OFLP, including insufficient technical capacity for implementation, and the need for a benefit sharing and governance mechanisms that ensures equitable distribution of carbon benefits. Like the OFLP, FOLUR can build on existing REDD+ readiness activities funded through Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) REDD Readiness Program.

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
17. P r o j e c t f o r S u p p o r t i n g S u s t a i n a b l e F o r e s t M a n a g e m e n t a l t e r n a t i v e l i v e l i n g s o u r c e s f o r t h e c o m m u n i t y a r o u n d B e l e t e	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has run the REDD + CFCP P project from 2014 to 2020, working to conserve areas where forest coffee grows wild, promoting community livelihoods and creating market linkages. The project also introduced alternative livelihood sources for the community around Belete	ECTA, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) <a href="https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/006/index.html">https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/ethiopia/006/index.html</a>  FOLUR Component 2 can learn from the project's establishment of relationships with new buyers. coffee cupping event held in 2018 in Shabe (near Jimma) tested the quality of coffee from two cooperatives with 12 Waibus (community forest management groups) of which the top 3 were acknowledged with prizes and the promise from the Japanese experts to export their beans to Japan.



Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
18. E U - C o f f e e A c t i o n s f o r i m p r o v i n g c o f f e e p r o d u c t i o n a n d p r o d u c t i v i t y, p r o d u c t q u a l i t y a n d m a r k e t i n t e g r a t i o n f o r i m p r o v e d l i v e l i h o o d s o f c o f f e e g r o w e r s, p r o c e s s o r s, a n d t r a d e r s i n l i n e w i t h c u r r e n t E U p r i o r i t i e s o f j o b c r e a t i o n, w o m e n a n d y o u t h e m p o w e r m e n t a n d	This EUR 15 million, 5-year project funded by the European Union aims to improve coffee production and productivity, product quality and market integration for improved livelihoods of coffee growers, processors, and traders in line with current EU priorities of job creation, women and youth empowerment and	Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Development and Marketing Authority (Addis Ababa), Oromia Coffee and Tea Authority (Addis Ababa), Southern Nations Nationalities Peoples (SNNP) Coffee and Tea Authority (Hawassa) and, Amhara Bureau of Agriculture (Bahir Dar), European Commission <a href="https://dailycoffeenews.com/2019/09/09/ethiopia-and-the-european-union-launch-16-5-million-coffee-project/">https://dailycoffeenews.com/2019/09/09/ethiopia-and-the-european-union-launch-16-5-million-coffee-project/</a>  Component 2 of the FOLUR project will be implemented in close dialogue with the EU Caf? project, ensuring synergy and avoiding overlap. A technical consultative meeting was held in Addis in November 2019 and another in June 2021 to discuss some of the details of where synergies and complementarities enhanced.

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
19. <i>Road map to a Living Income</i>	Building on Fair Chain? s work on the Road map to a Living Income, and the Moyee social enterprise roastery in Addis currently exporting ground coffee to Europe, a EUR 4 million project is in the pipeline for potential FAO funding to expand value addition facilities? including roasting, grinding and packaging;	Fair Chain, Fair Trade, Moyee social enterprise, FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organization)  <a href="https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ethiopia-coffee-blockchain-idUSKCN1Q7039">https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ethiopia-coffee-blockchain-idUSKCN1Q7039</a>  The FOLUR project will learn from this initiative and involve it in a technical working group on scale-up of blockchain technology for traceability to be set up through the FOLUR project under the regional and national coffee platforms, helping reduce uncertainty and enabling trust among market players (see Activity 2.3.3).

Title	Objectives/Result s/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>20. <i>Improving the Sustainability and Inclusiveness of the Ethiopian Coffee Value Chain through Private and Public Partnership</i></p>	<p>This EUR 2.5 million project is running through ECTA from mid-2018 to mid-2021, funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) and implemented by UNIDO, in partnership with illycaffè and the Ernesto Illy Foundation. The project aims to increase the quality, traceability and interna</p>	<p>Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), illycaffè, Ernesto Illy Foundation</p> <p><a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=2ahUKEwii9cjTwbPsAhWYUBUIHSZmDcQQFjADegQICxAC&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ungm.org%2FUNUser%2FDocuments%2FDownloadPublicDocument%3FdocId%3D879273&amp;usg=AOvVaw0c1e90x2XBiAQuMjF6Wh8m">https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=2ahUKEwii9cjTwbPsAhWYUBUIHSZmDcQQFjADegQICxAC&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ungm.org%2FUNUser%2FDocuments%2FDownloadPublicDocument%3FdocId%3D879273&amp;usg=AOvVaw0c1e90x2XBiAQuMjF6Wh8m</a></p> <p>Relevant for FOLUR is ECTA's work with illycaffè and the Ernesto Illy Foundation to establish the Coffee Training Centre (CTC) in Addis, based on the model of the <i>Università del Caffè</i> and including roasting facilities. The Centre will benefit from the support of illycaffè experts and teachers and will build up the capacity of the 61 members of the Ethiopian Coffee Roasters Association to improve product quality and increase export volume, also supporting Sidama Coffee Farmers' Union to become the first cooperative union with its own roasting, grinding and packaging facilities.</p> <p>The FOLUR project will liaise closely with Illy and hopes through Activity 2.5.4 to 'Cooperate with private sector to trace batches of specialty coffee beans produced by co-ops under emerging brands, through roasting and grinding process in Ethiopia, to quality testing in the lab?.'</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
21. Ethiopian Coffee Initiative	With the support of JICA, the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) announced in August 2019 that it is developing a national coffee brand for Ethiopian specialty coffee on international coffee markets, Ethiopian Fine Coffees?. The new brand aims to boost both consumer demand	<p>ECTA, JICA  <a href="https://www.press.et/english/?p=9309">https://www.press.et/english/?p=9309</a></p> <p>Global marketing lessons can be learnt for FOLUR - the new national brand was also launched at the Specialty Coffee Association of Japan World Specialty Coffee Conference and Exhibition in Tokyo in September 2019, with a booth of the Ethiopian Coffee Exporters Association (ECEA) showcasing selected specialty coffees and Forest Coffee sourced through the support of JICA's REDD+CFCPP project"</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
22. Ethiopian Coffee Park	Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority announced in August 2019 plans of a three-year joint initiative by the Ethiopian and South Korean governments to build a Coffee Park, as part of the national plan to promote Ethiopia's specialty coffee products to the international community. This includes responding to a	<p>Republic of Korea, ECTA  <a href="https://www.iol.co.za/business-report/international/ethiopia-to-build-50-million-coffee-park-to-promote-local-coffee-products-30773598">https://www.iol.co.za/business-report/international/ethiopia-to-build-50-million-coffee-park-to-promote-local-coffee-products-30773598</a></p> <p>FOLUR Component 2's work on with ECTA will be informed by this context of the Coffee Park and global marketing.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>23. Enhancing Sustainability and Increasing Coffee Incomes in Ethiopia's Sidama Zone</p>	<p>Some of the highest quality coffee in the world comes from the Sidama region of Ethiopia, produced primarily by 200,000 smallholder farming families, most of whom continue to live in poverty due to small farm sizes and low productivity. Beginning in 2013, TechnoServe in partnership with IDH, Nestlé and Nestlé</p>	<p>TechnoServe, IDH, Nestlé and Nestlé Nespresso  <a href="https://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/enhancing-sustainability-and-increasing-coffee-incomes-in-sidama/">https://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/enhancing-sustainability-and-increasing-coffee-incomes-in-sidama/</a></p> <p>The FOLUR project will also work in parts of Sidama ? in Chire, Dale and Bensa woredas ? so synergies can be sought and this work built upon.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>24. Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality Program</p>	<p>TechnoServe has been working with Nespresso since 2013 to source high-quality coffee from Kenya and Ethiopia, aiming to reduce poverty and improving resilience to climate change for approximately 57,000 households by 2020. Following the initial successes of TechnoServe and Nespresso's partnership on the Nespresso AAA</p>	<p>ECTA, TechnoServe, Nespresso, IFC, IDH  <a href="https://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/nespesso-aaa-sustainable-quality-program-in-ethiopia-and-kenya/">https://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/nespesso-aaa-sustainable-quality-program-in-ethiopia-and-kenya/</a></p> <p>FOLUR engagement on post-harvest processing can learn from the AAA success with washing stations (wet mills) ? a 2017 audit showed 91% of the audited wet mills in Ethiopia were complying with at least 90% of the 26 TASQ Core Criteria. The percentage of participating households in Ethiopia implementing at least half of the best practice techniques covered increased from 10 to 43% between 2013 and 2018.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Result s/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
25. Developing a Sustainable Supply Chain for Unwashed Coffee	This recent project had support from Jacobs Douwe Egberts (JDE) and IDH, TechnoServe, and was aiming to make the unwashed coffee sector in Ethiopia's Jimma, Lekemti and Sidama regions more sustainable, by supporting 100 high producing hulling stations to comply with sustainability standards, as well as provid	<p>Jacobs Douwe Egberts (JDE) and IDH, TechnoServe  <a href="http://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/developing-a-sustainable-supply-chain-for-unwashed-coffee-in-ethiopia">http://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/developing-a-sustainable-supply-chain-for-unwashed-coffee-in-ethiopia</a></p> <p>This project has lessons for promotion of unwashed coffee beans, appropriate in some conditions for the FOLUR project.</p>



Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
26. Marketing Bale's Wild Coffee	Farm Africa has worked in Ethiopia since 1988, and has completed projects on Food security in Tigray, Forest management expansion, Growing profitable coffee, and Spice production and marketing. Farm Africa pioneered the introduction of PFM in Ethiopia in the mid-1990s in partnership with local NGO	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Farm Africa  <a href="https://www.farmafrica.org/ethiopia/ethiopia/building-resilience-through-agribusinesses">https://www.farmafrica.org/ethiopia/ethiopia/building-resilience-through-agribusinesses</a></p> <p>Farm Africa's long experience of PFM is of particular relevance for FOLUR project Component 3, which will build on lessons learnt by Farm Africa and partners in the past three decades.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>27. Conservation and sustainable use of the last wild coffee forests of Ethiopia</p>	<p>NABU provides support to communities and forest conservation in Kafa Biosphere Reserve. Following the 2011-2014 Climate and Forest Project, the 2014-2017 Wild Coffee Forest Project and the 2014-2017 Biodiversity Project, they implemented the Community Activation Project (2017-2019). This work aims at conserving and</p>	<p><b>EFCCC, Nature And Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU)</b>  <a href="https://en.nabu.de/projects/ethiopia/kafa/area/index.html">https://en.nabu.de/projects/ethiopia/kafa/area/index.html</a></p> <p>NABU is one of the NGOs with a strong on- the-ground presence in several of the FOLUR project wordas.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
28. Ethiopian Forest Coffee	To incentivise forest conservation in Ethiopia, bring long-term economic benefits to coffee growing communities and open up a new category of speciality coffee to the global market, Partnerships for Forests (P4F) is working with partners towards developing a strengthened value chain for forest coffee. P4F is	<p>ECTA, Partnerships for Forest (P4F), DFID, GIZ, TechnoServe, Original Food GmbH, Les Cafes Sati, and Moplaco PLC, Centre for Sustainable &amp; Resilient Communities (CSRC), University of Huddersfield, TNS</p> <p><a href="https://partnershipsforforests.com/partnerships-projects/ethiopian-forest-coffee/">https://partnershipsforforests.com/partnerships-projects/ethiopian-forest-coffee/</a></p> <p>The UNDP project development team has met with GIZ and TechnoServe, partners on the P4F initiative, and will continue to collaborate to ensure that technical support to farmers on coffee production as well as supply chain strengthening through the project are carefully designed to dovetail with and complement these key related initiatives.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
<p>29. Innovations for Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains in Ethiopia (ISAS E)</p>	<p>This German Government-supported four year project 2019-2022 of \$4.5 million, led by ECTA and EFCC C, involves setting up a sustainable farming region in the Nono Sale region in Ilu Aba Bora, promoting trade relations with international coffee and beeswax companies, and training smallholders and cooper</p>	<p>German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ, Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains Initiative (INA), private sector</p> <p>The FOLUR project will liaise with this project to follow the progress on the blockchain traceability scheme, to see if this can be scaled up.</p> <p><a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/85829.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/85829.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.nachhaltige-agrarlieferketten.org/en/success-stories/ina-in-ethiopia-pilot-project-isase-innovations-for-sustainable-agricultural-supply-chains-in-ethiopia/">https://www.nachhaltige-agrarlieferketten.org/en/success-stories/ina-in-ethiopia-pilot-project-isase-innovations-for-sustainable-agricultural-supply-chains-in-ethiopia/</a></p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
30. Restoring Degraded Coffee Landscapes	This project currently running until 2021 with the Ethiopian Forest Coffee Institute aims to help restore degraded landscapes and to develop relevant and scalable business models to improve the livelihoods of coffee farmer families in Ethiopia. The pilot region is the Illubabor Forest Ecoregion in the region of the Yaya Biosphere	<p>Hanns R Neumann Stiftung, BMUB ? International Climate Initiative, partly implemented by Unique forestry and land use GmbH, funding also supported by Lavazza.</p> <p><a href="https://www.hrnstiftung.org/project/iki/">https://www.hrnstiftung.org/project/iki/</a></p> <p>The FOLUR project will liaise with this project to avoid overlap geographically in Ilu Aba Bora, if there is a phase 2, and learn from the lessons on livelihoods and farmer training methods.</p>

Title	Objectives/ Results/ Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners, and Implications for GEF project
31. Caf? Project	The CAFE project is implemented in partnership with Austrian Development Agency and International Coffee Partners. A first phase of the project was co-financed by Lavazza Foundation and The Lofbergs Family Foundation. It aims to improve coffee production and farm management, and access to key services and markets. The	<p>Hanns R Neumann Stiftung, Foundation, Austrian Development Agency, Lavazza Foundation, the Lofbergs Family Foundation,  <a href="https://www.hrnstiftung.org/project/cafe-project/">https://www.hrnstiftung.org/project/cafe-project/</a></p> <p>The FOLUR project is learning from the Farmer Field School approach and building on best practice for agricultural extension through this and other initiatives.</p>

The GEF-financed portfolio in Ethiopia is extensive, spanning all the GEF Focal Areas, with over 30 national projects and participation in over around 50 regional or global projects over the years. UNDP has over the years supported a portfolio of 20 or more projects funded through the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) and the GEF Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) that has significantly shaped the Ethiopian government's engagement with the FOLUR Impact Program and the type of interventions that the program will pursue. The capacity of the EFCCC (the government institution responsible for coordinating implementation of the FOLUR project) has been built over the years from the experiences gained from implementing GEF and other donor-funded projects. Of relevance to the FOLUR project in terms of lessons learned and scaling up, the following projects are worth highlighting:

? Climate change adaptation in the lowland ecosystems of Ethiopia. UNDP ID: 5630, GEF ID: 9303, GEF LDCF grant \$5,836,073 ? This project is in the initiation phase but is expected to strengthen the ability of land users to adapt to the discernible impacts of climate change through i) disseminating credible weather information and advisory services using locally suitable communication channels to inform the preparation and implementation of actions meant for building resilience and adaptive capacity at a watershed level; ii) reaching a wider audience of land users and government stakeholders across the lowland ecosystem of Ethiopia through a Training-of-Trainers (TOT) approach, iii) conducting a ?learning by doing? training to promote clarity and commitment of land users and iv) providing needs-responsive support to diversify livelihood options in a way that leads to tangible and replicable changes. Although the focus of this project is on low-lying dry landscapes, the capacity strengthening at regional levels (Oromia and SNNP) is expected to benefit and advance the FOLUR project objectives as well, specifically in relation to land use and landscape and ecosystem restoration interventions.

? Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Ethiopia. UNDP ID: 5559, GEF ID: 9315, GEFTF grant \$10,239,450 ? This child project (under the GEF 6 IAP on *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa*) aims to enhance long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems by addressing the environmental drivers of food insecurity in Ethiopia. The project intervention combines land management choices and Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) with water- and climate-smart agriculture, value chain support and gender responsiveness. The project includes sites in the Oromia and SNNP regions. This project has demonstrated the value of linking food production and food security to sound ecosystem management and restoration, and demonstrating the impact, especially on income generation and household nutrition improvements, of investing in training and skills development for food value chain development, access to improved varieties of crops and livestock breeds and links to markets. The importance of gender empowerment and inclusion in agricultural development and extension support has also been shown through improvements on household food and nutrition security as well as increases in income generation by women farmers and female-headed farming households. The FOLUR project is in many ways scaling up some of the learning from this project, including on value chain development and value addition, landscape restoration and links to productivity. Again the work under FOLUR, especially at regional, district and

village levels will build on the institutional and community capacities built through this and other past projects.

? CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy Plans in Highland Areas in Ethiopia. UNDP ID: 5478, GEF ID: 6967, GEF LDCF grant \$6,277,000 ? This project's objective was to increase the climate resilience of local communities in the Ethiopian highlands, including in the regions that the FOLUR project is targeting (Oromia and SNNP). Its goals are to: 1) integrate climate change risk adaptation measures into federal, regional and Woreda-level development planning, budgeting and execution; 2) improve the availability of climate information products; 3) undertake climate-smart integrated watershed management for improved rainwater harvesting and retention; 4) introduce climate-smart agricultural practices; and 5) diversify livelihoods. This is to be achieved through three complementary components that focus, respectively, on capacity development, provision of climate risk information and investments in climate-smart land management. Through this project, capacities of community and community facilitators (including extension services) in the target Woredas (districts) have been enhanced, and climate-smart tools, products, technologies and services provided to support adaptation planning and resilience building among farmers and land users. Training and capacity building on the use of CSA practices such as moisture conservation farming, composting and mulching and use of drought-resistant and high-yielding improved variety of crop seeds as well as rain water harvesting technologies, use of solar pump technology for crop and vegetable production in small-scale irrigation practices and others, have been provided. The adoption and up-take of Integrated approaches for forestry, agro-forestry and soil and water conservation and integrated watershed management practices has supported the beneficiary community to improve their agricultural practices and increased farm productivity. The FOLUR project will build on these existing community-level investments, knowledge and capacities to further scale-up climate-smart practices at farm and landscape levels in the target sites.

? Strengthening climate information and early warning. UNDP ID: 5095, GEF ID: 4992, GEF ID LDCF grant \$4,500,000 ? This project was aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Ethiopia to observe, analyse and forecast climate information to enhance their early warning systems and for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change. It supported the National Climate Resilient Green Growth Strategy, and contributed to a strengthening of the observational and analytical capacity of the national hydro-met services and its early warning system, as well as the disaster risk management and development planning agencies in their efforts to strengthen adaptation capacity and resilience to climate change. The project included sites in the Oromia region with a focus on rehabilitating or building early warning systems to benefit among others the agricultural sector. Coffee is predicted to face significant impacts from climate change in the coming decades, which will require clear adaptation strategies from farmers and indeed the coffee sector itself, considering its importance for the economy. The data and information generated from these early warning system infrastructure is key for what strategies may be appropriate in the future, and the associated investments and costs and benefits for implementing such strategies. The FOLUR project will invest significantly in strategies for building short- to medium-term capacities for addressing degradation challenges through appropriate restoration and conservation interventions to maintain and enhance the flow of ecosystem services to support agricultural production. These will also enhance resilience of ecosystems and production systems to withstand, to the extent possible, the impacts of climate change.



? Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation in the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE). UNDP ID: 4644, GEF ID: 5440, GEFTF grant \$3,316,455 ? This project was designed with the goal of to support implementation of Ethiopia?s ambitious green economy strategy, by mainstreaming biodiversity and ensuring that development and investment decisions do not impact negatively on biodiversity. It aimed to: (i) establish a framework for valuing and integrating biodiversity into Ethiopia?s Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) and related development processes, and to (ii) demonstrate a programme of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) that could be eventually scaled up in the country. In addition to policy level outputs and deliverables (i.e. a draft policy instrument on PES schemes for approval by the legislature), the project developed and disseminated technical decision support tools (biodiversity scorecards, digital maps, prioritization lists) which provided essential input for the community-level management plans that guide land use and watershed rehabilitation decisions. The mainstreaming and formal integration of these plans into local, woreda and regional/zonal planning and budgeting as part of the institutional incentive structure for biodiversity conservation has been proven as key for driving investments and action at landscape levels. The project experience highlights the incentives that are needed to generate a shift toward sustainable land and ecosystems management ? namely extensive coordination, cooperation and cost-sharing between CBO members, government, universities and private sector for specific protected area and related sustainable livelihood outcomes. The project demonstrated proven results in rehabilitating degraded lands and ecosystems at four pilot sites which can provide the basis for similar national-scale initiatives. These results support the establishment of Local PES Fund Platforms at the project sites and in other regions.

? Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level. UNDP ID: 4107, GEF ID: 4222, GEF LDCF grant \$5,307,885 - The project was designed to support selected Ethiopian communities (including in the Oromis region) to adapt to climate change by providing them with the tools needed for anticipatory and autonomous adaptation (i.e. climate risk information, financing, insurance, technical support) and by providing capacity development for planning authorities to include routine climate risks into their planning processes, to enable the provision of appropriate levels of support to communities to build resilience capacities. Specific support included: supporting local communities and administrations at the lower levels of government to plan, design and implement adaptation actions aimed at reducing climate change vulnerability and building resilience, especially in those communities that are particularly vulnerable in Ethiopia; and in rural and urban environments, applying agricultural, land and water management techniques and practices that have adaptation value with the use of knowledge, information and financing that reduce the risk associated with adoption and adapting of such technologies. Some of the best practices from this project included the adoption of practices, approaches and technologies such as integrated watershed management; regeneration of indigenous plants on rangelands which improved vegetative cover on grazing and forest land, for pasture production, water conservation, and for flood and erosion retention; improved management of pasture and grazing land for livestock and other pastoral uses; combatting land degradation by managing agro-forest lands, natural woodland through the early burning fire management, and planting of trees. Community members participated in planning and implementation of woodland regeneration measures. Farmers adopted a diversity of income generating strategies such as bee keeping for honey and wax production, farming intercropping legumes and cereal crops with tree crops, agro-forestry with planting of trees, for fodder, biofuel which contributed to improving soil nutrient content. The FOLUR

project will also support some of these practices, with a strong focus on supporting women and coffee-farming households that participate in coffee restoration activities of the project (i.e. coffee stumping) and at a wider landscape level to complement restoration interventions.

? Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity conservation in the farming systems of Ethiopia. UNDP ID: 2913, GEF ID: 3736, GEFTF grant \$3,863,600 ? The overall goal of this project was to improve in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity resources (including crop wild relatives) to secure biodiversity values, ensures food security and sustain human wellbeing. It sought to do this by promoting consideration of the conservation values of Ethiopia's rich agro-biodiversity endowment in agricultural sector planning and development, so that farm productivity and food security are improved while simultaneously securing the survival of important agrobiodiversity. The objective of the project was to provide farming communities with incentives (policies, capacity, knowledge and markets) to mainstream conservation of agrobiodiversity resources, including CWR, into their farming systems. This was planned to be achieved through two main outcomes: (1) enabling policy and institutional framework supporting in situ conservation of agro-biodiversity and crop wild relatives, (2) markets that provide incentives for farmer uptake of agrobiodiversity-friendly practices and (3) Crop Wild Relatives and farmer varieties conserved in in situ gene banks and on-farm conservation sites. The focus of the project was conservation of four crops and their wild relatives in four project sites. These are Arabica Coffee in Yayu Forest (Illubabor zone in Oromia), Tef in Minjar Shenkora (North Shewa zone in Amhara), Enset in Angacha (Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region), and durum wheat in Gimbichu Woreda (East Shewa zone in Oromia), that have a vast potential of driving both sustainable and economic development in Ethiopia. This project demonstrated impressive results from investments in in-situ conservation of coffee forests, which included the establishment of an in-situ gene bank in an area covering 2.6ha of the Yayu Forest Reserve. Through this project, over 10,200ha of the Yayu Forest Coffee Biosphere Reserve was demarcated, and reforestation efforts were implemented. In recognition of the success of these efforts, the Yayu Forest Coffee was certified by Rainforest Alliance, positioning it to access speciality coffee markets at the international level, with significant benefits for the cooperatives and coffee farmers themselves. FOLUR project Components 2 and 3 will scale-up some of the elements of this project by supporting efforts to conserve the Arabica gene pool within the forests by protecting and restoring remaining areas of indigenous Afromontane and moist forest, and also supporting efforts to enhance the value and market price of coffee that is sustainably-produced and deforestation-free or forest-friendly.

The types of interventions, tools, practices and the learning from these past and ongoing projects and similar ones by other partners, and the on-the-ground investments that have been made, represent an important baseline on which the FOLUR project builds. Some of the learning from these projects that the FOLUR project design integrates and will scale up, include the following:

? Support for jurisdiction-wide (i.e. kebele/village, woreda/district, zonal and regional) land use planning, including training and capacity building on the use of existing decision-support tools to

inform planning, implementation and monitoring of landscape management and restoration interventions.

? Support for value chain development and creation of linkages to markets, including premium markets for sustainably produced products.

? Support for development of skills and enhancement of capacities for implementation and enforcement of new and existing laws and regulations for forest conservation, landscape and ecosystem management and restoration.

? Support for user- and farm-level adoption and up-take of proven best practices and approaches for production of crops (e.g. coffee) and use of natural resources (e.g. forests) that improve yields and are nature-positive, conserve biodiversity and restore degraded ecosystems and landscapes.

? Support for implementation of proven SLM, restoration and climate-smart technologies and practices at farm and landscape levels.

? Support the integration of evidence and data into land use planning and land management decisions to ensure that responses and solutions are context-relevant and appropriate.

**3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a description of outcomes and components of the project**

The project structure and design remains highly consistent with that of the FOLUR Child Project Concept. The focal area strategies are addressed as before. The adjustments made from Concept Note to Project Document / CEO Endorsement request stage are highlighted and analysed in the table that follows:

	<b>Original Child Project Concept</b>	<b>GEF CEO ER (Changes)</b>	<b>RATIONALE</b>
<b>Project components</b>	Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems in Oromia and SNNP regions	Development of integrated landscape planning and management (ILM) systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions	Throughout the documents, ?Oromia and SNNP Regions? has been changed to ?Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions? This is a change in name only, not area. Following the outcome of a referendum, the former Sidama Zone in SNNP Region has since June 2020 been legally designated as an independent Region. The word ?planning? has been added to show the connection between integrated land use plans and the management actions that flow out of them to manage forest, restore cropland and landscapes, etc.

	<b>Original Child Project Concept</b>	<b>GEF CEO ER (Changes)</b>	<b>RATIONALE</b>
	Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across 9M ha of Oromia, and SNNP regions	Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zones of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama	The 9M ha was intended to refer to the entire coffee-producing areas of Ethiopia in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions (which together supply, on average, 96% of Ethiopia's annual volume of marketable coffee), rather than denoting a spatial target for the project, so has been left out for clarity.
	Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management	Makes clear the chief methodology and organizational framework through which conservation and restoration goals are to be achieved
	Component 4: Project Coordination, M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up	Component 4: M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up	Project coordination is not part of this component, and is covered in Project Management Costs.

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
<p><b>Project Outcomes, Indicators and Targets</b></p>	<p>1.1: Participatory and integrated land use planning systems established and implemented for Oromia and SNNP regions</p>	<p><u>Outcome 1a:</u> Strong enabling environment created for integrated land use planning and management at federal and regional levels</p> <p><u>Key Indicator:</u> <i>Number of new policies adopted, with dedicated capacity in place for implementation - national land use policy</i></p> <p><u>Target: 1</u> <i>(National Land Use Policy) and regional-level ILM systems and capacities in each of the 3 regions</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1b:</u> Participatory integrated land use planning systems piloted in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions</p> <p><u>Key Indicator:</u> <i>Number of inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed in project woredas / catchments in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions (FOLUR Global Indicator on Capacity/Training (i)18]</i><sup>8</sup></p> <p><u>Target: 22 Woreda (District) ILM Plans</u></p>	<p>This outcome has been further elaborated into two outcomes, one on the creation of the overall policy environment, and the second on the production of the plans at various levels. At the time of writing the CN it was thought that the new National Land Use Policy (NaLUP) would be in place but this is not yet the case, and capacity not yet in place, so the project can support government on this. The updated spatial target has been added.</p> <p>Building on the guidance from the FOLUR IP Global Platform coordinated by the World Bank, a FOLUR Global Indicator has been utilized here.</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
	<p>2.1 Enabling conditions for the development of deforestation-free coffee landscapes and value chains strengthened across 9M ha of Oromia and SNNP regions</p> <p>2.2. Smallholder farmer support systems in the Oromia and SNNP Agricultural Commercialization Clusters strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification and climate-smart production practices that promote restoration and avoid deforestation across 1.8M ha</p> <p>2.3 Global coffee supply chain actors engaged to facilitate increased investments in deforestation-free coffee value chains</p>	<p><u>Outcome 2a:</u> Smallholder farmer support systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification, climate-smart production practices that promote restoration <u>Key Indicator:</u> <i>Increase in average crop yields of farm households receiving enhanced extension support (GEF Core indicator 3.1)</i></p> <p><u>Target:</u> <i>30% increase on the baseline</i></p> <p><u>Target:</u> <i>10,500 ha of agricultural land (rejuvenated coffee) and 456,074 hectares of small-scale farmland of other annual and perennial cropland</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2b:</u> Enabling conditions strengthened for the development and marketing of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable coffee <u>Key Indicator:</u> <i>Number of new public-private partnerships involving government and private sector actors working toward FOLUR outcomes ? through working groups under platform/s to drive</i></p>	<p>These three outcomes remain substantively the same , the order is just changed so that the two coffee related ones are adjacent to each other. Indicators and targets have been added with the outcomes.</p> <p>Outcome 2a is reworded slightly, as not all of the project woredas have ACC support, but the focus on strengthening farmer support systems is maintained, and there is a whole Output on ?Agricultural Commercialization Clusters in project woredas supported in greening of value chains, piloting dialogues in ACC project woredas?. The figure of 1.8 million hectares is now the target area over which integrated land use planning will be done under Component 1.</p> <p>Building on the guidance from the FOLUR IP Global Platform coordinated by the World Bank, a FOLUR Global Indicators have been utilized here.</p> <p>Outcome 2b now refers to ?socially, economically and environmentally sustainable coffee? ? see below.</p> <p>In Outcome 2c, the term ?deforestation-free coffee? has been replaced with ?sustainable coffee? value chains. Currently coffee is not a significant driver of deforestation, and well-managed ?sustainable? coffee farms provide many more of the original ecosystem services of the natural forest than any other kind of agriculture. Smallholder farms range from harvested wild coffee to semi-forested farms to managed coffee gardens, but all use heavy shade of indigenous tree species. These highly diverse agro-forestry production systems serve as corridors and buffers to remaining forests. Unfortunately, due to low yields, low coffee quality and very low global coffee prices, many farmers find it difficult to make a living from coffee and are driven to supplement income from harvesting timber and fuel wood from community forests, or from their own farms. Many also substitute coffee with other crops, such as <i>khat</i> or maize, leading to removal of the shade canopy and degradation of the soil.</p> <p>On the other hand, when farmers produce coffee of better quality and increase incomes, they will tend to protect diverse coffee farms and even expand agro-forestry production, thereby leading to protection and restoration in the diverse and biomass-rich landscape. Therefore, an important strategy to stabilize the agricultural frontier is keeping coffee farms profitable and sustainable.</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
	<p>3.1. Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes</p>	<p><u>Outcome 3:</u> Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes</p> <p><i><u>Key Indicator:</u></i> <i>Area of forest restored and/or under effective regime of Participatory Forest Management (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)</i></p> <p><i><u>Target:</u> 61,552 ha of forest land</i></p>	<p>No change to wording; indicator and target for outcome added.</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
	<p>4.1 Project governance systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities</p>	<p><u>Outcome 4:</u> Project M&amp;E systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities</p> <p><i>Indicator: Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products, reflecting successful upscaling (FOLUR Global Indicators 3, 4 and 5) - 3g, 3h on Capacity/ Training, 3j, 3k, 3l on Policies/Value Chains and 3m on Knowledge, 4 on Descriptive case studies and 5 on Gender</i></p> <p><i>Targets: 10 recorded uses of knowledge / advocacy products</i></p>	<p>The word 'governance' was changed to 'M&amp;E' since project coordination is not part of this component, and is covered in Project Management Costs.</p> <p>Building on the guidance from the FOLUR IP Global Platform coordinated by the World Bank, a FOLUR Global Indicators have been utilized here.</p>



	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>1.1.1 Existing land use planning and land allocation processes at regional and woreda level mapped and assessed and specific needs for decision support tools and integrated land use plans determined</p> <p>1.1.2 Decision-support tools that reflect long-term food and land use targets and support evidence-based land use planning and land allocations developed</p> <p>1.1.3 Gender-responsive multi-stakeholder platforms to facilitate dialogue and consultation on integrated land use planning and land management strengthened to inform land allocations and landscape management</p> <p>1.1.4. Integrated land use plans that enable sustainable production, conservation and restoration in the selected Agricultural Commercialization Cluster (ACC) woredas and coffee landscapes of Oromia and SNNP developed and implementation supported</p> <p>1.1.5 Participatory land use monitoring and assessment protocols institutionalized at regional levels and in selected Oromia and SNNP ACC woredas through multi-stakeholder platforms (e.g., ACC Value Chain Alliances and coffee platforms), to ensure compliance with the land use and landscape</p>	<p>1.1 National land use planning policy adopted, with systems and capacity in place for implementation</p> <p>1.2 Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions systems and capacity in place for regional and zonal land use planning</p> <p>1.3 GIS capacity at zonal and woreda (district) levels strengthened for undertaking integrated land use planning and management</p> <p>1.4 Existing local structures strengthened and capacitated to feed into land use planning process in kebeles (villages) in Project Woredas (Districts)</p> <p>1.5 Multi-stakeholder platforms established at woreda (district) and kebele (village) levels, with Integrated Land Use Plans developed that enable sustainable production, conservation and restoration</p>	<p>The numbering system has changed, such that outcomes are numbered 1a,b instead of 1.1, 1.2, and no longer grouping outputs per outcomes, but having outcomes for the component as a whole.</p> <p>The outputs in the CN were many and lengthy, partly because they needed to give an indication of the kinds of activities envisaged. Activities are now listed in detail in Annex 11 of the UNDP Project Document, along with output level indicators, including other FOLUR IP Global Indicators, allowing for crisper outputs. The land use planning and management actions are now grouped by levels of government to ensure that capacity is built at all levels.</p> <p>The assessments and tools in 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 in the CN are now covered in the Activities under Output 1.1.</p> <p>The platforms, plans and protocols mentioned in 1.1.3, 1.1.4 and 1.1.5 are now included in the Activities of Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 (which adds a Zonal planning level) and 1.5.</p> <p>The ProDoc and CEO ER has an additional output (Output 1.4) focusing on building the capacity of existing kebele (village)-level community structures established to help local governance ? land administration committees, watershed management committees, and participatory forest management (PFM) structures.</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
	<p>2.1.1 Coffee production practices and associated value chain support in coffee landscapes mapped and assessed to determine a pathway towards deforestation-free coffee production following a jurisdictional approach</p> <p>2.1.2 Management plans developed for different types of coffee landscapes and management objectives established to facilitate a shift towards deforestation-free coffee jurisdiction</p> <p>2.1.3 Regional (Oromia and SNNP) and National Coffee Platforms established to strengthen certification schemes for specialty coffee brands (e.g., Ethiopia Forest Coffee) and jurisdictional coffee traceability at regional level advanced, in cooperation with Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority, Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, and coffee unions and associations, building on relevant existing initiatives</p> <p>2.2.1 Integrated plans for restoring existing degraded agricultural land for production developed and implemented, with a focus on sustainable intensification and use of regenerative and agroecological practices</p> <p>2.2.2 Farmer extension support programs strengthened to deliver</p>	<p>2.1. Zonal dialogues held with Agricultural Commercialization Clusters, with a focus on those ACCs with coffee, on greening agricultural value chains</p> <p>2.2. Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with incentive system piloted for improved practices that enable sustainable intensification and increased yields</p> <p>2.3. Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment</p> <p>2.4. Intensive pre- and post-harvest support to at least 10 extension pilot communities shifting to specialty coffee, working with emerging marketing centres, and existing cooperatives, unions, washing stations and direct exporters</p> <p>2.5. Local and international coffee buyers, traders and</p>	<p>The old outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.2.1 on mapping, management and restoration plans from the CN are now covered in the Activities under the new Output 1.5 in Component 1.</p> <p>Output 2.2.3 on good agricultural practices is covered in Activities under the new Output 2.2, and Output 2.2.4 on incentives is covered in Activities under the new Outputs 2.2.</p> <p>The old Output 2.2.3 on traceability is now covered in Activities under the new Output 2.3.</p> <p>There are several outputs that have remained substantively the same, just ordered differently, and no longer grouped under the outcomes, which are taken as applying to the component as a whole: The old Output 2.1.3 is new Output 2.3. The old Output 2.2.1 is new Output 2.1. The old Output 2.3.1 is the new Output 2.1. And the old Output 2.3.2 is the new Output 2.5.</p> <p>A new output, Output 2.4, relates to the piloting and scale-up of specialized extension support for coffee, given its centrality in the rural economy, and its potential for significantly higher incomes as a result of improvements in productivity achieved through targeted extension services.</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
	<p>3.1.1 National Forest Sector Development Program Action Plan supported to implement sustainable management and protection of Afromontane forest across the Oromia and SNNP regions</p> <p>3.1.2 New and existing incentives for sustainable forest management strengthened and developed (<i>e.g., participatory forest management arrangements, CRGE Facility-led payment for ecosystem services schemes</i>) to enhance sustainable utilization of the 117,736 ha ?transitional zone? in the Yayu Coffee Forest Biosphere Reserve to safeguard the <i>C. Arabica</i> gene pool by reducing threats from subsistence agriculture and unsustainable practices</p> <p>3.1.3 21,552 ha of degraded Yayu Coffee Forest ?buffer zone?, and 40,000ha of communal forest restored to secure ecosystem goods and services in the production landscape</p> <p>3.1.4 Incentive schemes in place to promote increased tree production (agro-forestry) in coffee and crop production landscapes</p>	<p>3.1 National Forest Sector Development Program implemented through coordination on monitoring and incentives for Participatory Forest Management of indigenous forest</p> <p>3.2 61,552 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest better managed through PFM to safeguard the <i>C. Arabica</i> gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape</p> <p>3.3 Fuel-efficient cook stoves and biomass-waste briquettes adopted across all Project Woredas (districts) to reduce pressure on forest and create alternative incomes</p> <p>3.4 Incentive schemes in place to promote increased tree production (agro-forestry) in coffee and crop production landscapes</p>	<p>The Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 from the CN remain the same, and correspond to new Outputs 3.1 and 3.2.</p> <p>The old Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.1.4 have been merged into the new Output 3.4, which has a set of Activities exploring various elements of incentives. Tree-planting in the context of agroforestry on smallholder farms is dealt with in Component 2.</p> <p>A new Output 3.3 has been added as a result of an input through the gender study conducted during the PPG, proposing work in the project woredas (district) on fuel-efficient cookstoves, as one contribution to reducing pressure on forest resources. This is important because, although the project is focused on farming, timber extraction for fuelwood and charcoal is a major cause of forest degradation in the project landscapes. Energy-saving cookstoves are identified in the National Forest Sector Development Program[9]<sup>9</sup> as part of the overall strategy to closing the wood fuel supply gap without worsening deforestation. Related to this is the inclusion under Output 3.4 of an activity supporting women-run cooperative businesses including producing sawdust briquettes as well as selling agroforestry inputs (<i>See Annex 11 of the UNDP Project Document for detailed Activities</i>), also including briquette-making from coffee husks in Component 2).</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
	<p>4.1.1 On-line monitoring and reporting system (with links to landscape-level monitoring systems) in place to track economic, social and environmental results and impacts at sectoral, landscape and national levels</p> <p>4.1.2 Collaboration and linkages created with other FOLUR IP Child Projects focusing on deforestation-free coffee through the FOLUR IP Global Platform, the GCP and the GGP to share experiences and lessons</p> <p>4.1.3 Knowledge products developed, and lessons learned shared with other regions involved in NILUPP, ACC value chains outside of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama, GEF's FOLUR IP Global Platform, FOLU Coalition and other global platforms (e.g., Bonn Challenge, AFR100 and NYDF) and stakeholders</p> <p>4.1.4 Project performance reviewed at mid-term and end phases and results packaged to inform adaptive management, future programming and scaling up</p>	<p>4.1 On-line monitoring and reporting system in place to track and report economic, social and environmental results and impacts of project</p> <p>4.2 Partnerships in place with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and longitudinal impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration</p> <p>4.3 Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production</p> <p>4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program</p> <p>4.5 Gender action plan implemented and impacts of project on gender equality and women's empowerment monitored and reported on</p> <p>4.6 Project performance reviewed at mid-term and end</p>	<p>The Outputs 4.1.1 on monitoring and reporting, and 4.1.4 on project evaluation, in the CN, are the same as the new Outputs 4.1 and 4.6 respectively.</p> <p>The contents of the old Outputs 4.1.2 and 4.1.3, which were somewhat overlapping, are all covered in the new Output 4.4, which relates to lessons sharing both nationally and internationally.</p> <p>New outputs are also included ? Output 4.2 on partnerships with academia, Output 4.3 on media training and Output 4.5 on tracking the gender aspects of the project.</p> <p>Since the FOLUR Global Knowledge Action Program has been developed in the period post the Concept Note, the component now contains clear links to ensure contributions of the Ethiopia Country Project into the global knowledge management sphere, through global engagement with the FOLUR program and partners, regional engagement in commodity platforms and training events, and contributions to lessons, outcome stories, policy briefs and flagship reports.</p>

	Original Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER (Changes)	RATIONALE
<b>Core Indicators</b>	<p>The following GEF Core Indicators and targets were proposed at Concept Note stage:</p> <p>Core Indicator 3 ? 61,552 ha  Core Indicator 4 ? 1,800,000 ha  Core Indicator 6 ? 14,690,027 tonnes of CO2 eq.  Core Indicator 11 ? 275,000 (50% women)</p>	<p>The following changes have resulted following the PPG. The indicators have been explained in detail under section F <i>(PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS)</i> above:</p> <p>Core Indicator 3 ? 10,500 ha  Core Indicator 4 ? 517,626 ha <i>(made up of 61,552ha in forest land under better management and 456,074 hectares of small-scale farmland under SLM)</i>  Core Indicator 6 ? 7,228,195 tonnes of CO2 eq.  Core Indicator 11 ? 440,000 (50% women)</p>	<p>The 61,552 initially indicated under Core indicator 3 has been moved to Core Indicator 4 as the focus of the project interventions in forest landscapes will not be "better management to benefit biodiversity?". The area of land that falls under indicator 3 is therefore only 10,500ha (degraded agricultural land restored).</p> <p>The 1,800,000 ha initially indicated under indicator 4 is actually the total area of land that will be targeted for Integrated Land Use Planning, where future SLM and restoration interventions will be undertaken. Although by the end of the project this amount of land will have ILM plans, no project resources will directly be used for actual on-the-ground SLM and restoration work. Rather the project will directly invest on SLM practices in small-scale farmland covering a total of 456,074. So the new target under Core Indicator 4 is 517,626ha made up of better managed forests (61,552ha) and SLM in farmland (456,074).</p> <p>As a result of these changes, the GHG emissions mitigated (Core Indicator 6) are therefore scaled down to a conservative total of 7,228,195 based on pure restoration and SLM interventions that the project budget will directly be invested in.</p> <p>The number of beneficiaries have been increased from 275,000 to 440,000 following site selection and analysis of population data for the area that the project will cover. This number is equivalent to just over 10% of the total population of the project catch area (22 woredas (districts) which had an estimated combined population of 4,334,833 people in 2019.</p>
<b>Co-financing</b>	<p>The original Concept Note provided an indicative estimate of potential co-finance of \$195,950,000</p>	<p>The total of co-finance at Project CEO ER stage is \$208,478,969</p>	<p>This has been updated following discussions with potential co-financiers, and achieving a better understanding of how related initiatives and investments can contribute to the project's objectives.</p>

The outline below shows the work that will be done through the project, per project component and intended outcome, describing the planned interventions and outputs to be delivered. *Annex 11 Activities and Outputs with Indicators* shows a further layer of detail to what is provided below, indicating the activities that are being planned and budgeted for, in order to achieve the outputs and the component outcomes to which they contribute. It also shows output-level indicators, including those important for tracking progress within the FOLUR Global Platform.

From within the 9 million hectare coffee-producing area in the southwest of the country in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples? (SNNP) and Sidama Regions, a further selection of focal landscapes for on-the-ground activities was made using a multi-criteria mapping exercise with stakeholders, the process of which is detailed fully in the report attached as Annex 12a: *Site Selection Report*. The report presents the methods used and results on site selection for activities under all components of the project ? for land use planning in Component 1, for farmer support and coffee supply chain work in Component 2, for forest management and ecosystem restoration in Component 3, as well as knowledge exchange in Component 4. Following stakeholder consultations with Regional and Zonal Administrations and selected site visits, a final list of 22 Project Woredas (districts) was decided upon for on-the-ground activities. Each of these project Woredas (districts) will further select 5 Project Kebeles (villages) for intensive extension, awareness, capacity building and livelihoods support work.

**Component 1** of the Ethiopia child project - *Development of integrated landscape planning and management systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions* ? is aligned with Component 1 of the FOLUR Impact Program ? *Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems*.

It aims to enhance the enabling environment for landscape-scale interventions based on comprehensive land use planning, that are necessary to foster a transformational change in food systems and land use that is more productive, and more socially and environmentally sustainable. The change that can be expected as a result of interventions through this component is the establishment of an integrated land use planning and management system at all levels, building on emerging government National Land Use Planning Policy (NaLUP). This will, in turn, lead to higher level change through better land use planning decisions that protect biodiversity, ecosystem services and carbon sinks ? by promoting restoration of degraded lands, sustainable intensification on the existing agricultural footprint, and participatory forest management of remaining forests. Components 2 and 3 apply this integrated landscape planning and management approach in the crop farming, coffee-producing, agroforestry and forest management sectors. The component pursues two outcomes: Outcome 1a: Strong enabling environment created for integrated land use planning and management at federal and regional levels; and Outcome 1b: Participatory integrated land use planning systems piloted in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions.

The component outcomes are aligned with the FOLUR IP outcomes. The indicators for these outcomes pursue an emplacement on systems and capacities at national and local levels, with one of the indicators aligned with the FOLUR Global Indicator on Capacity/Training (i): Indicator for outcome 1a: Number of new policies adopted, with dedicated capacity in place for implementation - national land use policy; and for outcome 1b: Number of inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed in project woredas (districts) / catchments in Oromia, SNNP and

Sidama regions (*FOLUR Global Indicator on Capacity/Training (i)*). The target for outcome 1a is: 1 (National Land Use Policy) and regional-level ILM systems and capacities in each of the 3 regions; and for outcome 1b is: 22 Woreda (District) ILM Plans).

Component 1 Outputs include:

- 1.1 National land use planning policy adopted, with systems and capacity in place for implementation
- 1.2 Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions systems and capacity in place for regional and zonal land use planning
- 1.3 GIS capacity at zonal and woreda (district) levels strengthened for undertaking integrated land use planning and management
- 1.4 Existing local structures strengthened and capacitated to feed into land use planning processes in kebeles (villages) in Project Woredas (districts)
- 1.5 Multi-stakeholder platforms established at woreda (district) and kebele (village) levels with Integrated Land Use Plans developed that enable sustainable production, conservation and restoration

A detailed breakdown is provided in Annex 11 of the planned Activities under each of the Component 1 Outputs, as well as the indicators that will be used to track progress on the Outputs (only Outcome indicators are shown in the Project Results Framework). The indicators shown in Annex 11 include those that will be used to track progress as part of the FOLUR Global Platform. Planned activities include surveys, assessment of spatial data and mapping needs and capacities; support to the ongoing land use policy development process and development of directives and guidelines for its implementation; establishment of local level systems and capacities for integrated landscape planning and management; policy dialogues on evidence-based planning and facilitation of access to satellite data and information to inform planning and farm-level decision making. Training of local level technicians at all level of local administration - zonal, woreda and kebele - is a key, as is support to inclusive multistakeholder forums that also have access to technologies, digital tools and skills to effectively participate in land use planning and implement decisions and outcomes of the planning process.

**Component 2** of the child project - *Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zones of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama* ? is directly aligned with Component 2 of the FOLUR Impact Program - *Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains*. The child project will contribute to this by supporting investments in small-scale coffee production systems, pursuing sustainable intensification of yields without causing further deforestation, and enhancing access to global markets for sustainably produced coffee. A significant amount (close to 80%) of coffee produced in Ethiopia is from small-scale farmer-managed systems, where levels of management and intensification differ from one system to another. The remaining 20% of coffee production is either under plantation coffee (5-10%) or forest coffee (between 5-10%). The bulk of small-scale production (i.e. the close to 80%) occurs in mixed production systems, where other crops are grown for consumption and market. These small ?coffee farms?, often not



exceeding 2ha, represent perhaps the last corridors and buffers to remaining forests, which are threatened by production of other agricultural crops and commodities.

The change that can be expected as a result of interventions relate to a strengthening of smallholder farmer support systems for sustainable agroforestry, with partnerships for investment in sustainable coffee supply chains. Through this component, the project will contribute to the implementation of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) vision and strategy (i.e. the National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap), to grow the sector, through increased production, productivity, quality and marketability of Ethiopian coffee. This will, in turn, lead to higher level change of better incomes for farmers, reducing pressure on the forest for timber extraction and crop expansion ? as a result of improved agronomic practices, diversification of cash crops, improved agroforestry with indigenous shade-tree species, higher yields including coffee, and higher prices from specialty coffee. This component will make significant investments in a two-pronged approach that promotes increased investments in on-farm restoration/rejuvenation of degraded coffee crops through stumping or pruning by providing an ?incentive package? which includes pruning tools and equipment to farmers who commit to make this investment, and this will be complemented with training by specialised coffee extension agents (i.e. updating the technical skills of existing extension agents and training new ones) who will be trained through the child project to provide integrated technical support to smallholder farmers. The rationale is that this investment is needed to increase coffee incomes, which is key to ?keeping farmers in coffee? as the alternative ? abandoning coffee for other crops - is detrimental to Ethiopia?s remaining forests.

The component will build on and scale up the experiences of past and current interventions on improved coffee farmer support models and training such as those implemented by TechnoServe as well as to complement the interventions currently being rolled out under the EU Caf? project. Strong coordination with the EU Caf? project is already being discussed, as the two projects pursue similar objectives. Both EU Caf? and the FOLUR project will have project-supported staff co-located at ECTA head offices and closely coordinate on activity planning to ensure that these two initiatives complement rather than compete or overlap. Some of the activities (e.g. EU Caf? project Output 2 and FOLUR project Output 2.2 and 2.4) will in fact require joint design, planning and roll out, as the nature and implementation modality to be proposed for the incentive package will require official government approval.

Through this component, the project will also support the strengthening of stakeholder dialogue, collaboration and action at different levels, by investing in ECTA?s institutional capacity to bring together all stakeholders through a national level platform (i.e. Ethiopian/National Coffee Platform) building on the work already underway by ECTA of establishing a ?stakeholder network?, and by supporting regional level structures that bring together stakeholders and actors at the Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regional levels (i.e. Regional Coffee Platforms). ECTA?s capacity to engage with international coffee stakeholders and market players will also be supported, including capacity to engage at the level of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), which Ethiopia is a member of.

The component pursues three outcomes: Outcome 2a: Smallholder farmer support systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification, climate-smart production practices that promote restoration and avoid deforestation, the indicator for which is: *Increase in average crop yields of farm households receiving enhanced extension support (GEF Core indicator 3.1)*. The targets



for this outcome are: *30% increase on the baseline; and 10,500 ha of agricultural land (rejuvenated coffee) and 456,074 hectares of small-scale farmland of other annual and perennial cropland.* Outcome 2b: Enabling conditions strengthened for the development and marketing of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable coffee; the indicator for which is: *Number of new public-private partnerships involving government and private sector actors working toward FOLUR outcomes ? through working groups under platform/s to drive the implementation of the new National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap (FOLUR Global Indicator on Policies/Value Chains (k)).* The target for this outcome is: *6 Working Groups under the Regional/National Coffee Platform.* Outcome 2c: Global coffee supply chain actors engaged to facilitate increased investments in deforestation-free coffee value chains and new entrants to specialty markets, for which the indicator is: *Number of emerging regional varietal specialty coffee producer cooperatives linked with global coffee buyers (FOLUR Indicator on Policies/value Chains (k)).* The target is: *3 new speciality coffee producers linked to buyer/s.*

Component 2 outputs include:

2.1 Zonal dialogues held with Agricultural Commercialization Clusters, with a focus on those ACCs with coffee, on greening agricultural value chains

2.2 Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with an incentive system piloted for improved practices that enable sustainable intensification and increased yields

2.3 Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment

2.4 Intensive pre- and post-harvest support to at least 10 extension pilot communities shifting to specialty coffee, working with emerging marketing centres, and existing cooperatives, unions, washing stations and direct exporters

2.5 Local and international coffee buyers, traders and roasters engaged to establish innovative partnerships and support new specialty brands ? through Ethiopia Coffee Platform and FOLUR Impact Program networks

A detailed breakdown is provided in Annex 11 of the planned Activities under each of the Component 2 Outputs, as well as the indicators that will be used to track progress on the Outputs. The indicators shown in Annex 11 include those that will be used to track progress as part of the FOLUR Global Platform under Pillar B on Policy and Value Chain Engagement.

**Component 3** of the child project - *Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management ?* is directly aligned to Component 3 of the FOLUR Impact Program ? *Restoration of Natural Habitats.* The component aims to support communities in the coffee zones to protect and better manage remaining areas of indigenous Afromontane and moist forest, providing important ecosystem services to farming as well as global environmental benefits. The change that can be expected as a result of interventions through Component 3 of the project relates strengthening participatory forest management for restoration and sustainable livelihoods, with additional

interventions to scale up introduction of fuel-efficient cookstoves and biomass-waste briquettes through local manufacturing. These interventions will, in turn, lead to higher level change of reduced rate of forest degradation and loss, including reducing loss of the important genetic pool for *Coffea arabica* spp., underpinned by improved and sustainable forest-based livelihoods. Work is organised around one outcome 3: *Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)* ? the indicator for which is also aligned with FOLUR IP indicators that pursue the goal of bringing jurisdictions under improved and participatory approaches for restoration - *Area of forest restored and/or under effective regime of Participatory Forest Management*. The target is: *61,552 ha of forest land*.

The outputs under this component include:

3.1 National Forest Sector Development Program implemented through coordination on monitoring and incentives for Participatory Forest Management of indigenous forest

3.2 61,552 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest better managed through PFM to safeguard the C. Arabica gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape

3.3 Fuel-efficient cook stoves and biomass-waste briquettes adopted across all Project Woredas (districts) to reduce pressure on forest and create alternative incomes

3.4 Incentive schemes in place to promote increased tree production (agro-forestry) in coffee and crop production landscapes

A detailed breakdown is provided in Annex 11 of the planned Activities under each of the Component 3 Outputs, as well as the indicators that will be used to track progress on the Outputs. The indicators shown in Annex 11 include those that will be used to track progress as part of the Global FOLUR Program. A key aspect of this component will be on the roll out of participatory forest management through community mobilisation in 110 kebeles (villages), which will provide both an incentive for forest conservation and sustainable use, and also fill capacity gaps for forest protection. It will support the implementation of the National Forest Sector Development Strategy, focusing on the conservation, sustainable management and restoration aspects of the strategy. As a measure to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, a key driver of which is fuelwood consumption, the project will support the adoption of fuel-efficient cookstoves to female-headed households, train women on their use and also support opportunities for local manufacturing of the stoves. Other incentives and technical support will be explored to support agroforestry and the use of trees in farming landscapes, and the development of tree and agroforestry businesses and value chains.

**Component 4** of the child project - *M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up* ? is also aligned with component 4 of the FOLUR Impact Program, and particularly with Pillar C (*Strategic KM and Communications*) and Pillar D *Program Oversight, Coordination and Monitoring* of the FOLUR Global Platform. The component aims to establish knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation systems that help maximize the effectiveness of the project and replication of its

achievements within and beyond Ethiopia. The change that can be expected as a result of interventions relates to all the interrelated work of the project ? capturing lessons learnt, evaluating progress and monitoring impact, in order to share experiences more widely across Ethiopia and amongst countries participating in the global FOLUR Impact Program, through the FOLUR Global Platform. Within Ethiopia, dialogue events will be critical to achieving scale-up beyond the focus areas for on-the-ground activities, supporting the building of partnerships to unlock further investments, for example in state-of-the-art coffee extension services that ensure higher yields and better quality, and enable access to specialty markets for many more farmers, enhancing rural prosperity and reducing pressure on natural ecosystems. The work is organised around outcome 4: Project M&E systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities, the indicator for which is: *Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products, reflecting successful upscaling (FOLUR Global Indicators 3, 4 and 5) - 3g, 3h on Capacity/ Training, 3j, 3k, 3l on Policies/Value Chains and 3m on Knowledge) and 4 on Descriptive case studies and 5 on Gender*). Output level indicators under this component are aligned with the of the FOLUR Global Platform indicators, and are designed to collect data and package information that will directly feed into the M&E plans and systems of the Global Platform and generate lessons and results that can be aggregated with those of the other child projects. The target is: *10 recorded uses of knowledge / advocacy products*.

#### ***Component 4 Outputs***

- 4.1 On-line monitoring and reporting system in place to track and report economic, social and environmental results and impacts of the project
- 4.2 Partnerships in place with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and longitudinal impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration
- 4.3 Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production
- 4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Global Platform
- 4.5 Gender action plan implemented and impacts of project on gender equality and women's empowerment monitored and reported on
- 4.6 Project performance reviewed at mid-term and end phases and results packaged to inform adaptive management, future programming and scaling up

A detailed breakdown is provided in Annex 11 of the planned Activities under each of the Component 4 Outputs, as well as the indicators that will be used to track progress on the Outputs. The indicators shown in Annex 11 include those that will be used to track progress as part of the FOLUR Global Platform. The component activities are designed to facilitate a two-way link with the FOLUR Global Platform, by feeding into it through M&E and reporting protocols and also be receiving technical guidance and support from it. Training, workshops, conferences and knowledge management events

and communication and media products will be conducted in consultation with, in liaison with and based on technical guidance and support from the FOLUR Global Platform.

#### ***4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area/or impact program strategies***

As described in the section above, this Child Project is part of and directly aligned with the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) which seeks to promote sustainable integrated landscapes and efficient food value chains at scale and advances its aim to encourage transformation to more environmentally sustainable production practices and more resilient landscapes. The Child Project pursues these objectives in Ethiopia's landscapes in the south-western areas of the country, that are key for production of food and agriculture commodities (with coffee being key) that occurs within and on the frontiers of Ethiopia's remaining forests.

It is also aligned with the GEF focal area(s) strategies for Biodiversity (BD-1 *Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors*) and Land Degradation (LD-1 *Support on the ground implementation of Sustainable Land management to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality* and LD-1-4 *Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscapes*).

The Ethiopia child project contributes to the FOLUR IP's aims of promoting shifts at multiple levels of the food system to sustain natural capital, biodiversity and ecosystem service flows for GEB, by supporting farm- and landscape-level integration of sustainability ? *sustainable intensification at farm level; sustainable management, restoration and conservation of forests, in and near protected areas, including High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) that are habitat for key biodiversity, particularly the wild gene pool of Arabica Coffee; sustainable land management in communal landscapes and restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes* ? into food and commodity production systems and value chains, with a focus on coffee landscapes, and on coffee as one of Ethiopia's key economic sectors and export commodities. The project promotes production approaches and value chains that are geared towards reducing deforestation and the degradation of forests by promoting and incentivizing production practices that reduce conversion of forests for agriculture and also promote the integration of trees (agro-forestry) into farming landscapes.

At the landscape level, the child project will seek to support better integration between the environmental sustainability efforts promoted by the environmental management and conservation-focused entities operating at federal and regional levels on the one hand, with the production sectors operating in the food and agriculture and forestry sectors on another hand, as these tend to remain

isolated, often with incompatible objectives and goals. The project will pilot and demonstrate that tension between environmental sustainability and agriculture production can be overcome through the employment of sustainable production practices and value chains that promote integrated land use and food production approaches that can, among others: boost yields on existing crop and grazing systems and footprint; conserve forests and other natural ecosystems; restore natural and productive ecosystems, as articulated in the *Action Agenda for a New Food and Land Use Economy in Ethiopia*[10]<sup>10</sup> recently (January 2020) published by The Food and Land Use Coalition.

The project's combined approach – undertaking integrated land use planning and management, guided by the Government of Ethiopia's emerging land use planning policy, utilizing sustainable land management techniques for restoring forest and cropland, and strengthening sustainable commodity supply chains – is based on international best practice and UNDP's global experience through the Green Commodities Programme, the GEF Sustainable Land Management and Food Security Impact programme portfolios and the GEF Small Grants Programme[11]<sup>11</sup>, as well as the experience of other GEF Implementing Agencies, as captured and analyzed by the STAP in their 2018 reports on *Sustainable Land Management for Environmental Benefits and Food Security: A synthesis report for the GEF?*[12]<sup>12</sup> and *A Future Food System for Healthy Human Beings and a Healthy Planet?*[13]<sup>13</sup> The project design also builds on lessons learnt from recent and current initiatives as set out in the baseline section, including other projects funded through the GEF Trust Fund and the Green Climate Fund, and bilateral cooperation on environmental management between the Governments of Ethiopia and of Germany, Norway, the EU, the UK, Japan, Italy and Denmark.

##### **5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing**

The current baseline is significant, with many initiatives and investments in all areas that the FOLUR child project will support. Key policy and institutional reforms have occurred in the last few years that the FOLUR child project will build on, and these will help to anchor the investments of the project on concrete actions already underway in the key institutions whose mandates are aligned with the objectives of the project. These include the draft National Land Use Policy; ATA's Agricultural Commercialization Cluster (ACC) Initiative; the Agricultural Extension Strategy; the National Coffee Strategy; the Forest Sector Development Program, the Ethiopia chapter of the Food and Land Use Coalition and many other initiatives, plans and strategies, that form the policy, legal and institutional basis for the interventions proposed by the child project. In essence, the child project does not need to support formulation of any key strategies from scratch, but will rather support their implementation and orient action towards the attainment of the goals set out in these key policy and legal frameworks and

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strategies. The ongoing support to the implementation of these key national priorities, represents key co-financing and parallel investments that the FOLUR child project will complement.

In its new 10-year development plan, Ethiopia has ambitious plans to grow the agriculture sector's contribution to national growth and will invest significantly in its development and transformation. Planned investments include the following: to increase the total annual quantity of crop production in all production systems from 543 million quintals to 925 million quintals; to increase horticulture production from 181 million quintals to 261 million quintals; to increase the quantity, variety, and productivity of livestock and fisheries. It is reasonable to assume that some of these investments will require conversion of more land, and potentially lead to an expansion of the agricultural sector's current environmental footprint and impact. That said, the 10-year development plan also makes plans to invest in addressing environment degradation challenges that the country is currently grappling with, including to minimize their impact on the agricultural sector and overall economic growth. These plans include the following: to reduce annual soil pollution from its current level of 20.5 tons CO<sub>2</sub>E per hectare to 15.84 tons CO<sub>2</sub>E per hectare by enabling farmers and pastoralists to adopt improved technologies and practices, in order to ensure sustainable development and utilization of natural resources; to raise the rate of annual increase of soil carbon content from 1.8% to 2.18% by increasing the amount of additional annual biomass quantity from 27 million metric tons to 75.2 million metric tons; to establish associations vested with legal personality for 10 thousand catchment areas in order to enhance sustainable natural resources development, management and conservation; to enhance the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from 36.84 million metric tons to 125.8 million metric tons by mainstreaming environmental issues into sectoral plans and by implementing a green economy strategy as an integral part of regular work programs.

To achieve these ambitious plans, Ethiopia will need to overcome significant barriers, including at policy and sectoral levels, to create an enabling environment that facilitates smoother implementation of strategies, reducing contradictions in government strategies, enhancing complementarity and ensuring that investments in one sector are not deleterious to other efforts and priorities identified in the same national development strategies. The ongoing investments in the agriculture sector, which the new national development plan investments will build on, have prioritized a rapid transformation of the sector, through commercialization, with inadequate attention to the potential impacts of the agriculture and food production sector on the environment, landscapes and ecosystems, and indeed on the resilience of the sector itself, and that of farmers, against the impacts of current and future climate change. The government does recognize that climate change is a significant challenge to the growth of the agricultural sector, and its ability to deliver livelihoods and jobs, satisfy food and nutrition needs of the nation, contribute to structural transformation of the economy and produce enough for the local industrial sector and export markets. Resources are often limited to implement these so-called cross-cutting initiatives, including interventions on natural resources management and gender integration. However, previous plans and ambitions to address deforestation, land degradation and other environmental challenges remain elusive, and will require a fundamental shift in policies and adequate financing and implementation of transformative strategies, if they are to be achieved.

Without the GEF increment, the Agricultural Transformation Agenda, and specifically the ACC Initiative will continue to focus on short-term quick wins to boost food production and agro-processing to get the benefits in surplus generation for farmers and employment effects and value added in agro-processing. While these are important economic goals and targets, a narrow focus on them without mitigation of their potentially negative impacts on the environment, especially forests and soils, may worsen the already serious problems of deforestation and forest and land degradation, and have long-term consequences, that will be worsened by climate change. Similarly, expansion of the coffee seeks to maximize quick gains in output by adopting a commercialization orientation, and by increasing the share of commercially-produced coffee in the overall coffee output, through increased private sector investments in the coffee plantation model. This approach does not sufficiently address the need to simultaneously promote environmental sustainability and inclusion. Without the GEF increment, smallholder farmers will continue to lack targeted and up-to-date extension services; women and youth will continue to be left behind and benefit the least from investments in the agriculture sector, despite their major contributions; and agriculture production will continue to expand into forests, threatening biodiversity and ecosystem services from them, including the habitats for the world's remaining wild gene pools of Arabica coffee.

The GEF support will contribute towards enhanced capacity of national (ECTA) and regional institutions to support wider adoption of improved approaches by smallholders and other value chain actors involved in coffee production. It will support systems and governance processes that reduce the gap between smallholder farmers, producers, suppliers and local and international buyers, including poorer women and youth at the lower end of the value chain, and broaden the space for collaboration developing more inclusive and environmentally-sustainable coffee value chains. Through investments in farmer extension support for the coffee sector, the project will not only advance the goals of the Agriculture Extension Strategy and the National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap, but will also equip agriculture technicians at the local levels with key skills and tools to support the millions of smallholder coffee farmers to shift production towards more sustainable practices, improving landscape management to be more integrated with reduced negative externalities, reorienting coffee supply chains to become more efficient and deforestation-free, and promoting landscape-scale restoration for production and ecosystem services.

Incentives for forest and landscape restoration and protection and adoption of sustainable land management practices, are required. On-farm restoration investments are clearly key to maintaining or reducing the footprint of agriculture, but farmers must be incentivised and supported with skills, advice and tools, in order to adopt these practices, and barriers to voluntary adoption of good practices must be removed. Knowledge transfer needs to be scaled-up to facilitate wide-spread adoption of new methods. Government institutions need to collaborate better to ensure that the necessary planning, policies and incentives are in place to achieve impact at scale.

The FOLUR child project will invest in a lot of these 'missing elements' and these investments by the GEF have the potential to trigger transformations at farm and production levels, including by key private sector players, across the value chain and regional and federal policy levels, based on demonstrated lessons and solutions.

## **6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)**

The global environmental benefits from the Ethiopia child projects are significant, and span across the GEF Focal Areas and the FOLUR Impact Program objectives. These are briefly outlined below, and also captured in the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet and the Project Results Framework. The key global environmental benefits from the project include: 1) biodiversity enhanced/protected; 2) emissions reduced/avoided; and 3) land degradation avoided/reversed.

Biodiversity conservation and protection and enhancement of forest ecosystems services ? as per the objectives and priorities of the FOLUR IP, the Ethiopia child project will contribute to biodiversity enhancement and protection in at least two ways: managing biodiversity in production landscapes, such as through on-farm diversification, management of riparian areas, better planning and demarcation of high value areas; and maintaining / improving habitat / forest connectivity in wider mosaic landscapes, areas buffering forested landscapes, through planning, policy, enforcement and improved practices. The project is designed to promote deforestation-free coffee production and value chains. It will support adoption of improved practices to benefit biodiversity (in line with GEF Core Indicator 4.1), in at least 61,552 ha of forest land where participatory forest management will be promoted to improve the status of 21,552 ha of tropical montane forest (Forest Zone 1) from moderate to low degradation status. An additional 40,000 ha of largely degraded tropical montane forest will be put under improved management and thereby assist in their partial restoration to a moderately degraded state. This will occur in the buffer zones of biosphere forests in parts of Yayu and Kefa/Kaffa Coffee Forest Biosphere Reserves where the wild gene pools of Arabica coffee are still found.

Because traditional coffee production in Ethiopia, engaged in by around 4 million smallholder farmers, is ?forest-friendly?, efforts to improve its productivity and the incomes from it, are by nature sustainable and advance biodiversity conservation. Keeping farmers in coffee protects forests and promotes the use of trees in farms, and the biodiversity found within the forests. It also helps to maintain the ecosystem good and services provided by these forests, which span the provisioning services ? supplying the goods themselves, including food, water, timber and fibre; regulating services - governing climate and rainfall, water (e.g. flooding) and the spread of disease; cultural services cover the beauty, inspiration and recreation, in particular for the forest-dependent communities in these regions; and supporting services - including soil formation, photosynthesis and nutrient cycling, which underpin growth and production.

The restoration of 10,500 hectares (in line with Core Indicator 3.1) of degraded agricultural land in small-scale farmers? coffee gardens, with senescent and unproductive coffee bushes, through adoption of sustainable agriculture and regenerative approaches to production will help to conserve soil biodiversity and agrobiodiversity found within farming landscapes.

Land degradation avoided/reversed ? the project will also directly support a shift to more sustainable practices through adoption of SLM in production landscapes covering up to 456,074 hectares of small-



scale farmland (mixed farms with largely coffee crops), in with GEF indicator 4.3. Adoption of sustainable intensification and sustainable land management practices on farmland will directly contribute to reduced erosion and soil loss, and improve soil fertility and water retention capacities. These soil and water conservation interventions will further enhance the ecosystems' ability to provide the key goods and services needed for food production, including water, pollination and erosion control.

Climate change mitigation ? the project will help to mitigate an estimated 7,228,195 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions over a 20-year period through better management of forests, restoration of degraded agricultural land and avoidance and reversal of further degradation through adoption of SLM practices in farmland and soil and water conservation interventions in wider landscapes.

The project will also contribute towards achievement of environment-related SDGs, including SDG2 aimed at ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture; SDG13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and SDG15 on protecting, restoring and promoting use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combatting desertification and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.

#### ***7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up***

The FOLUR project is innovative in bringing together a number of different streams of government work, supported by its development partners ? on climate-smart agriculture, participatory forest management, soil and water conservation, watershed restoration, and sustainable coffee production, all of which are integrated through the framework of integrated land use planning. The timing of the project is optimal, as Ethiopia prepares to adopt the new Integrated Land Use Planning Policy and as well as a National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap to drive development and transformation of the coffee sector. The project also takes an innovative approach to the challenge of agricultural input supply ? promoting a small business development approach to supplying farmers with critical inputs for enhancing productivity and enabling sustainable intensification, avoiding the spread of the agricultural footprint further into the forest and promoting restoration. The project aims to develop innovative partnerships at district level ? between Woreda (district) Administrations providing land through lease agreements with youth cooperatives, the Agricultural Transformation Agency and Youth Revolving Fund providing infrastructure funds, and the GEF investment providing hands-on technical assistance for the first 2-3 years of each business as it becomes established. Such businesses will be based on market analysis and will supply needed agroforestry / farming inputs, e.g. improved seeds, weeding tools, vermicompost start-up, compostable seedling bags among others. In relation to gender, a specific innovation is the inclusion of targeted capacity development programmes for women's empowerment, including digital and financial literacy, and family planning, in the 22 Project Woredas (districts). This will develop the ability of women farmers heading households to participate fully in agricultural extension support programmes. Awareness raising and advocacy efforts through the project will use a wide range of available media and approaches ? including local radio, mobile phone applications and messaging services, and exploring use of indigenous folk media forms.

The challenges of scale-up across the 9 million hectare coffee-producing area of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions, with approximately 15 million small-scale farming households, including over 2 million coffee producers, are significant. For this reason, the project is not simply piloting new approaches in the project focal landscapes (22 Woredas/districts in 8 Zones) but is also supporting the Federal Government and the three Regional Governments to transform the agricultural extension system as a whole, helping to implement Ethiopia's Agricultural Extension Strategy, launched in 2017, and the soon-to-be launched National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA). The Agricultural Extension Strategy seeks to provide demand-driven and market-oriented extension services to smallholder farmers, and is a key vehicle for operationalisation of the Agricultural Commercialization Cluster (ACC) Initiative, which seeks to transform smallholder agriculture to become more commercial. The agricultural extension system is therefore an important entry point and target for promoting sustainable agricultural practices at farm level and through which the FOLUR Impact Program principles and practices can be disseminated and scaled up. The FOLUR project would therefore compliment the ACC initiative by enhancing and updating the technical capacities, skills and expertise of the extension agents (Development Agents), including on coffee extension (currently not covered by the ACC Initiative). The project is key to ensuring that Ethiopia's Agricultural Transformation Agenda becomes responsive to the challenges faced by smallholder farmers on the ground, including how to adopt climate-smart agriculture approaches and practices, while also demonstrating the value of investing in sustainable landscape management and restoration to safeguard biodiversity and reverse/avoid degradation of ecosystems. For the coffee sector specifically, the establishment of regional coffee platforms to feed up to the emerging national coffee platform, as well as promotion of a dedicated coffee farmer extension support program within the government's broad agricultural extension program, is a potential game-changer and will go a long way in closing the skills, capacity and collaboration gap that currently exists between actors and stakeholders in the coffee sector.

This work will build upon the best practices developed by government and many technical partners through a number of related initiatives over the past 30 years (see table in Section 2 above on recent and current initiatives) in supporting small-scale farming households on sustainable natural resource management, including for increased productivity and incomes. This includes organizations such as the Ethiopia operations of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) that has supported the profiling of Ethiopia's agro-ecological zones and identified entry points for context-specific climate-smart agriculture responses and investment plans and resilience building for the agriculture sector<sup>[14]</sup>. The World Resources Institute (WRI) has been working on monitoring of forest and landscape restoration in Ethiopia, and currently supports government to coordinate the Food and Land Use (FOLU) Coalition. The Ethiopia FOLU Action Agenda<sup>[15]</sup>, published in January 2020, outlines four strategic areas for prioritization in 2020/2021, and these are aligned with the GEF FOLUR Impact Program priorities in the Ethiopia Child Project. These include: Supporting sustainable agricultural commercialization of crops; Boosting yields of animal source foods from sustainably managed

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landscapes; Measuring food loss for agricultural commercialization commodities and reducing loss where economically viable; and Supporting lending in the agriculture and forest sectors and rural areas. The identified priorities propose innovations that help to coordinate and harmonize actions across the government's existing strategies and plans so that they reflect a more comprehensive food and land use system perspective. WRI has also been supporting the Ethiopian government on landscape restoration, including identifying restoration opportunities efforts, including those linked to AFR100 and the Bonn Challenge and other related global pledges that Ethiopia has made on restoration.

The agronomy approaches that the Ethiopia child project will take on sustainable coffee production and coffee agronomy follow some of the proven methods and approaches that TechnoServe has tried and tested for several years in Ethiopia, including on coffee crop rejuvenation. The project will seek to enhance these efforts by strengthening the skills and capacities of the institutions at all levels of government and local authorities and administrations for context-relevant, affordable and sustainable practices for the smallholder agriculture production system and for coffee in particular. The investments by many international NGOs, donor and bilateral partner-supported initiatives on forest conservation, forest and landscape restoration and Participatory Forest Management (PFM), including those by Farm Africa, Partnership for Forests, GIZ, Sweden, Danida, EU, Norway, Nature And Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU), the Sustainable Land Use Forum, SOS-Sahel, as well as the efforts of local research institutions and NGOs, including Ethiopian Forest Research Institute (EFRI), Jimma Agricultural Research Center, the Ethio-Wetlands and Natural Resources Association and others, form an important baseline on which to build all forest-related work.

As indicated earlier, scale-up of the investments on coffee will be achieved through a new approach to building partnerships for agricultural extension, working closely with the Regional Bureaus of Agriculture and the ECTA to bring in private sector partnerships with an interest in investing in strengthening their supply chains, especially in the specialty coffee sector. Scale-up of Participatory Forest Management activities as part of fulfilling the restoration objectives set out in the Forest Sector Development Plan will be addressed through investigating the feasibility of various financial incentives. Scale-up of project learning to other Regions of Ethiopia will also be addressed through Component 4 of the project, which includes holding annual Food and Land Use Systems Dialogues with participants from all sectors and across Ethiopia and incorporating the insights from and priorities action areas identified and prioritised through the FOLU Coalition work, and linking the work under Component 1 on land use systems, to higher-level policy reform dialogues around transformation of the food systems and the agricultural transformation agenda at the national level. It is envisaged that through ongoing support from WRI and the FOLU Coalition, these dialogues will be framed around higher-level policy directions shaping the Ten Years Development Plan 2021-2030, and in particular how the agricultural sector contributes to this, while also reducing the footprint and impacts of the sector on landscapes, ecosystems and the environment. Replication of relevant approaches in other countries will be promoted by an activity on 'Sharing learning and knowledge products with other country projects through the FOLUR Global Platform, the FOLU Coalition and other global platforms (e.g. Bonn Challenge, AFR100 and NYDF)', and with other coffee-producing regions of the world

through participation of Ethiopian coffee stakeholders in the UNDP-led Green Commodities Community, the GEF Good Growth Partnership, the Global Coffee Platform and the International Coffee Organization (ICO).

Building on experience of past UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects in Ethiopia, the FOLUR project is designed so as to maximize opportunities for sustaining the gains of the project long term. This is done by building the development of a Sustainability Plan into the project logframe, undertaking a thorough assessment early on during implementation of what it will take to enhance project take-up/adoption by government, stakeholders and beneficiaries, including identifying barriers to adoption, to improve sustainability post-project. In order to strengthen ownership of the project and its achievements, and sustain these post-project, discussions on the Sustainability Plan will be taken forward in the project inception workshop. Output 4.6 involves collaboration between stakeholders on the Sustainability Plan, detailing specific roles post-project, and drawing up formal implementation agreements and a resourcing plan (*see detailed Activities in Annex 11 of the UNDP Project Document*). The resourcing plan will include making provision for operations and maintenance of new infrastructure established through the projects, in ongoing operational budgets of Regional, Zonal and Woreda/districts administrations ? for example, computers and GIS equipment, motorbikes and agricultural processing equipment. The maintenance of infrastructure for newly established small businesses will be addressed in business planning with youth and women cooperatives running these enterprises. The overall sustainability of these businesses will be promoted through providing a comprehensive package of support services ? undertaking a value chain analysis and market study for each enterprise, and providing technical training, business planning, micro-credit and market access. Financial support will be designed to diminish as the enterprises become established and generate a sustainable cash flow and profit margin. The project's success in this regard will be measured on the degree to which these enterprises have become fully self-sustaining and profitable by project end.

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[1] <http://www.ata.gov.et>

[2] Ten Years Development Plan: A Pathway to Prosperity, 2021-2030

[3] Expected to be officially launched after Ethiopia officially launches its new 10-year national development plan.

[4] <https://liftethiopia.com/about-lift/>

[5] Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project (RLLP)

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/fp136-worldbank-ethiopia.pdf>

[6] See Ethiopia - Land Degradation Neutrality National Report. Available at:

<https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/ethiopia-ldn-country-report-final.pdf>

[7] [https://assets.forest-atlas.org/eth/documentation/MEFCC-Ethiopia-National-Landscape-Restoration\\_high-res.pdf](https://assets.forest-atlas.org/eth/documentation/MEFCC-Ethiopia-National-Landscape-Restoration_high-res.pdf)

[8] Indicator valid for both outcomes.

[9] MEFCC (2018), *National Forest Sector Development Program, Vol. III Synthesis Report* ? see pages 12 and 20. Available here:

[https://www.efccc.gov.et/images/PDF/Forest\\_Programmes/National%20Forest%20Sector%20Development%20Program\\_Volume%20III;%20Synthesis%20Report.pdf](https://www.efccc.gov.et/images/PDF/Forest_Programmes/National%20Forest%20Sector%20Development%20Program_Volume%20III;%20Synthesis%20Report.pdf)

[10] Available here: [https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/FOLU-Action-Agenda-Ethiopia\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/FOLU-Action-Agenda-Ethiopia_WEB.pdf) . FOLU is coordinated by WRI, a key partner to the Environment, Climate Change and Forestry Commission (EFCCC), the implementing partner for this child project, and a partner to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), currently implementation the country's Agricultural Transformation Agenda, and also a key responsible party for aspects of the child project

[11] UNDP, 2017. *Community Approaches to Sustainable Land Management and Agroecology Practices*

[12] Henry, B., Murphy, B. and Cowie, C, 2018. *Sustainable Land Management for Environmental Benefits and Food Security: A synthesis report for the GEF*

[13] Sims, R. *et al.* 2018. *A future food system for healthy human beings and a healthy planet.* Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC.

[14] See here for the Ethiopia CSA Profile: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/92491>

[15] [https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/FOLU-Action-Agenda-Ethiopia\\_v5.pdf](https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/FOLU-Action-Agenda-Ethiopia_v5.pdf)

## **1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

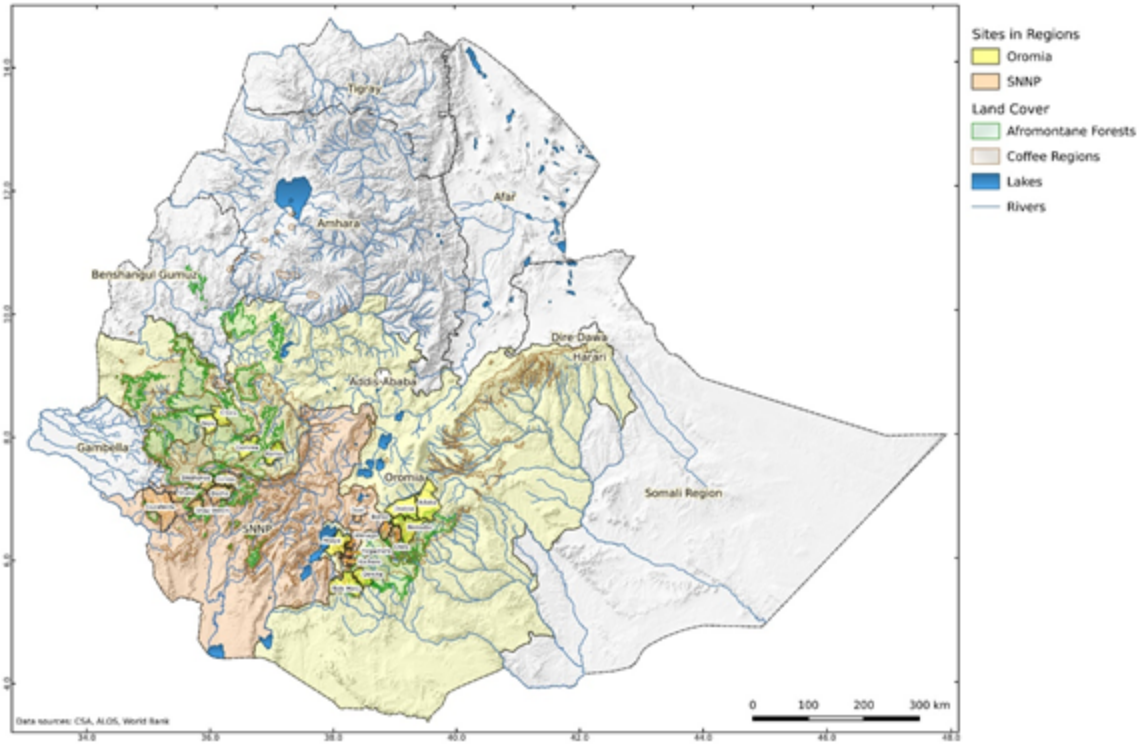
**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**

From within the 9 million hectare coffee-producing area in the southwest of the country in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples? (SNNP) and Sidama Regions, a further selection of focal landscapes for on-the-ground activities was made using a multi-criteria mapping exercise with stakeholders, the process of which is detailed fully in the report attached as Annex 12a (Site Selection Report) of the UNDP Project Document. The report presents the methods used and results on site selection for activities under all components of the project ? for land use planning in Component 1, for farmer support and coffee supply chain work in Component 2, for forest and ecosystem restoration in Component 3, as well as knowledge exchange in Component 4. Eight Zones of the coffee-producing regions of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama were targeted, and are listed in the table below. Following stakeholder consultations with Regional and Zonal Administrations and selected site visits, a final list of 22 Project Woredas (districts) was decided upon for on-the-ground activities. Each of these project Woredas (districts) will further select 5 Project Kebeles (villages) for intensive extension (total 110 villages), awareness, capacity building and livelihoods support work.

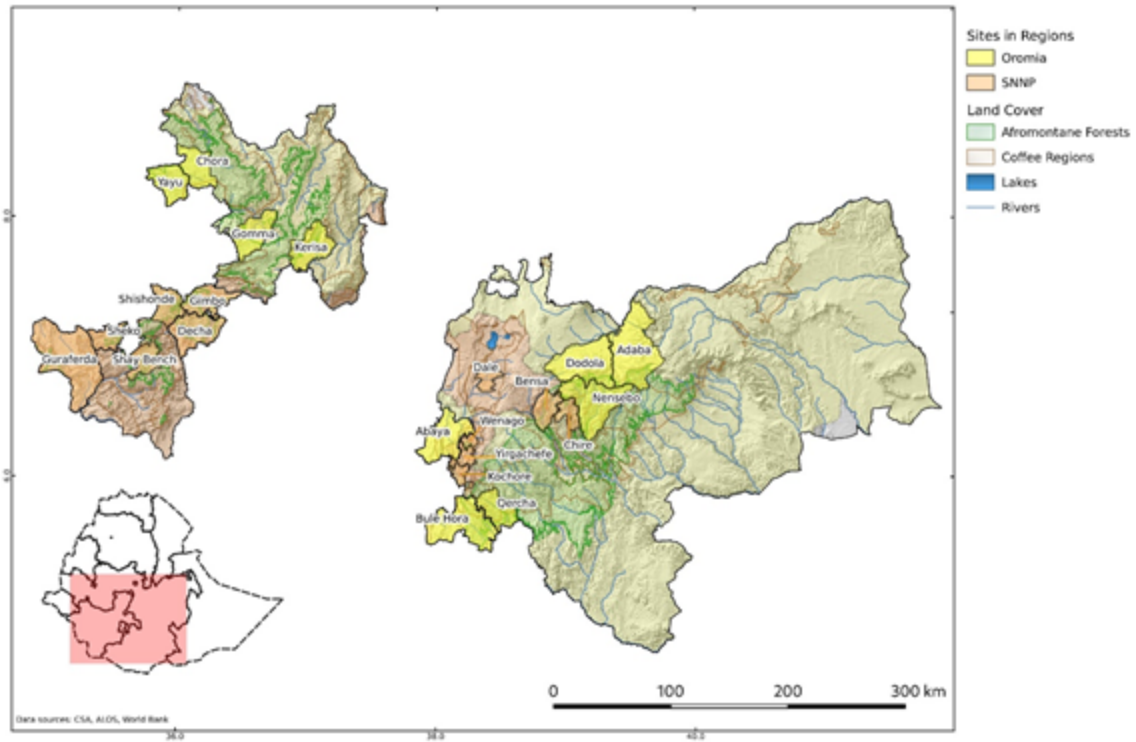
<b><i>Oromia Region</i></b>		
<b>Project Zones</b>	<b>Project Woredas (districts)</b>	<b>Components</b>
Jimma	Kersa, Gomma	All components
Ilu Aba Bora	Chora, Yayu	All components
West Arsi	Nensebo, Dodola, Adaba	PFM component
West Guji	Qercha, BuleHora, Abaya	All components
<b><i>Sidama Region</i></b>		
	Chire, Dale, Bensa	All components
<b><i>SNNP Region</i></b>		
Gedeo	Wonago, YirgaChefe, Kochere	All components
Keffa	Gimbo, Shisho?nde, Decha	All components
Bench Sheko	Sheko, Guraferda, Shay Bench	All components
<p><u>Please note:</u> The West Arsi Woredas (districts) have been included for activities in Participatory Forest Management, as well as general small-scale farmer support ? Dodola and Adaba Woredas (districts) do not have significant areas of land under coffee. The other Woredas (districts) will include a combination of small-scale farmer support, specialized coffee support and PFM activities. All Woredas will include support to integrated land use planning and management.</p>		

The map below shows each of the project Zones and Woredas (districts). These maps are based on the 2013 Ethiopia Land Cover Map[1]. As part of the process of developing Zone-level Integrated Land Use Plans, the Zonal Land Use Planning Teams will carry out baseline surveys in the 8 Project Zones to ground-truth and update the project maps, including updating the area under crops (likely to have expanded) and the area under forests (likely to have contracted). The map below shows the Project Zones in two contiguous clusters, Landscape A and Landscape B, and the targeted 22 Woredas (Districts) within those Zones. These woredas (districts) were selected to include areas with small-scale farming, including cereal crops and coffee, forested areas ? both unprotected community forest and biosphere reserves with protected core areas and buffer areas that are somewhat degraded.

### Project Zones and Woredas



### Landscape A (western) and Landscape B (eastern) with Project Zones and Woredas



Map 2: Project Zones and Woredas

**Project Woreda (district) site Coordinates** (see also Annex to the UNDP PRODOC)

<b>Region</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Woreda (district)</b>	<b>Coordinates</b>
Sidama		Bensa	Long: 483403.0442, Lat: 722065.3808
Sidama		Chire	Long: 502820.2762, Lat: 718114.6809
Sidama		Dale	Long: 433376.9711, Lat: 747041.1211
SNNP	Kefa	Decha	Long: 183857.0828, Lat: 788617.2834
SNNP	Kefa	Gimbo	Long: 194702.2181, Lat: 814448.9488
SNNP	Bench Maji	Guraferda	Long: 76854.1773, Lat: 764406.2621
SNNP	Gedeo	Kochore	Long: 410325.5222, Lat: 666057.9652
SNNP	Bench Maji	Shay Bench	Long: 140865.434, Lat: 764088.5052
SNNP	Bench Maji	Sheko	Long: 109306.0634, Lat: 783278.0062
SNNP	Kefa	Shishonde	Long: 160558.4019, Lat: 810404.4172
SNNP	Gedeo	Wenago	Long: 418013.3479, Lat: 694374.0819
SNNP	Gedeo	Yirgachefe	Long: 412883.3023, Lat: 680984.3748
Oromiya	Borena	Abaya	Long: 397537.1927, Lat: 697494.7063
Oromiya	West Arsi	Adaba	Long: 558413.129, Lat: 772472.1745
Oromiya	Borena	Bule Hora	Long: 411808.3643, Lat: 623181.7433
Oromiya	Ilu Aba Bora	Chora	Long: 185366.9672, Lat: 928207.5909
Oromiya	West Arsi	Dodola	Long: 516735.5055, Lat: 761184.4724
Oromiya	Jimma	Gomma	Long: 233735.3752, Lat: 871586.4392
Oromiya	Jimma	Kerisa	Long: 282949.0646, Lat: 860085.4046
Oromiya	West Arsi	Nensebo	Long: 523147.3452, Lat: 727475.7892
Oromiya	Guji	Qercha	Long: 441664.7577, Lat: 636319.0649
Oromiya	Ilu Aba Bora	Yayu	Long: 162705.9564, Lat: 915618.3817



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[1] The 2018 Ethiopia Land Cover Map is not yet available.

### **1c. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

*1c. Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

This project is a child project under the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program. As detailed in the Concept Note (and original Expression of Interest for the program), the project contributes to all three of the interrelated objectives of the impact program: (1) Promoting sustainable food systems to meet growing global demand, (2) Promoting deforestation-free agricultural commodity supply chains to slow loss of tropical forests, and (3) Promoting restoration of degraded landscapes for sustainable production and to maintain ecosystem services. Ethiopia has made ambitious pledges at the regional and global levels to invest in strategies to reduce LD, restore degraded forests and landscapes, protect biodiversity and forests and contribute to the global agenda to curb global climate change, yet it also has ambitious economic development plans that prioritize the growth and development of the agricultural sector and its contribution to the overall economic output. Some of these plans may require the more conversion of land for agriculture, and the use of inputs to yields and productivity. At the same time, the government recognizes the limitations that environmental degradation and climate change place on the growth of the agricultural sector and the potentially devastating socio-economic impacts that the country may face in the near future, if investments are not made now to address the problems.

This child project will therefore support Ethiopia to tackle some of these challenges, with the coffee sector as the main entry point, and promote the GEF FOLUR IP's global ambition of advancing more sustainable food systems, more deforestation-free commodity supply chains, and more large-scale restoration of degraded landscapes, while also reducing deforestation and negative externalities. Each component of the child project is linked to the FOLUR Impact Program interventions and will contribute to the achievement of global outcomes and also benefit from being part of the FOLUR IP. The child project pursues outcomes that mirror those of the FOLUR IP, integrates M&E indicators and tools from the FOLUR Global Platform into its project results framework and allocates budgetary resources towards activities and outputs that will contribute to the globally-aggregated results to measure the impact of the FOLUR Impact Program.

The child project will coordinate closely with the FOLUR Global Platform to facilitate this two-way learning, experience-sharing and contribution to global outcomes, and utilize global guidance, networks and tools to shape the type of interventions rolled out at the country/child project level, and how they are monitored and reported on. The Ethiopia FOLUR project staff and stakeholders will play a role in

facilitating close engagement with the FOLUR Global Platform by ensuring that project staff is allocated (time and budget) for contribution to and participation in the Global Platform trainings and capacity-building events, knowledge management activities and ensuring that the project staff also bring learning back to the relevant audiences in Ethiopia ? project team, project landscape, project stakeholders and commodity value chain actors. Project team to facilitate information gathering, analysis, compilation and monitoring of key KM and M&E activities for sharing and two-way communication with the Global Platform to inform regional and global analyses and knowledge management product development on key strategic subjects that are of concern to both the Ethiopia child project and the Global Platform.

Linkages between the child project and the Global Program and its Global Platform are described below:

*Component 1 - Development of integrated landscape planning and management systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions ?* through institutionalising integrated land use planning, including and especially at the local levels where agriculture, biodiversity conservation, development and other land uses occur, the project will contribute to the FOLUR Impact Program?s goal of promoting comprehensive landscape approaches as the best way forward to address the broad multi-faceted nature of land degradation across the range of agro-ecological and climatic zones. Integrated Land Use Plans at these levels are expected to increase investments in sustainable land management, including adoption of good agricultural practices at farm and landscape levels, as well as restoration and conservation of key ecosystems, habitats and species.

This component will position the investments and action on ILM and NaLUP in the broader context of what policy reforms towards improved production, restoration practices, standards and incentives is/should look like in the context of Ethiopia?s agriculture and coffee sectors, and how national development plans and policies enable or hamper this, and where there are good practices on the ground, how they can be replicated elsewhere, but most importantly how they can be supported through enabling policies and investments. It is linked to Component 2, Pillar B on Policy and Value Chain Engagement of the Global Platform which aims to advance dialogue toward sustainable policies, practices & investments. The main focus of the child project under this component is to promote public investments in Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) and Land Use Planning (LUP) as key conditions for enabling improved production, restoration practices and triggering sustainable landscape investments.

FOLUR Global Platform guidance on ILM, LUP, multi-stakeholder collaboration and mainstreaming of gender considerations in these processes, as well as tools, training and capacity building, knowledge products and technical advice, will be relied on by the child project to guide implementation of the component activities. The child project will also report back to the Global Platform on the use and adoption of global guidance, tools and knowledge products, and where relevant contribute lesson through case studies and other communication products for wider dissemination through the FOLUR Global Platform.

*Component 2 - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zones of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama ?* this component will support adoption of

sustainable production practices in the coffee sector, and promote approaches that are forest-friendly, promote agro-forestry and other SLM practices in production landscapes, including coffee gardens and also within the communal production and conservation landscapes. This component will also support restoration of agricultural landscapes and sustainable intensification on-farm, to increase productivity of the coffee and other crops that farmers grow alongside coffee. By supporting 'deforestation-free coffee' as an approach, and supporting local value addition and retention, the project seeks to not only reduce the impact of coffee production on forests (by reducing the need for expansion into forests and harvesting of timber) but to also promote coffee as a better land use option since in the context of Ethiopia, subsistence and traditional coffee production methods are actually forest-friendly and relatively less reliant on external inputs. Keeping farmers in coffee is therefore an effective strategy for conserving the remaining Afromontane and Moist forest, but there is a dire need to improve the livelihoods of coffee farmers to ensure that coffee farming remains a viable livelihood and poverty-reducing strategy. Support will also be provided to the ECTA, at the federal level, to take forward key policy work, building on the National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap, and to facilitate public-private sector partnerships for coffee value chain improvements, facilitate public-private dialogue through multistakeholder platforms on different thematic issues of the sector, and to support the operationalization of the National Coffee Platform.

The component is aligned with the FOLUR Global Impact's long term outcome of promoting deforestation-free commodity supply chains. A major envisaged linkage with and benefit from the Global Platform will be dedicated support to the Ethiopia child project to facilitate stronger dialogue and communication/action with international coffee actors, including through the Ethiopia National Coffee Platform, strengthening Ethiopia's linkages to regional and global platforms and networks, such as the Global Coffee Platform (GCP) and International Coffee organization (ICO) and others as necessary. There is need for better linkage between production/farm-level investments being made by international private companies in Ethiopia to influence sector level investments in e.g. VC improvements, farmer extension/support and training, better support to implementation of best practices rolled out by the private sector, but also creation of an enabling environment for these to be applied and scaled up in Ethiopia. Facilitated public-private dialogues, with guidance from the Global Platform on how these multi-stakeholder commodity platforms and mechanisms can effectively operate, will be an important benefit that the child project can access from the Global Platform. A multistakeholder dialogue at the National Coffee Platform level on removing restrictions for operation of private sector actors in the coffee sector in Ethiopia, and potential benefits to Ethiopia would be an important conversation about appropriate government enabling conditions for implementation of needed changes and triggering private sector investments towards sustainable coffee production.

The child project will therefore collaborate with the Global Platform opportunities for engagement with national or multinational companies and receive support from the Global Platform to advance sustainability dialogue and practices through private sector forums, targeted analytics and knowledge management. As this project will also support coffee cooperatives in 10 kebeles (villages) to brand their coffee and target niche markets, support will be sought from the Global Platform for deal brokering and linkages to new markets. The child project will exchange lessons and share results of these efforts and interventions with other child projects, especially those with a focus on coffee.

Component 3 - *Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management* ? this component will support participatory forest management (PFM) and through this facilitate forest and landscape restoration in buffer zones near biosphere reserves to conserve the remaining Afromontane forests, which are a gene pool for the indigenous *Coffea Arabica*. As the birthplace for coffee, these forests are key to maintaining the remaining wild crop relatives of Arabica coffee, an important crop that also supports a key economic sector for Ethiopia, which benefits to an estimated 15 million Ethiopians, many of whom are among the poorest. The component is aligned with FOLUR Impact Program component 3 on Restoration of natural habitats.

The child project will rely on the support from the FOLUR Global Platform in engaging with the private sector on committing to responding to consumer demand for greener products that do not contribute to deforestation and environmental losses. For Ethiopia coffee sector actors, there is an untapped market potential for ?forestry-friendly? or ?deforestation-free? coffee sourcing that could play a key role in triggering incentives at the production level for sustainably-produced coffee. Both policy enabling environment and private sector investments are needed for scaling up and operationalizing responsible buying practices. The child project will rely on the Global Platform?s documented evidence, economic assessments and success stories to make the case for this in the Ethiopian context for support to traceability and certification of sustainably-produced and sourced coffee products.

Component 4 - *M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up* ? Component 4 will support work designed to systematically monitor the investments made through the project and generate knowledge by analysing project results and outcomes, packaging knowledge in different forms (e.g. videos clips/stories, print stories, radio messages, publications) and disseminating it through different media (print, TV, radio, web, social media, workshops) to raise awareness, share lessons and experiences, influence dialogues and interventions strategies, policy reforms and investments that can trigger behavioural change at the community levels and a transformation of food systems in Ethiopia at the policy and practice levels. The child project will contribute important lessons to the FOLUR IP Global Platform for sharing with networks and Community of Practices linked to it.

This component is aligned with the FOLUR IP component 4, and with Pillar C of FOLUR Global Platform. It will be the main conduit for sharing knowledge management products from the Global Platform and also for monitoring and reporting back to the Global Platform on the child project?s performance and results. The child project will also tap into the FOLUR Global Platform support on convening events with commodity platforms, mobilizing innovative financing and building relationships with companies and investor networks. Strong support and technical guidance will be sought from the FOLUR Global Platform on gender mainstreaming and women?s empowerment. The child project will contribute lessons, share experiences and contribute case studies on key issues and support the participation of Ethiopia project stakeholders in FOLUR Global Platform events, including annual meetings and global and regional dialogues as necessary.

## **2. Stakeholders**

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

Reference to Annex 14a Stakeholder Consultation Report and Annex 14b Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

This project was designed following extensive stakeholder consultations to inform key strategies that the project will support. The initiative was largely designed with extensive contributions from the World Resources Institute (WRI) the coordinator of the Ethiopia's chapter of the Food and Land Use Coalition, and a key partner to the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC), the proposed Implementing Partner for this Child Project. WRI's support with data collection and analysis, coordination of institutional level dialogues and discussions with key government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture and its key entities whose investments are relevant to the project (i.e. ATA and ECTA) and other partners including the EU, IDH Trade, GIZ, Global Coffee Platform, Technoserve, Norwegian Embassy and others has been key to shaping the design of the initiative, and ensuring alignment with ongoing land use and food systems transformation discussions at the country level. Discussions with the other key institutions and organisations, have shaped the project strategy, ensuring an approach that builds on and compliments the ongoing investments, and where relevant, and where possible, scaling up is pursued through the GEF investments. Many of the key government entities whose mandates and work has direct and indirect relevance to the FOLUR child project have been engaged through the PPG Task Force, and have participated in workshops and reviewed the earlier versions of the project proposal and made inputs to the proposed strategy.

The stakeholder engagement plan (*Annex 14b to the UNDP Project Document*) outlines the manner in which stakeholders will be engaged during project implementation. This includes a wide range of government stakeholders to be engaged through intra-governmental coordination, both between levels ? Federal, Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele administrations ? and across sectors. Key government role-players were invited to sit on the project preparation Task Force and will continue to play a key role during implementation as PSC/PB members and/or technical taskforce that will advise the PSC/PB include: Environment, Forest & Climate Change Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy, River Basin Authorities, Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority, Agricultural Transformation Agency, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute,

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, National Meteorology Agency, Ethiopian Forest Research Institute, Oromia Forest Institute, Oromia Bureau of Environment, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture, SNNP Bureau of Environment, SNNP Bureau of Agriculture. EFCCC, as the Implementing Partner, is also the Responsible Party for direct coordination and delivery of Components 1, 3 and 4, with MOA and ECTA responsible for coordinating delivery and implementation of Component 2. All components will be delivered jointly with, and in most cases under the site-level coordination of the Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regional State structures, especially the Regional Bureaus of Agriculture, and also the EFCCC structures at the regional level, for component 3. Other partners will be brought in through project governance structures, and may be engaged to provide specific project technical advisory services or to delivery technical services as paid service providers contracted by EFCCC.

Targeted efforts will be made for engagement of Women, Children and Youth Affairs structures and socially marginalized groups at all levels during implementation. At kebele (village) level, important community stakeholders include land administration committees, watershed management committees, and participatory forest management structures. Stakeholders will also be engaged in order to establish Land Use Planning Teams at Kebele (village), Woreda (district) and Zone level. Farm households will be engaged in best practice agroeconomic techniques and participatory forest management through project-funded facilitators and through development agents with skills upgraded through the project. Private sector stakeholders in the coffee sector will be engaged through the coffee platforms (regional coffee platforms and national coffee platform) and coffee-related events at regional, national and international levels ? including farmer associations and cooperatives, washing station owners, domestic exporters, international buyers, government agencies, technical and financial partners, and global networks for sustainable commodity production.

These stakeholder sectors will be involved in the project inception workshops and will be represented in the project steering and technical advisory structures, as appropriate. During the first six months of project implementation the services of an organization (NGO, consulting firm or other) will be engaged to conduct follow-up consultations with the 22 selected Project Woredas (districts) to further select 5 Kebeles (villages) per Woreda (district) for on-the-ground activities including agriculture and general coffee extension support, 10 priority communities for specialty coffee support, and suitable communities for participatory forest management. This will include administering a household survey that will determine a detailed baseline for household farm and forest income generation against which changes can be measured over time, during and beyond the project lifespan. Local facilitators will be trained to work with regional and landscape-level stakeholders to set up Land Use Planning Teams at various levels, and to undertake participatory land use planning, mapping, zoning and management, engaging Kebele communities in agreeing on management guidelines for protection, sustainable use, restoration and sustainable farming in specific areas, with management plans and protocols for each site where community activities will be undertaken, and being involved in monitoring (*see detailed Activity outline in Annex 11 of the UNDP Project Document*).

South-South and triangular cooperation will be undertaken through the project?s dedicated Component 4 on *?M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up?*, with Output 4.4, *?Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and*

*Restoration (FOLUR) Global Platform?*, which includes contributing to global level learning and experience-sharing and knowledge products on sustainable food and land use systems through the FOLUR Global Platform, the FOLU Coalition and other global platforms (e.g., Bonn Challenge, AFR100 and NYDF). Opportunities for replication of lessons learnt around sustainable coffee production and strengthening global supply chains for sustainable specialty coffee will be generated through involving participants in the Ethiopia Coffee Platform from public, private and civil society sectors, learning networks through the Green Commodities Community of UNDP and other relevant bodies such as the Global Coffee Platform and the Tropical Forest Alliance, coordinated through the FOLUR Global Platform. In addition, to bring the voice of Ethiopia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on sustainable land use and food systems, and sustainable coffee supply chains and also through platforms and channels coordinated by the FOLUR Global Platform, as planned under all its pillars.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes**

**Co-financier; Yes**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes**

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain)**

**3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

A full gender analysis and gender action plan is included in Annex 15 of the UNDP Project Document and is summarised below. The analysis shows that, despite the availability of adequate policy and legal frameworks and commitments to ensure gender equality in Ethiopia, the realization and implementation of these instruments on the ground level is less visible. This is due to prevailing strong customary norms cascaded through informal social institutions and limited capacities of formal institutions all resisting the ideals of equality[1]. As a result, women and girls still face inequality in access and control and benefit from land and other natural resources. Key findings from primary data collection and field observation linked to the four project components, combined with a literature review, are as follows:

Components	Gender analysis key findings related to project components/ thematic focus
<p><b>Component 1:</b> Development of integrated landscape planning and management systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions</p>	<p><i>Policy and Institutional gaps</i></p> <p>? Significant success scored in terms of securing land user rights of women through land certification. However, the implementation of land certification shows different practices across Woredas (districts) where polygamous marriage is practiced leaving the ownership rights of subsequent wives under a fragile situation. Polygamy is practiced at least in 8 out of 22 Woredas (districts) targeted by this project (further investigation is recommended during inception).</p> <p>? An example from Wonago Woreda (district) illustrates the situation - husbands are required to secure the willingness of their first wife to marry another wife and to share land and other resources with them. In most cases, first wives refuse but the men get married anyway regardless of their first wives' opinions. This triggers conflict in cases where first wives report the case to Woreda (district) level Women Affairs and/or Community Police, which in many cases doesn't go far as elders often mediate the situation. When it comes to land certification, different practices exist, for example ? in Wonago Woreda (district), a one-page certificate depicting pictures of husband and all wives is issued indicating that all have equal share. While in Kercha Woreda (district) two to three separate page certificates depicting husband picture in all pages with each of the wives in different pages entitling husbands many shares from the land.</p> <p>? Despite the availability of supportive policy and legal provisions on women's membership and participation at Kebele level land use and administration committees, their meaningful and active participation is limited due to long standing cultural discrimination that limits their capacity, assertiveness and confidence to voice their needs and concerns.</p> <p>? Existing multi-stakeholder platforms on land at Woreda level do not include Women, Children and Youth Affairs Bureau as a key stakeholder while Women Affairs staff are the one who are receiving land related grievances from women and are mandated to coordinate actions to realize the rights of women.</p> <p>? Multi-stakeholder land use and management platforms do not effectively take gender equality issues as a critical agenda linked to policy implementation.</p> <p>? Limited number of female GIS and/or land administration and use experts be employed in the EFCCC, BoANR, Land use and Administration Bureaus. Constitutional affirmative action during employment is not being applied uniformly.</p> <p>? Although institutional set-up for gender mainstreaming exists both at EFCCC, ECTA, MoNAR, they are understaffed particularly at regional and Woreda (district) level with limited budget allocated to implement gender mainstreaming activities.</p> <p>? From REDD+ project - targeting and organizing landless youth and women to provide them with access and user rights over communal land for income generating activities has demonstrated promising success ? needs to be scaled up.</p> <p><i>Community and household level gaps</i></p> <p>? At household level, married women have very limited decision making power on land use and management on issues such as what area to plough, which crops to grow, and decision-making power and authority shifts in between cash crops (e.g., Khat vs coffee) implying that their influence in the implementation of modern recommended land use and management practices is still limited.</p>



**Component 2.**  
Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zone of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama

? The division of labour in coffee production reflects that men tend to do heavy manual labour activities such as clearing the land, planting, weeding, tillage and pruning while women's role is concentrated around maturing seedlings, nursery management, serving lunch to the group of men in the field. In addition, women are exclusively responsible for household chores ? cooking, child and elderly care, cleaning, fuel wood collection, fetching water. Men also do the main harvesting, bagging and arranging transport to first point of sale / drying / washing.

? Women's role in garden coffee production process is invisible despite their contribution because coffee is a cash crop and therefore ?it's a man's business? to manage the field and control income. Focused Group Discussion participants informed the PPG team that even at household levels, better yielding coffee trees are controlled by husbands during the coffee picking season and the wife often picks after the husband has taken enough of the best cherries to sell.

? Men in families who own small coffee gardens have more decision-making authority over how the coffee income is spent, and women usually receive only a small share of the income. Women tend to use the small share they receive for purchasing food items for family/ household consumption. The husbands tend to also buy agricultural inputs, contributing to household productivity, but may use some of the money to consume alcoholic drinks. In addition to being non-productive, in some cases this leads individual men to commit violence (mostly physical beating) against their wives. Interviews with Woreda (district) Women Affairs office heads in SNNP region indicate a significant increase in incidents of domestic abuse during the coffee selling season.

? Women from poor households (landless and/or who own a small plot, widowed, divorced) sell their labour to generate income by coffee cherry picking in investors' farms, washing stations, from fuel wood collection and selling during non-coffee seasons. They are the majority working in coffee washing and drying stations employed as daily labourers earning about 30 birr/\$1 a day (while the few men working in coffee washing station earn 35 birr/ 1.16\$). Interaction with women working in these stations reveal that the working conditions are not comfortable, for e.g., standing long hours under the direct sun, no space to rest and have lunch, working hours do not consider household chores and child care responsibilities. This is the situation in most coffee washing stations but there are few that have attempted to provide straw hat and gloves, space to rest for women and men and allow women to come a bit late and leave early being considerate to the burden of household chores.

? Women who have children who need to be attended cannot be employed in coffee washing stations, despite the emerging experience from the Productive Safety Net Program where child-care arrangements that enabled women's participation in public work after four months of delivery were introduced.

? Women's independent membership in the cooperatives and unions was found to be minimal including in leadership positions due to limited economic power to pay premiums, perceived benefits from husband's membership and limited knowledge about the benefits of being members. For example, Showe cooperative in Dale Woreda (district) has 4,321 members and only 127 are women.

? Given equal exposure to women and men to new agronomy techniques and practices, women are consistently and more likely identified to be early adopters if properly targeted, e.g., compost preparation, intercropping (*key informants and Technoserve staff echoed this practical evidence*).

? Despite the immense role women play in the agricultural activities, Extension/Development Agents do not target them for advisory services, introduction of new skills and technologies ? the extension system is not gender-responsive; doesn't accommodate their daily schedule; DAs think that only men are able to accomplish everything and do not see women as ?farmers?. Even though there are women DAs, they are very few in number with an average ratio of 1 female DA to 10 male DAs.

? MoANR Gender Strategy launched in 2017 with standard guidelines and rules including accountability mechanisms for gender equality. However it has not cascaded to the lower level which could be very instrumental in reinforcing conditions to

<p><b>Component 3:</b> Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management</p>	<p>? Women and men interact with forest resources in different ways as an extension of the gendered division of labour. Men, for example, cut trees to produce logs, charcoal and remove dead wood and generate higher income from forest resources. On the other hand women collect fallen leaves, stalks for fuel wood as part of their day-to-day activities. Fuel-wood collection, as a major source of fuel in the three regions is the main contributor of deforestation and forest degradation. More than 90 % of households use traditional cooking stoves which consume huge amount of fuel wood, contributing also to carbon emissions and smoke pollution.</p> <p>? Community based participatory forest management (PFM) is an on-going practice with the aim of balancing economic and forest conservation and restoration goals.</p> <p>? Women's and men's roles in PFM also vary, where men's roles are highly visible in all major PFM activities, particularly in participating in meetings and decision making, while women's roles are concentrated around restoration and planting activities. The exclusion of women from PFM decision making is due to cultural norms associated with division of labour.</p> <p>? Production and distribution of improved cooking stoves as a way of mitigating environmental degradation and ease of women's burden of collecting firewood and exposure to smoke has been perused. Studies show that improved cooking stoves achieve emissions reductions between one and five tons per stove, depending on stove efficiencies, baseline fuel consumption and interpretations of the applicable clean development methodologies.</p> <p>? Despite the benefit, high demand and acceptance of improved cooking stoves in the three regions, they are unavailable and unaffordable to many - for example, in Kercha Woreda improved cooking stoves cost is about 450 birr/ 15\$. The stoves either made from clay or iron customized to prepare Ethiopian Injera which require special design are supplied by different NGO initiatives mainly GIZ, World vision, Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU) through free handout and subsidies.</p> <p>? There is on-going research on acceptance levels, design of cooking stoves to increase fuel efficiencies and ways to reduce production costs by different NGOs and institutions.</p>
<p><b>Component 4.</b> M&amp;E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up</p>	<p>? Gender dynamics/gaps are different in different contexts, and opportunities and enabling mechanisms to address such gaps vary from woreda (district) to woreda (district). As a result, it is important to conduct context-specific woreda-level gender analysis and participatory action planning during the project's initiation phase.</p> <p>? As indicated in component one, there is limited evidence around women's land rights and land certification practices in the context of polygamous marriage.</p> <p>? Limited availability of evidence, documented best practices on gender dynamics in coffee production in Ethiopia and gender dimensions in the current dynamics of Integrated Land Use and Management implementation.</p> <p>? Evidence is limited in Ethiopia about the status and participation of women in coffee value chain activities and working conditions at washing stations. Evidence needs to be generated to inform advocacy efforts at the national level, including through the national coffee platform.</p> <p>? Agricultural research in Ethiopia fails to integrate a gender lens which is a missed opportunity to understand the gender issues affecting the sector. In some cases therefore, policy recommendations exacerbate gender inequality. There is a need to integrate a gender lens in all the impact studies planned to be conducted and/or supported by the project.</p>

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes X /no)

If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here. If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

X closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

X improving women's participation and decision making; and

X generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

The key recommendation of the Gender Analysis is that, since gender gaps and opportunities exist at various levels in Ethiopia that influence the achievement of sustainable food and land use systems, there is a critical need to identify the context-specific issues and tailor interventions accordingly. The key elements from the action plan / gender integration strategy which are designed based on the gender analysis findings, aligned with intervention components, include:

Project Outputs	Proposed Activities	Indicator	Responsible body
<b>Component 1: Development of integrated landscape planning and management systems in Oromia and SNNP regions</b>			
1.1 National land use planning policy adopted, with systems and capacity in place for implementation	1. Facilitate meaningful participation of women and Women Children and Youth Affairs (WCYA) directorate in the adoption of national land use policy and development of directives and guidelines for implementation of the policy	Yes/No	EFCCC
1.2 Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions systems and capacity in place for regional and zonal land use planning	2. Ensure female land use experts get priority in capacity building trainings around land use planning	Number of female land use experts out of the total trainees	Regional EFCCC Bureaus
1.3 GIS capacity at zonal and woreda levels strengthened for undertaking multi-stakeholder integrated land use planning and management	3. Ensure the engagement of WCYA structures in multi stakeholder dialogue forums in 8 Project Zones, and learning exchange visits	Number of female participants out of the total participants in the dialogue forums	Regional EFCCC Bureaus

<p>1.4 Existing local structures strengthened and capacitated to feed into land use planning process in kebeles in Project Woredas</p>	<p>4. Integrate gender analysis as part of the proposed baseline to understand community structures, gender roles, economic and life status, land use, crop production and yields, use of timber and NTFPs, household businesses and incomes</p> <p>5. Facilitate engagement of WCYA structures and socially marginalized groups to ensure gender equality and social inclusion, including survey of women staff in efforts to strengthen the inclusion of their voice in land use planning processes</p> <p>6. Develop and deliver capacity development programmes for women's literacy, digital literacy, financial literacy and speaking in public, to empower women to participate fully in project structures and opportunities</p>	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p> <p>Number of women participating in the capacity development programme</p>	<p>Regional and Woreda EFCCC Bureaus</p>
<p>1.5 Multi-stakeholder platforms established at woreda and kebele levels with Integrated Land Use Plans developed that enable sustainable production, conservation and restoration</p>	<p>7. Co-develop participatory, gender-responsive methodology for local level multi-stakeholder land use planning that utilizes appropriate technology</p> <p>8. Co-design gender sensitive messages for public education and awareness material for local radio, short message services on mobile phones, and explore use of indigenous folk media forms</p>	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>Yes/No</p>	<p>Regional and Woreda EFCCC Bureaus</p>
<p><b>Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zones of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama</b></p>			

<p>2.2 Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with incentive system piloted for improved practices and input businesses, enabling intensification and increased yields</p>	<p>9. Co-develop gender-responsive training contents for all Development Agents and Model Farmers from 22 woredas to upgrade knowledge on sustainable intensification, diversification and marketing</p> <p>10. Offer diversification support to women in households losing income temporarily through pruning: small grants of \$25 to start new line e.g. irrigated vegetables, spices, small livestock, poultry, honey or dairy activities</p> <p>11. Support set-up and first two years of operation of women / youth cooperative businesses to sell farming inputs (e.g. improved coffee seedlings, fertilizer, hand tools, vermicomposting start-ups, polyethylene bags, indigenous tree seedlings) and make briquettes from coffee waste ? including partnerships for land management</p> <p>12. Support village level women saving groups to digitalize accounting and bookkeeping systems through Ministry of Innovation and Technology in partnership with Jamiipay</p>	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>Number of women benefiting from the scheme</p> <p>Number of cooperative business set-up led by women</p> <p>Number of saving groups accessing digitalization support</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) at Federal and Regional level</p>
<p>Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment</p>	<p>13. Set the agenda on position of women in coffee value chain, extension systems, traceability in the thematic dialogues / establishment of multi-stakeholder working groups through ECTA</p> <p>14. Offer women?s leadership course to enhance skills for women?s independent membership and equal decision making in coffee cooperatives and unions</p>	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>Number of women who participate in leadership courses</p>	<p>ECTA</p>
<p><b>Component 3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management</b></p>			

3.2 60,000 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest restored through PFM to safeguard the <i>C. Arabica</i> gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape	15. Enhance the participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in clustered trainings on effective PFM based on traditional and scientific knowledge 16.Ensure the engagement of women and youth during restoration activities (e.g. felling exotic trees, demarcating boundaries, enrichment planting of indigenous trees and spices),	Yes/No  Yes/No	EFCCC and Forestry Directorate regional and Woreda Bureaus
3.3 Fuel-efficient cook stoves and biomass-waste briquettes adopted across all Project Woredas to reduce pressure on forest and create alternative incomes	17. Conduct training for women as community facilitators for adoption and use of fuel-efficient cook stoves to establish cascading training system down to Kebele level	Number of women trained as community facilitators	EFCCC and Regional and Woreda Bureaus
3.4 Incentive schemes in place to promote increased tree production (agro-forestry) in coffee and crop production landscapes	18. Support set-up and first two years of operation of women-run cooperative businesses to produce sawdust briquettes and sell agroforestry inputs (e.g. improved tree-crop seedlings, grafting material, spice seedlings, indigenous tree seedlings, fodder crop seedlings polyethylene bags, protective gear) ? including partnerships for land and infrastructure, technical training and business planning, micro-credit and market access	Number of women-run cooperatives established	EFCCC and Regional and Woreda Bureaus
<b>Component 4: M&amp;E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up</b>			
4.2 Partnerships in place with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and longitudinal impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration	19. Ensure the engagement of female university students/ instructors to undertake project-related studies and report results into the project M&E and knowledge systems ( Set quota for up to 3 places from the 10 masters/PhD opportunities to be provided to qualified females in academia	Number of female students/instructors who get support on their thesis from the project	EFCCC and Universities in project implementation regions
4.3 Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production	20. Set the agenda on the position of women and promotion of new specialty brands on domestic and global markets with media to promote discussion of social, economic and environmental sustainability in the coffee sector	Yes/No	EFCCC

4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	21. Engage women, youth and marginalized communities in learning exchange visits between communities involved in Participatory Forest Management, sustainable agroforestry and cropland restoration, specialty coffee production etc.	Number of representatives of women/marginalized groups participating in learning visits	EFCCC
4.5 Gender action plan implemented and impacts of project on gender equality and women's empowerment monitored	22. Conduct context specific woreda-level gender analysis and participatory action planning in project set-up phase to feed into gender action plan 23. Implement gender action plan to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are mainstreamed throughout project 24. Undertake gender assessment/ impact study to assess extent to which gender equality and women's empowerment are taken forward through the project, and make gender recommendations for Sustainability Plan	Number of Woredas conducting gender analysis and preparing action plans  Yes/No  Yes/No	EFCCC

The project thus does include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote gender equality and women's empowerment, closing gender gaps in all three areas: access to and control over natural resources; improving women's participation and decision making; and or generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Included in the gender action plan are specific indicators for each activity, aligned with the GEF guidance, and the results framework is designed for a gender-disaggregated M&E system. All interventions on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment will benefit from the FOLUR Global Platform interventions, across all the proposed pillars on Capacity Strengthening (Pillar A), Policy and Value Chain Engagement (Pillar B) and Strategic KM, Comms & Outreach (Pillar C) as indicated in the Project Results Framework, which integrates the FOLUR Global Indicators on gender.

[1] [https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/11856/9780195211290\\_ch07.pdf?sequence=13&isAllowed=](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/11856/9780195211290_ch07.pdf?sequence=13&isAllowed=)

[2] MoNAR Gender Equality Strategy 2017

[3] <https://www.gorongosacoffee.com/?variant=31446711238731>



**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;** Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

**Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

Critical to the project's success will be the development, under the leadership of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) of partnerships with the private sector, during the course of project implementation.

Ethiopia's coffee value chain has many players, and at the production level is dominated by smallholder farmers, comprising more than 90% of the total production volume, with the remaining 10% coming from commercial production (about 200 plantations).[1] Smallholder coffee farmers are involved in production, harvesting, processing and/or postharvest handling. The value adding functions at production stage include land clearing, seed-bed preparation, seedling rising, planting, fertilizing, spraying, weeding, cultivation, and harvesting/picking. The other main activity done by farmers soon after cherry collection is transporting of cherries from farm to washing machine (if sold in red cherry form) and to their home (if it is for drying purpose). Farmers dry cherries on bamboo bed, mesh wire bed, mats/ tarpaulin, concrete, or cement floors immediately after they pick and conduct primary sorting and grading. Besides, farmers have a role in handling, processing and marketing of coffee. The participation of farmers in processing involves sorting and primary grading of the red cherry, drying and sorting, sacking, storing, transportation, loading and unloading. If coffee sold at the farm gate, the buyers (traders or collectors) perform most of the aforementioned post-harvest activities. Then small-scale farmers sell either to cooperatives and/or to private suppliers. Farmers may carry their red coffee cherry on their back or use donkey or motorbike service to bring from their farm to cooperative or private washing stations.

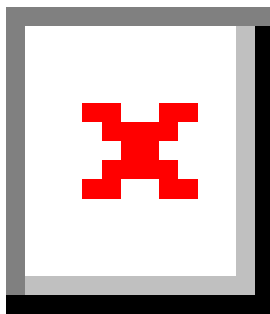
The commercial farms category includes state owned farms that were privatized and new private coffee plantations. The newly established private coffee plantations are owned by more than 200 investors that have entered into developing modern coffee plantations by obtaining between 32,000 ha and about 45,000 ha of land for commercial production. The commercial farms are engaged in production, processing (dry and wet processing), and marketing (exporting and/or wholesaling to the domestic



market). Under processing, the main value additions performed are primary sorting, washing coffee (pulping), drying, hulling, sorting, polishing, packaging. It is then that they sell to the international market. Large-scale private growers are actors involved in production and they are permitted to sell their coffee directly to the international market. However, not all private growers have the corporate infrastructure to effectively export their own coffee.

The Ethiopian and global coffee supply chains, actors involved in Ethiopia's coffee sector and the challenges they face, are described in detail in the baseline assessment reports available in Annexes: Annex 18a - *Global Coffee Supply Chains and Markets*; Annex 18c - *Coffee Value Chain Mapping and Analysis* and Annex 18f - *Coffee Farmer Organizations? Capacities and Issues*. The following reports/documents also outline the detailed analysis and proposed strategies and actions for the coffee sector, and have informed the FOLUR child project will advance under component 2: Annex 18b - *Project Coffee Intervention Strategies and Actions*; Annex 18d - *Coffee Policy and Institutional Analysis* and Annex 18e - *Coffee Agronomic Production Analysis*.

The diagram below shows the structure of Ethiopia's coffee value chain.



As the country prepares itself to implement the new National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap, expected to be launched shortly, it is crucial to maximize the role of the private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides the appropriate enabling environment. Multi-stakeholder platforms that involve public and private sector actors, and also civil society, financial and technical partners, will support the transformation of the coffee sector to become socially, economically and environmentally sustainable, and resilient enough to thrive even in the face

of external shocks and stresses ? ranging from price volatility, to disease outbreaks to climate change impacts.

The private sector has a key role to play in investing in sustainable agricultural supply chains, including commercial food crop production, commercialized smallholder production of key crops and key commodity crops like coffee. The current climate and perception by the private sector actors in the coffee sector is that the space is too closed for meaningful private sector engagement in driving the growth and transformation of the sector and that international companies face too many restrictions from the government and cannot fully operate the way they would elsewhere. The government has recognized that this is a major constraint on development, and is in the process of initiating policy reforms that will allow for increased private sector participation in all areas of economic development. This has also been expressed in the new Ten Year National Development Plan, 2021-2030. Public-private partnerships are being prioritized, including in the agriculture development space.

The new Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap therefore is well-positioned to take this national policy pronouncement and priority forward by opening up space for private sector engagement and participation in the implementation of the plan and roadmap, and allowing for effective engagement in sector dialogues, through multistakeholder platforms to be established. The new plan and roadmap is therefore expected to strengthen public-private sector partnerships in the coffee sector.

The Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) has also embarked on a process to establish a national multi-stakeholder platform to support the implementation of the National Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap. ECTA refers to this platform as a ?stakeholder network?. This network comprises of academia, research organizations, NGOs, the private sector (coffee growers, suppliers, exporters and roasters association) and development partners, and is facilitated by ECTA. The nature of this platform, its membership and objective, have been under discussion since the initiation of the FOLUR PPG discussions, and during 2019/2020 received additional targeted support from GIZ and the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), in terms of supporting further refinement of the platform, its membership and objective. The members meet every quarter to discuss priorities, challenges and to jointly identify solutions, actions, and share experiences among each other. The FOLUR project will support the strengthening of this platform, and the establishment of similar structures at regional levels to link the national platform to coffee regions.

The FOLUR project?s main approach to private sector engagement is to provide significant support to ECTA in facilitate multistakeholder dialogue and collaboration for systemic change in the sector. The project will support ECTA to strengthen its capacity for partnership management, networking and

facilitation of stakeholder engagement, dialogue and collaboration, communication and other skills needed to strengthen ECTA's role in coordinating sector development, growth and transformation.

The FOLUR project will leverage existing private sector investments in the Ethiopian coffee sector, building on their work to maximize the effectiveness of specific project interventions. Here are some of the key opportunities:

? **illycaffè and the Ernesto Illy Foundation** are currently supporting ECTA to establish the Coffee Training Centre (CTC) in Agaro (Jimma), based on the model of the *Università del Caffè* and including roasting, grinding and packaging facilities. Benefitting from the support of illycaffè experts and teachers, the Centre will build up the capacity of the 61 members of the Ethiopian Coffee Roasters Association to improve product quality and increase export volume. ECTA is also in the process of establishing a quality testing and grading laboratory in Addis Ababa, with support from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.

*The FOLUR project will facilitate access to the ECTA laboratory for testing coffee quality, for the emerging specialty coffee in 10 local cooperatives supported through the project, (see Activity 2.5.4), and link these producers to specialty buyers through cupping events (see Activity 2.5.1).*

? **Moyee** is a social enterprise roastery in Addis Ababa currently exporting ground coffee to Europe, working with the FairChain Foundation, who promote local value addition. Moyee makes innovative use of blockchain technology to ensure that supply chain is transparent, reducing uncertainty and enabling trust among market players. Moyee has created unique digital identities for the 350 farmers it currently works with ? meaning buyers can see exactly how much each individual grower is paid, with prices set at 20% above the market rate. The Innovations for Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains in Ethiopia (ISASE) project, supported by the German Government, is also involving private sector partners in developing a block chain-based digital solution for traceability in Ilu Aba Bora Zone.

*The FOLUR project will support the establishment of a working group under the national coffee platform, to explore how to scale up the use of blockchain technology for traceability, achieving better farmgate prices and allowing buyers to source sustainably (see Activity 2.3.4), building on the work of Moyee and FairChain. The project will support ECTA's plans to adopt blockchain and digital technology across the coffee sector, through the Crop2Consumer e-commerce platform, currently being piloted by ECTA in partnership with the Ethiopian Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MiNT) and Boots Coffee. Emerging specialty producers will also be supported to access local roasting facilities where appropriate (see Activity 2.5.4).*

- ? **Nestl? and Nespresso** are working with technical partners TechnoServe and IDH to increase the income of small farmers in Sidama Region by increasing the supply of high-quality, sustainably produced coffee, including training washing station owners on sustainability practices for washed coffee, such as the separation of coffee pulp from wastewater for composting and distribution to farmers. The Nespresso AAA Sustainability Quality program, working with IDH and IFC, has also set social, environmental, quality and economic standards, and facilitated training to meet these standards.

*The FOLUR project will include a national conference co-hosted by the Agricultural Transformation Agency ATA and EFCCC on greening of agricultural value chains, including sharing knowledge and unlocking private sector investment in circular economy opportunities, such as using coffee residues for cascara tea, compost and briquettes (see Activity 2.1.3).*

- ? **Jacobs Douwe Egbert** is investing in supply chains in the unwashed coffee sector in Ethiopia's Jimma and Lekemti Zones and Sidama Region, cooperating with IDH and TechnoServe, supporting hulling stations to comply with sustainability standards, as well as provide agronomy training to help 24,000 farmers adopt best practices and increase yields by 50 percent. Particularly key to TechnoServe's model is encouraging stumping of senescent coffee bushes, which grow back vigorously and can triple yields after 2-3 years.

*The FOLUR project will pilot the addition of village-level extension agents with specialized training in coffee extension in 110 kebeles, testing the model and working with woreda administrations to embed the costs of these positions after the first two years of project implementation (see Activity 2.2.2).*

- ? **Lavazza Foundation** has cooperated with Hanns R Neumann Stiftung, L?fberg Family Foundation Foundation, German Government's International Climate Initiative and Austrian Development Agency, on initiatives supporting coffee farmer families in Ila Aba Bora to adapt agricultural production to climate change, improve food and nutrition security and raise family incomes, taking pressure off the forests. Joint learning, planning and decision-making between men and women is promoted, and opportunities created for women and youth to undertake new economic activities.

*The FOLUR project will include a major emphasis on livelihood opportunities for women and youth, supporting the establishment of cooperative businesses supplying farming (see Activity 2.2.5) and agroforestry inputs and biomass-based briquettes (see Activity 3.4.2) for fuel-efficient cookstoves (see Activity 3.3.3), whilst households losing income temporarily by stumping coffee bushes will be able to access diversification support micro-grants to start new home-business lines (see Activity 2.2.2). In support of ECTA on Outcome 2c of the project, UNDP will work to leverage its existing partnership with Lavazza (global MOU signed in November 2019), exploring the potential for targeted support to the three emerging regional varietal specialty coffee 'brands' supported under Activity 2.5.4. through accessing Lavazza's quality testing and grading laboratories in Turin, building on lessons learnt from a similar approach that UNDP facilitated in Ecuador.*

For engagement with the private sector in the coffee sector, the Ethiopia Child Project will seek key guidance and support from and through the FOLUR Global Platform under Pillar B on Policy and

Value Chain Engagement, starting with participating in the FOLUR Global Platform-led needs assessment surveys related to private sector engagement needs and opportunities. Under Component 2 and 4 of the project, key platforms for engagement with the private sector are envisaged through the multi-stakeholder coffee platforms at national and regional levels, participation in Community of Practice knowledge sharing events, and joint development of knowledge products on selected themes. A key opportunity and entry point for engaging with the private sector actors in Ethiopia and those that source from Ethiopia will be through the National Coffee Platform and interventions planned under Component 2.

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[1] Global Coffee Platform, 2018, Ethiopia: A quick scan on improving the economic viability of coffee farming.

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

Risks identified through the Social and Environmental Screening process, as well as measures for their mitigation, are detailed in the Risk Log (Annex 7) and in the table below, and are detailed in Annex 6a - *Social and Environmental Screening Report*. Overall the project is characterized as having a **High Risk**. The basis for this categorization is that there are multiple risks of Moderate significance and the cumulative nature of these risks and the complexity of assessing and managing all of them requires a more than moderate risk categorization. Particular concerns arise from the potentially limited capacities of all the project stakeholders to effectively manage these risks alone. This risk categorization therefore allows for closer attention from both the PMU/IP and the project governance and oversight and quality assurance structures, to ensure that there is continuous monitoring and adaptive management to mitigate and manage the risks. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 6b), Outlines how the project risks will be screened, monitored and managed throughout implementation. The ESMF also includes detail on a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (also included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

Some key risks relate to the project's focus on a set of 22 Woredas, with intensive on-the-ground activities in 5 Kebeles per Woreda, with mechanisms for scaling up across the other coffee zones of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions, necessitating mitigation through building pathways to scale into the project design. Some of the key assumptions relate to the successful buy-in by stakeholders at national, regional and landscape levels in order to achieve successful uptake and engagement for effective outcomes in terms of both global environmental benefits and poverty reduction.

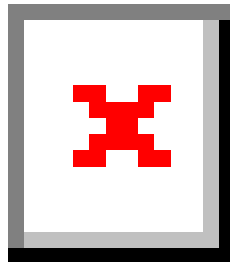
Climate risk analysis (detailed report attached separately as Annex 9b - Climate Risk Management Framework) was conducted for the project, and the coffee sector in particular to better integrate these risks into the design of the project interventions. The specific responses to the risks identified are integrated in the planned activities of the project presented in the framework as well in the project outputs and activities

(see Annex 11 - Activities and Outputs with Indicators), as well as the proposed risk mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF (Annex 6b).

The risks presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and their potential impact on project implementation were also analysed and the measures for addressing them presented in a detail reported ? see Annex 9a - COVID-19 Project Response Strategy.

The landscape restoration and farm-level production practices promoted and supported through the FOLUR project are designed to increase the resilience of coffee as a sector, including against the impacts of climate change. Increasing and maintaining forest cover, as well as promoting the use of indigenous tree species within coffee farms, is a key approach to ensuring that the ecosystem services from these forest landscapes are maintained and enhanced. The coffee crop/stock rejuvenation will contribute significantly to the resilience of smallholders and their coffee-farming livelihoods and position them to better deal with the impacts of climate change on productivity.

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (*i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher*). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.



See table below for an elaboration of the risks identified during the PPG. During implementation, the PMU will integrate risk management into project workplans and procedures (to prevent, mitigate or transfer potential risks) including identification of risks and issues before or when they arise, quarterly monitoring and recording of risks using the UNDP Risk Log, and ensuring that risks are included in reporting to the

Project Board. The Project Manager will have overall responsibility for risk management, with support the CO as appropriate.

The table below describes the risks identified at project development phase and the proposed mitigation measures to be undertaken to manage and mitigate these risks.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	<p>Project activities are hampered by restrictions as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. Supply chain disruptions, social distancing and related restrictions and lockdowns could disrupt the flow and pace of implementation, and lead to delays in meeting project milestones. In a worst-case scenario, the implementation of the project could expose project stakeholders to infection.</p> <p>The risks presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and their potential impact on project implementation were also analysed and the measures for addressing them presented in a detail reported ? see Annex 9a - COVID-19 Project Response Strategy.</p>	<p>Social</p> <p>Operational</p>	<p>L = Likely</p> <p>I = Moderate</p>	<p>It is possible that a vaccine will have become available and widely administered in Ethiopia by late 2021, but even without this, measures can be put in place to enable project implementation to proceed. Social distancing protocol will be followed, with outdoor meetings where possible, face masks and hand sanitizing, wherever the risk profile warrants such measures.</p> <p>See details in Annex 9a - COVID-19 Project Response Strategy.</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU <b>(Project Manager and Safeguards Officer)</b></p> <p>PSC/PB</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>

2	<p>Implementation of project activities may be hampered by delays in procurement of goods and services, particularly those sourced from outside the country, due to challenges with access to foreign currency.</p> <p>The procurement of goods and services envisaged/planned under the project is significant, and is an important element of delivering interventions under components 1, 2 and 3 for farmer support (mobile phones, motorbikes, farming implements), land use planning (GIS equipment, including computer hardware and software) and PFM monitoring, including GPS units and energy technology (cooking stoves).</p>	Operational	<p>L= Likely</p> <p>I=Substantial</p>	<p>The IP has requested UNDP to provide support in procuring goods and services from outside the country. Once/if this execution support request is approved by the GEF, this risk will be significantly addressed (and will be downgraded to ?moderate? or ?low?). The PMU will also recruit the services of a procurement expert to enhance the capacity of the PMU to initiate the procurement actions and ensure that these are submitted to UNDP well on time and in the required quality and format for quick processing.</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU <b>(Project Manager)</b></p> <p>PSC/PB</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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3	<p>Project interventions to support sustainable intensification of smallholder farming and improvement of coffee yields and quality fail because of the impacts of climate change including higher peak temperatures and an increase in intense rainfall events, with less infiltration and more erosion. Some forest and landscape restoration activities may also be impacted by the long-term impacts of climate change.</p> <p>For detailed analysis of climate risks and management/mitigation measures, see Annex 9b: <i>Climate Risk Management Framework</i></p>	Environmental	<p>L = Likely I = Moderate</p>	<p>These risks have been minimized by the selection of project landscapes at high altitude (Afromontane and Moist Forest areas) which will remain suitable for coffee cultivation, even under changing climate conditions, based on projections by experts. These are 8 coffee-producing Zones in the South West and South East coffee sub-regions, which are projected to become more suitable for coffee as the climate changes, and not in the North, Rift and Harar sub-regions which are projected to become increasingly unsuitable.</p> <p>The impact of climate change will also be mitigated through promoting climate-resilient practices through agro-ecological and regenerative approaches to small-scale farming that optimize shade cover for cooling and productivity and promote soil and water conservation measures. Forest restoration through the project will also promote ecosystem</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU (<b>Project Manager</b>), PSC/PB and all project stakeholders. Technical support will be provided by the National Meteorology Agency (NMA)</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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4	<p>Political challenges and civil conflict spreads beyond the confines of the Tigray region and spurs tensions in the Oromia, Sidama and SNNP regions, resulting in diversion of government prioritization of the project. Movement restrictions, safety and security challenges could disrupt implementation of project activities.</p>	<p>Political Operational</p>	<p>L = Likely I = Moderate</p>	<p>The Project Steering Committee/Board will monitor this and guide the PMU on how to adapt the project operations accordingly.</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU <b>(Project Manager)</b> and Project Steering Committee/Board</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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5	<p>As Ethiopia is an ethnically diverse country, with up to 85 ethnic groups, vulnerable or marginalized groups may be present in the project sites/catchment area.</p> <p>Individuals, households and groups (e.g. associations and cooperatives) engaged in the coffee value chain, as well as in forest conservation, use and management are key stakeholders in the project, and are targeted as direct and indirect beneficiaries and so may also be negatively affected by the project interventions even if they are designed to generate positive social and environmental outcomes.</p>	Social	<p>L = Likely I = Moderate</p>	<p>The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF ? <i>Annex 6b to the UNDP Project Document</i>) prepared during the PPG outlined the process required to screen, scope and develop appropriate plans for implementation and compliance on all issues that are identified as social and environmental risks. The screening of activities will include an assessment of whether ethnic minorities are present at site level and which activities would impact them negatively. In response, appropriate action plans, including potentially an Ethnic Minority Group Plan, will be developed, guided by existing UNDP and GEF Social and Environmental Safeguards Policies.</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU (Safeguards Officer) and Project Steering Committee/Board</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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6	<p>Women in most societies are not treated equally to men and receive the least benefits from agriculture and other economic activities, and in most cases negatively impacted by decisions on land use more than men. In Ethiopia women are most affected by tenure insecurity and lack of land ownership, in the coffee sector receive the smallest benefits from the coffee value chain and in the agriculture sector in general are not targeted as beneficiaries of training, skills improvements and farming inputs and services. The interventions by the project, while they seek to improve the benefits to all stakeholders, if not implemented well, could inadvertently reproduce or perpetuate some of these discriminations.</p>	Social	<p>L = Likely I = Moderate</p>	<p>A comprehensive Gender Analysis was conducted during the PPG, and is response a strong Gender Action Plan has also been prepared (annexed as separate documents but also integrated into the CEO ER and the PRODOC) and gender-responsive indicators and targets are part of the Project Results Framework and budget. Specific interventions that target women have been included in the project activity workplan (see PRODOC Annex 11 - <i>Outputs and Activities, with Output-Level Indicators</i>).</p> <p>The project has also made budgetary provisions for the recruitment of a full-time Gender Officer as part of the PMU whose role will be to coordinate all gender mainstreaming interventions and ensure the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and associated monitoring and reporting.</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU <b>(Project Manager + Gender Officer)</b> and Project Steering Committee/Board</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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7	<p>The development of new land use plans at zonal, woreda and kebele levels could result in new and different stakeholder relations and different, potentially conflictual outcomes about land and land use. There is a history of land use conflict in Ethiopia, and particularly so in the Oromo Regional State where the project will be implemented. Some of these conflicts have led to violent protests that have resulted in loss of life. Some of these conflicts have been between communities who felt disenfranchised and excluded from economic opportunities as a result of investment decisions of the businesses operating in the area (including commodities such as coffee). The land use planning processes could potentially trigger these sentiments and result in further perceptions that the new approaches to land use allocations and management could worsen the situation and potentially lead to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.</p> <p>Placing under a PFM regime 10 sites located within the Biosphere Reserves and community forests may restrict access to those sites by some families that currently derive part of their livelihoods from the utilization of natural resources present in the affected areas. In addition, potential conflicts over benefit sharing among</p>	<p>Social Political</p>	<p>L = Likely I = Moderate</p>	<p>As outlined in the ESMF, prior to the implementation of interventions and activities under these components, a screening process will be undertaken to determine the levels of risks for each of the activities. During the PPG, the risks associated with implementation of land use planning activities under Component 1 were categorized as Moderate. Since this risk and potential impacts would be significant, a Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA) will be conducted prior to rolling out activities under Component 1.</p> <p>The project design includes a strong participatory approach to the development of the ILUPs, including consultation with vulnerable and marginalized groups. Where there are potential impacts of communities and land users? access to some of the livelihood resources as a result of temporary or periodic access restrictions (as if</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU <b>(Project Manager)</b> and Project Steering Committee/Board</p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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8	<p>The Project includes activities in two UNESCO Biosphere Reserves: Kafa and Yaya Forests, which if not well implemented could introduce new threats to biodiversity and ecosystems within the reserves, including the habitat for Coffea Arabica gene pool.</p>	Environmental	<p>L = Likely I = Moderate</p>	<p>The Project design incorporates the following measures: i) identification and mapping of sites and their condition; ii) conduct of PFM training in 15 to 20 sites, based on traditional and scientific knowledge; iii) development of 15 to 20 site-specific PFM consultations, together with restoration plans and targets; iv) implementation of sustainable forest management practices (e.g. densification with indigenous tree seedlings, etc.); and v) establishment of PFM monitoring and enforcement protocols, and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Detailed mitigation and management measures are outlined in the ESMF.</p>	<p>EFCCC/PMU <b>(Project Manager) and agroforestry technical staff</b></p> <p><b>Oversight:</b> <b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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9	<p>Potential contamination of soil and/or water resources due to the anticipated increased use of natural and chemical fertilizers, and higher runoff and waste pulp generation at coffee washing stations because of expected heightened coffee production.</p> <p>- Generation of non-hazardous solid and liquid domestic wastes during the conduct of activities dealing with commercialization, training and extension, conferences and regional dialogues, as well as due to the provision of new equipment and supplies to land use planning agencies and teams.</p>	Environmental	<p>L = Likely</p> <p>I = Low</p>	<p>The attached ESMF elaborates on the identified contamination risks and provides prevention, mitigation, management, monitoring and capacity building measures to address those risks.</p>	<p><b>EFCCC/PMU (Project Manager) and technical staff and Safeguards Officer</b></p> <p><b>Oversight: UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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10	Health and safety risks during the implementation of agricultural practices and PFM activities, and the potential application of chemical pesticides in the cultivation of some crops.	Social Environmental	L = Likely I = Low	<p>The Project design includes training in and monitoring of watershed management activities, and sustainable agricultural and PFM practices.</p> <p>Although the significance of this risk is low, the attached ESMF includes requirements for identification of hazards and provision of training in safe work practices in watershed management, sustainable agricultural, PFM and forest restoration. In addition, the ESMF includes guidelines for Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and safe use of chemical pesticides and monitoring of pesticide use.</p>	<p><b>EFCCC/PMU (Project Manager) and agroforestry technical staff and Safeguards Officer</b></p> <p><b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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11	<p>The PFM activities under Component 3 will include the recruitment of Forest Rangers to support implementation of forest restoration activities and enforcement of forest byelaws, regulations and codes of conduct and use by local communities and other users of forest resources, including those agreed at community level as part of the PFM process. The enforcement role of these forest rangers means that in principle they are security personnel, and if not well trained and supervised on how to discharge their duties and how to interact with local communities, their role could pose a risk to the health and safety of communities.</p>	Social	<p>L = Likely I = High</p>	<p>Prior to deployment, the forest rangers will be trained not on forest conservation and management, monitoring etc., but also on social and environmental safeguards related to participatory forest management. Budgetary provisions have been made for training and continuous monitoring of PFM activities, as all other activities from a social and environmental safeguards perspective, including through the Safeguards Officer and internal project M&amp;E plans, and through the PSC.</p> <p>As outlined in the ESMF process, the activities under this Component will also be screened for risks and the appropriate risk mitigation tools and plans prepared before activities are undertaken. In this case, an ESMP for PFM activities will be prepared since this intervention is rated as risky (Moderate rating) with potentially serious consequences. As discussed under Risk 5 above, the project will adopt participatory and</p>	<p><b>EFCCC/ PMU (Project Manager) and agroforestry technical staff, Safeguards Officer and PSC/PB</b></p> <p><b>UNDP CO RTA</b></p>
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12	Enhanced coffee production and quality are achieved but fail to enhance incomes as a result of low global prices, difficulty accessing markets and/or disruption to global supply chains, e.g. through pandemics	Social	L = Likely I = High	Although the risk of fluctuating and often low global coffee prices will always remain, the project is designed to support the shift from mass coffee to higher priced speciality coffee, facilitating market access through establishment of new regional varietal specialty ?brands? and facilitating deals with buyers. The project will also support national scaling up of traceability through blockchain technology, enhancing transparency and enabling higher prices at the farm gate.	<b>ECTA/ PMU (Project Manager)</b>
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13	<p>Under Component 3 the project will recruit forest rangers, which carries the risk of violation of ILO standards, including child labour and underpayment. The last ILO survey/study on child labour in Ethiopia seems to have been conducted in 2001/2 and made the following conclusions: ?Child labour is a pervasive problem in Ethiopia. A national Child Labour Survey conducted in 2001 with ILO assistance indicated that 52 per cent of children aged 5 ? 17 years were economically active (49 per cent of those aged 5 ? 14 years, or 7.4 million). A further 33 per cent were engaged in non-economic housekeeping activities, with half of them not attending school. Overall, 85 per cent of children aged 5 ? 17 years were involved in economic or housekeeping activities that prevented or impeded school attendance or performance.?</p> <p>The definition of a child in Ethiopia refers to ?a "minor" of either sex who has not attained the full age of 18 years.?</p> <p>Regarding compensation, minimum wage in Ethiopia is among the worst in Africa, and often below \$2 per day although it is estimated that payments and wages in the forestry and natural resources management sector are</p>	Social	<p>L = Likely I = High</p>	<p>The project support to recruitment of forest rangers will follow government employment guidelines and target youth and adults only. Youth in Ethiopia are defined as those that have attained 18 years.</p> <p>The project has also budgeted a minimum wage of \$2 for forest rangers (see budget note 19) which reads as follows: \$1,200,000 to make cash payments, coordinated with Agroforestry Support Coordinators in the 2 satellite offices and with Forest Rangers - to cover restoration labour costs for Output 3.2 to be disbursed to local villagers in and around PFM sites, at a minimum of \$2 per day for 10 sites - \$120,000 each could thus cover 60,000 person days. Calculated over 6 years this would be 10,000 person days per year. If 100 people worked in parallel this would mean 100 days of work per person per year.</p>	<p><b>EFCCC/ PMU (Project Manager) and agroforestry technical staff, Safeguards Officer and PSC/PB</b></p> <p><b>UNDP CO</b></p> <p><b>RTA</b></p>
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14	<p>Arabica coffee has been used in Ethiopia as a food and beverage for many hundreds, if not thousands, of years. It has many uses, and these uses differ from region to region and season to season and differ according to ceremonies and traditions, religion and cultural practices of each group. Although coffee drinking is now a very modern practice in Ethiopia, as elsewhere in the world (e.g. similar to Italian versions of espresso and macchiato), these traditional uses of coffee remain, largely because coffee grown and produced in Ethiopia is still largely consumed within Ethiopia (an estimated 60%).</p> <p>The intangible forms of culture around coffee production and use form key modern commercial and marketing traits for Ethiopian coffee, facilitating access to niche and specialty markets and fetching a higher premium on the global coffee market.</p>	<p>Social</p> <p>Political</p>	<p>L = Likely</p> <p>I = Low</p>	<p>While the support under Outputs 2.4 and 2.5 will focus on branding and marketing of coffee as a commercial product, the nature of the work is in fact to promote the uniqueness and characteristics of sustainably-produced coffee (social, economic and environmental), and so will by default be in compliance with the UNDP SES.</p> <p>As outlined in the ESMF, assessments at activity and site levels will be screened to determine the extent to which they trigger particular risks, and appropriate mitigation and management measures will be put in place in response. The framework referred to under Risk 1 and 2, related specifically to ethnic minorities and associated FPIC, will provide key guidance on how issues related to Standard 4 (Cultural Heritage) should be handled, prior to activities being implemented. The ESMF screening tools include an Exclusion List and activities that</p>	<p>ECTA/ PMU (Project Manager and Safeguards Officer)</p>
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## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

### **Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

Following the UNDP National Implementation Modality (NIM), the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) is the responsible government agency (i.e. UNDP Implementing Partner/GEF project Executing Entity, or EA) for the project and will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture in executing the project. The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) and the Climate Resilient Green Economy Unit at MOA, will coordinate implementation of component 2 of the project, and support the Regional Bureaus of Agriculture in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions. Under component 1 on Land Use Planning, the project will work closely with the Agricultural Transformation Agency on specific outputs related to dialogues on food systems transformation as well as on greening of value chains and the Agricultural Commercialisation Cluster Initiative, and for facilitating match-making and access to ATA support in the FOLUR project woredas (districts) that overlap with the ACC sites. Collaboration between the MOA and the EFCCC under component 1 on land use planning will be anchored within the FOLU Coalition work, with key contributions from WRI through its cofinancing support.

The project will be managed on a day-to-day basis by a dedicated Project Management Unit, located in the federal EFCCC in Addis Ababa, with two satellite PMU offices, one covering the western Landscape A (see map of project woreda clusters in Annex 3 - *Project Map and Geospatial Coordinates*), based in Jimma, and one covering the eastern landscape B) in Hawassa. Satellite project offices in Jimma and Hawassa will enable coordination with the 22 project Woreda Administrations (and the 8 project Zones). The Project Steering Committee, with representation from a range of government ministries and agencies, as well as civil society, the private sector and UNDP, will provide overall guidance and ensure that the project delivers on its intended outcomes.

EFCCC is also the Responsible Party for Components 1, 3 and 4. Once implementation begins, and implementation capacities within government and regional institutions have been fully determined, EFCCC, as the UNDP Implementing Partner, may identify, through a competitive bidding process, additional partners as sub-responsible parties or contracted service providers to support delivery of key technical packages of work, working with the relevant federal and regional level entities under the supervision of EFCCC. These sub-responsible parties will include agencies and directorates of EFCCC and MoA, international and local NGOs, tertiary institutions and consulting firms, as appropriate. Sub-contracted parties and other sub-responsible parties will be key in enhancing the capacity of the IP/PMU to handle the volume of procurement, recruitment and training, including implementation of social and environmental safeguards, required for this project, as it is a high risk project. Additional challenges are posed by the government's limited capacity to source goods and services from outside Ethiopia due to limited access to foreign currency. To address this challenge, UNDP has been requested by the Executing Agency (EFCCC) to provide limited execution support, to procure specific goods and services that cannot be purchased in Ethiopia and requires international sourcing. In summary, the required execution support services are as follows:

1. Procurement of goods, materials, and equipment from outside Ethiopia;
2. Processing of payments in foreign currency for services provided by international consultants and service providers;
3. Processing of Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) or Per Diem for international travel; and
4. Any other tasks related to project implementation if formally requested by the EFCCC.

The total estimated GEF grant budget for these items is \$3,440,252 for items indicated under budget notes 2,4,12,13,21,22,30,33 and 38 (*See GEF Budget template and budget notes*). The estimated cost of these execution support services (i.e. DPC) is \$22,270 to be charged to the GEF grant, if the request from EFCCC is approved by the GEF.

Implementation of the child project and the capacities of the Project Management Unit and EFCCC's to coordinate results-based implementation will be enhanced through close links with the FOLUR Global Platform, to ensure that innovative approaches, knowledge, skills, tools and technologies are integrated into the design of interventions and activities under each component, and in line with the Global Platform Pillars, and to facilitate a two-way support and learning process between the Ethiopia child project and the Global Platform, and through the Global Platform to other child projects, including especially those also working on coffee value chains. Opportunities for training, capacity building from the FOLUR Global Platform, either as child project- or commodity-specific support or regional support with other child projects, will be key to ensuring that the Ethiopia child project maintains strong links with the FOLUR Impact Program and the knowledge, practices and approaches promoted at the country level are based on global best practices, and utilise tools and innovations that have been developed and are endorsed by the FOLUR Global Platform and IP core partners. The child project will establish and maintain direct linkages with the key technical staff of the Global Platform (including the Knowledge Management and Communications Lead), and facilitate effective engagement with the Global Platform during the annual check-ins and field visits.

#### **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant multilateral environmental agreements:

- ? **Multilateral Environmental Agreements:** Ethiopia has ratified all the major conventions and protocols: the UN CBD; the UNFCCC; the UNCCD; the Stockholm Convention; the Montreal Protocol; and the Nagoya Protocol. The project is aligned with the following policy commitments on (1) Biodiversity: Ethiopia's Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014; (2) Climate Change: Nationally Determined Contribution in terms of the Paris Agreement 2015, the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC 2015, and Ethiopia's 2019 Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan; and 3) Land Degradation: Land Degradation Neutrality pledge to ensure improved productivity of over 14 million hectares ha of cropland, National Report on the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification 2018 National Action Programme to Combat Desertification, 1998, Land Degradation Neutrality Report 2015; 4) Restoration: commitments in terms of the 2011 Bonn Challenge, 2014 New York Declaration on Forests, and 2016 African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) - Pledge to restore 15 million hectares. 5: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Ethiopia's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDGs 1, 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15.
- ? **International forest commitments:** Ethiopia has been in the REDD+ process since 2008 and is a participant country of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). 15 million hectares for restoration has been pledged under the 2011 Bonn Challenge; 7 million ha under the 2014 New York Declaration on Forests; and the 2016 African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). The forest sector is a key mechanism for realizing Ethiopia's NDC targets. In 2018, Ethiopia joined the Food and Land Use (FOLU) Coalition and the Partnership for Growth (P4G), both of which promote public-private partnerships for action around green growth. The FOLU national programme is expected to inform Ethiopia's Agricultural Transformation under the next GTP (2020-2025) by integrating the FOLU approach into the Agricultural Commercialization Cluster (ACC) Initiative. As part of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting process, Ethiopia has pledged to ensure improved productivity of over 14 million ha of cropland by reversing negative trends of arable land deterioration.[1]
- ? **Nationally Determined Contribution:** Through interventions in management and restoration of forests and croplands, the project is directly supporting Ethiopia's Nationally Determined Commitments in terms of the Paris Agreement, tabled at the 2015 UNFCCC COP-21, stating the country's intention to limit its net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2030 to 145 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e or lower[2], to undertake adaptation initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of its population, environment and economy to the adverse effects of climate change, based on its Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE): including the strategy of 'Enhancing ecosystem health through ecological farming, sustainable land management practices and improved livestock production practices to reverse soil erosion, restore water balance, and increase vegetation cover, including drought tolerant vegetation'. The NDC states that 'Ethiopia's greatest emission reduction potential is in the agriculture and forestry sectors, constituting 85% of emissions in 2010. Therefore, one of the priority initiatives under the CRGE is the use of more efficient stoves, amounting to an emissions reduction rate of 50 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year by 2030. Furthermore, Ethiopia intends to increase its ambition by expanding its forest cover, beyond the initial target for the afforestation and reforestation of 7 Million Hectares, with continued involvement from local communities that are already contributing substantially to the attainment of this target.'

? **National development policies:** The project is designed in line with the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, including the powers and functions of States to administer land and other natural resources in accordance with Federal laws[3]. It is also premised on the long-term aspirations within the Growth and Transformation Plan II[4], and directly addresses the target to restore 22,5 million hectares nationally by 2030, maintaining 20% forest cover overall[5]. Ethiopia's Forest Sector Development Plan aims to not only reverse forest trends but to increase forest cover from 15% to 20% within five years and to 30% within ten years[6]. The Agriculture Transformation Agenda aims to improve volume and quality of coffee, cereals and oilseeds, transform to a commercial orientation, and double private sector investment to 40% by 2030[7]; supported by the Greening the Agricultural Commercialization Cluster Initiative, with rapid development of priority value chains, systematically integrating environmental sustainability. The project also helps fulfil the mandate of the Ethiopia Tea and Coffee Authority (currently drafting a 15 Year Coffee Strategy) to double coffee production. Ethiopia is also developing a new National Integrated Land Use Policy to facilitate effective planning and management of the nation's land resources. The National Integrated Land Use Plan and the necessary laws to implement the policy are to be developed through a collaborative process that includes federal, regional and local government agencies.

Recent policy pronouncements in the new Ten Years Development Plan (2021-2030) seek to reform the agricultural sector with the aim of improving the role and participation of the private sector, expanding small- to large-scale irrigation development, improving supply of inputs and finance, enhancing the productivity of livestock, protecting the environment and natural resources, improving agricultural production methods, reducing post-harvest loss, promoting research-based food security systems, and promoting import substituting major agricultural crop production.

? **Homegrown Economic Reform Programme:** The State-led development model pursued in Ethiopia in the past has yielded important gains in human development and infrastructure but also inhibited the emergence of a thriving private sector playing a leading role in job creation, productivity growth and diversification of the economic and export base[8]. The HGER programme calls for building a resilient and diversified middle-income economy, driven by the private sector; eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; building human capabilities; creating a modern policy and institutional framework; and creating an efficient, resilient and well-functioning financial market. The HGER will implement a forthcoming 10-Year Perspective Plan which is based on five strategic pillars: macroeconomic stability; quality of economic growth; productivity and competitiveness; implementation capacity at all levels; and a resilient green economy. Underpinning both, a national jobs plan aims to create 14 million jobs by 2025 by building a vibrant local private sector, especially SMEs. Major action is also underway through this framework to address COVID-19 and achieve a green recovery, with the Government's Green Legacy Initiative to plant millions of trees in degraded landscapes proceeding apace despite the pandemic.

? **Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy:** Ethiopia has put in place ambitious plans to grow the economy and achieve a Middle-Income status by 2025, and to shift towards a climate-neutral development pathway. The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II 2016-2020) identifies two main priorities for reaching this goal: boosting agricultural productivity; and strengthening the industrial base. The government acknowledges that following a conventional



development path could result in unsustainable GHG emissions and unsustainable use of biodiversity and has developed the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, a 'green-growth' strategy to prevent the growth from being undermined by environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. The CRGE Strategy has a number of climate change response pillars that shape its direction and implementation, including: EPACC (Ethiopia's Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change); emission abatement initiatives, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; the CRGE Strategy; the National Environmental Policy, and the Constitution.

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[1] See Ethiopia - Land Degradation Neutrality National Report. Available at:

<https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/ethiopia-ldn-country-report-final.pdf>

[2] INDC 2015, This would constitute a 255 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e reduction from the projected 'business-as-usual' (BAU) emissions in 2030 or a 64% reduction from the BAU scenario in 2030.

[3] Article 52, *Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia*

[4] including goals for Watershed Management, Rural Land Administration, Irrigation Development, Natural Resources Conservation and Utilization, Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness, and Graduate Youths and Private Sector in Agricultural Development Land Preparedness and Supply ? see *Government Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)*, Volume I

[5] National Planning Commission, *Government Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)*, Volume I Main Text, Table 1.1 pp. 94 ff

[6] National Forest Sector Development Program, Ethiopia, 2018. Volume III Synthesis Report

[7] <http://www.ata.gov.et/our-approach/agricultural-transformation-agenda/>

[8] UNDP (2020) *UNDP Country Programme Document for Ethiopia, 2020-2025*, p. 2

## 8. Knowledge Management

### **Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

The project is designed to generate new knowledge about transformation of food systems and about deforestation-free commodity production and sustainable coffee, what it takes to reach these goals in the Ethiopian context, and what barriers must be overcome and opportunities created at farm, sector and national policy levels. Training and capacity building on new tools and approaches, experience and lesson sharing through learning exchanges at community, regional and international levels, data generation on emerging findings and results, analysis of trends, packaging and dissemination/sharing characterize the key approach to the design of the component on knowledge management - Component 4 on *'M&E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up'*. Collaboration with tertiary institutions, media houses (TV, radio, print) and project stakeholders to generate knowledge, lesson and share them is also highly prioritized. Out of the total GEF grant of \$1,572,800 allocated to this component, knowledge management activities have a budget of \$1,090,200.00. An additional \$234,000 is allocated from the UNDP co-finance towards knowledge management activities as well. The M&E activities (budgeted at \$288,250) in the component are also expected to generate knowledge and information that can be used to inform adaptive management and generate lessons for future programming on FOLUR-related issues.

Opportunities for replication of lessons learnt around sustainable coffee production and strengthening global supply chains for sustainable specialty coffee will be generated through involving participants in the Ethiopia Coffee Platform from public, private and civil society sectors, in learning networks through the Green Commodities Community of UNDP and other relevant bodies such as the Global Coffee Platform and the Tropical Forest Alliance. In addition, to bring the voice of Ethiopia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on sustainable land use and food systems, and sustainable coffee supply chains.

The knowledge management activities of the Ethiopia Child Project will leverage and also contribute to the Pillar C (Strategic Knowledge Management and Communications) of the FOLUR Global Platform by participating in periodic needs assessment surveys and FOLUR Global Platform Annual Meetings; maintaining close contact with the Global Platform and liaising with and seeking technical advice and guidance on the development of knowledge products, communication materials and media products, guidance notes and ensuring that global guidance and knowledge products and approaches are integrated into implementation of knowledge management communication interventions at the country level.

While the child project will integrate knowledge management and communication throughout the different components of the project as relevant, Component 4 of the project is designed to ensure contributions of the Ethiopia Country Project into the global knowledge management sphere, through the FOLUR Global Platform ? including provision for global engagement with the FOLUR program partners, regional engagement in commodity platforms and training events, and contributions to lessons, outcome stories, policy briefs and flagship reports. The Project Knowledge Management and Communications Officer will actively collaborate with the FOLUR Global Platform Communications Officer on planned activities under Component 4 to seek feedback and guidance on quality improvements as necessary and respond to the FOLUR Global Platform information requests as necessary.

Below is an indication of the indicative activities related to knowledge management and communications that the project has planned, along with the indicative output-level budget and time lines for the planned activities. The total estimated budget for KN and Communications activities is \$2,137,366.

Components and Outcomes	Knowledge Management Outputs	Indicative activities	Budget	Timeline
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<p>Component 2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zones of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama</p> <p>Outcome 2a: Smallholder farmer support systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification and climate-smart production practices that promote restoration and avoid deforestation</p>	<p>2.1 Zonal dialogues held with Agricultural Commercialization Clusters (with a focus on coffee ACCs) on greening agricultural value chains</p>	<p>2.1.1 Hold Zonal-level dialogues between project structures, Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), and Food and Land Use Coalition on lessons learnt for sustainable food and land use systems</p> <p>2.1.3 Hold national conference co-hosted by EFCCC and ATA on greening of agricultural value chains, to share knowledge and unlock private sector investment in circular economy activities</p>	<p>\$45,000 - see BN 19</p>	<p>Years 2 - 7</p>
	<p>2.2 Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with incentive system piloted for improved practices and input businesses, enabling intensification and increased yields</p>	<p>2.2.7 Develop and pilot radio programme and mobile phone short message service for farmers, app for monitoring farmer engagement and results, and kebele (village) data centres</p>	<p>\$20,000, see BN 16</p>	<p>Years 2 - 7</p>

	<p>2.3 Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment</p>	<p>2.3.2 Support the establishment, operationalization and capacity development of multi-stakeholder coffee platforms at national level and in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions</p> <p>2.3.3 Establish and run multi-stakeholder working groups under platform/s on Pillars of Coffee Strategic Plan and Roadmap and selected priority topics</p> <p>2.3.4 Undertake background research on priority topics, including position of women in coffee value chains, blockchain technology for transformation, and scale-up of specialist coffee extension, climate risk management</p>	<p>\$160,000, see BN 19</p>	<p>Years 2-7</p>
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	<p>2.5 Local and international coffee buyers, traders and roasters engaged to establish innovative partnerships and support new specialty brands ? through Ethiopia Coffee Platform, and FOLUR programme networks</p>	<p>2.5.1 Support ECTA to hold Ethiopia Fine Coffees global trade fair / cupping events ? once every 2 years</p> <p>2.5.2 Liaise with mainstream roasters and traders, and cultivate new buying relationships for 2-3 emerging regional varietal specialty ?brands? e.g. Kaffa Coffee and Bench Maji Coffee), supplied by quality producers including pilot kebeles</p> <p>2.5.3 Undertake necessary legal and commercial work to establish and register new regional varietal ?brands?, and conduct national and global communications and marketing campaign</p> <p>2.5.4 Cooperate with private sector to trace the journey of batches of specialty coffee beans produced by coops under emerging brands, through roasting and grinding process in Ethiopia, to quality testing in the lab</p>	<p>\$405,000 ? see Budget Notes 11, 16 and 19</p>	<p>Years 2-7</p>
<p>Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management</p> <p>Outcome 3: Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration</p>	<p>3.1 National Forest Sector Development Program implemented through coordination on monitoring and incentives for Participatory Forest Management of indigenous forest</p>	<p>3.1.2 Bring together all Ethiopian stakeholders involved in monitoring and mapping of land cover, land use, and forest cover to share information on indigenous forest cover (including WRI, FAO and REDD+ process) for regular updating and feeding into LUP process, also addressing linkages to Ethiopia?s strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation</p>	<p>\$30,000 ? See Budget Note 22</p>	<p>Year 2-7</p>

<p>in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes</p>		<p>3.1.3 Hold national dialogue event with EFCCC and key forestry stakeholders on National Forest Sector Development Program, with focus on creating incentives for implementing sustainable management and protection of Afro-montane forest, including CRGE Facility-led Payments for Ecosystems Services</p>	<p>\$72,000 ? see Budget Notes 28 and 30</p>	<p>Years 3-6</p>
<p>Component 4. M&amp;E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up</p> <p>Outcome 4: Project governance systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities</p>	<p>4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Global Platform</p>	<p>4.4.1 Organize learning exchange visits between communities involved in Participatory Forest Management, sustainable agroforestry and cropland restoration, specialty coffee production etc, including women, youth and marginalized communities</p>	<p>\$110,000 ? See Budget Note 36</p>	<p>Years 2-7</p>
	<p>4.2 Partnerships in place with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration</p>	<p>4.2.1 Identify suitable topics for impact studies related to the project, e.g. impacts of agricultural extension activities on food crop yields, and behavioural studies e.g. uptake of fuel-efficient cookstoves</p> <p>4.2.2 Form partnerships with Ethiopian universities to support up to 10 Masters / PhD students to undertake project-related studies and report results into the project M&amp;E and knowledge systems</p> <p>4.2.3 Support students to write up results and submit to peer-reviewed scientific journals for publication, to expand the evidence base</p>	<p>\$300,000 ? See Budget Note 36</p>	<p>Years 2-7</p>

	<p>4.3 Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production</p>	<p>4.3.1 Develop and deliver media training programme to promote journalists' understanding and coverage of threats to sustainability of food and land use systems, and progress in tackling these through integrated landscape management</p> <p>4.3.2 Develop and implement project communications strategy with website, social media, short video series, and content collection and development</p> <p>4.3.3 Engage with media to promote discussion of social, economic and environmental sustainability in the coffee sector, including position of women and promotion of new specialty brands on domestic and global markets</p>	<p>\$92,000 ? see BN 35</p>	
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<p>4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Global Platform</p>	<p>4.4.1 Organize learning exchange visits between communities involved in Participatory Forest Management, sustainable agroforestry and cropland restoration, specialty coffee production etc, including women, youth and marginalized communities</p>	<p>\$903,366 ? see Budget Notes 33, 34 and 36</p>	<p>Years 2-7</p>
	<p>4.4.2 Hold annual Food and Land Systems Dialogue event with public, private, research and civil society participants to share lessons learned with partners and other regions of Ethiopia involved in piloting LUP, PFM and ACC value chains</p>		
	<p>4.4.3 Create collaboration and linkages with other country projects with a coffee focus participating in GEF FOLUR Global Platform, sharing experiences and lessons through UNDP's Green Commodities Programme and the GEF Good Growth Partnership</p>		
	<p>4.4.4 Engage Ethiopia Coffee Platform participants from public, private and civil society sectors in learning networks for multi-stakeholder engagement for commodity sector transformation through the Good Growth Partnership community of practice</p>		
	<p>4.4.5 Develop knowledge products to showcase lessons from within Ethiopia, and share with the FOLUR Global Platform and other platforms, including the FOLU Coalition, Bonn Challenge, AFR100, Global Landscapes Forum and NYDF and other with links to the FOLUR Impact Program</p>		



<b>Total indicative budget for KM and Communications activities across the project</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,137,366</b>
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## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Detail of the project's monitoring and evaluation plan is provided in Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the Project Document and detailed in Annex 5a (Monitoring Plan).

The M&E plan is closely linked to and will contribute to the FOLUR Global Platform's Pillar D (Program oversight, Coordination and M&E) and the associated guidance on M&E and will ensure that the project's M&E systems contribute to collection, analysis and sharing of data, information, experiences and knowledge. The project M&E plan and activities will also benefit from the FOLUR Global Platform. The M&E indicators in the child project results framework and at output levels (*Annex 11 - Activities and Indicators per Project Output*) mirror those proposed by the FOLUR Global Platform, and integrate the GEF Core Indicators as mandatory indicators, to facilitate seamless linkage between the Ethiopia child project and other child projects. The PMU M&E Officer will maintain a direct link with the FOLUR Global Platform to facilitate seamless links between the child project M&E and the FOLUR Global Platform M&E and reporting requirements.

A summary is provided in the following table:

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget</b>			
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop (including translation services)</b>	Implementing Partner Project Manager	48,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project
<b>M&amp;E of GEF core indicators, FOLUR Global Platform and project results framework</b>	Project Manager M&E Officer	Included in costs of M&E Officer <sup>[1]</sup>	Annually and at mid-point and closure

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget</b>			
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Project Manager UNDP Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office	None	Annually typically between June-August
<b>Monitoring of ESMF and LRP</b>	Project Safeguards Officer	Included in costs of Safeguards Officer	On-going
<b>Supervision missions</b>	RTA  UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
<b>M&amp;E visits by government and project participants</b>	Project Manager  M&E Officer	80,200	Annually from Year 2
<b>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</b>	Independent evaluators (international and national)	50,000	30 June 2025
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)</b>	Independent evaluators (international and national)	50,000	13 December 2028
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		148,000 + \$108,000 for M&E Officer over 6 years = <b>\$336,200</b>	See TBWP

[1] Budget estimated at \$108,000 over 6 years.

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?**

The project is designed in line with the overall objectives of Ethiopia's Growth and Development Plan II, in terms of which Government is committed to sustaining an inclusive and pro-poor development strategy to scale up poverty reduction and employment generation efforts, with emphasis given to engaging those sections of society that have not yet benefited from development efforts and a focus on women and youth to render the development effort more inclusive. The project helps fulfil many of Ethiopia's policies that are both pro-growth and pro-poor, including the country's emerging land policy, and the agriculture and rural development strategy, which promotes rural and agriculture-centred development as a mean of enhancing benefits to the people, with the woreda (district) as the principal authority overseeing rural development including agricultural training and extension institutions, and confirming the importance of enhancing women's productive capacity through involvement in production and development activities. The project's interventions to enhance woreda (district) capacity for land use planning and agricultural (including coffee) extension, and creating business opportunities for women and youth in agricultural input supply, will help to achieve these objectives.

The project will support farm households to maximize income on the existing agricultural footprint through sustainable intensification with better agroeconomic practices, as well as diversification into production of other cash crops, shifting from commodity coffee to specialty coffee, and value addition to non-timber forest products, thereby promoting rural prosperity and taking pressure off unplanned expansion into forested areas, including the valuable gene pool for *C. Arabica* in the coffee forests of the project regions. Promoting restoration of degraded forests and agricultural lands will help to maintain the flow of ecosystem services on which agricultural livelihoods depend, as well as safeguarding precious soil resources, globally significant biodiversity and important carbon sinks. Within each of the 22 project woredas, five kebeles will be selected for intensive support on integrated land use planning, agricultural extension support and participatory forest management activities, bringing direct benefits to an estimated 440,000 people. Indirect benefits will accrue to all the residents of the project woredas for which integrated land use plans will be developed, with capacity development interventions to enable full participation by all stakeholder groups at woreda level, and leading to better land use decisions and more sustainable land management practices, diversified income streams and higher agricultural yields.

## **11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks**

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification \***



This project targets the coffee landscapes of Ethiopia, which are estimated to provide a livelihood for up to 15 million Ethiopians. 97% of Ethiopian coffee is produced by smallholder farmers who farm an average of between 0.5ha-2.5ha. Many of these farmers are poor and benefit little from the global coffee supply chain. Coffee is grown in specific geographies in Ethiopia, in Afromontane forested landscapes, which are the focus of forest protection to safeguard the only remaining natural habitat for wild Coffea Arabica gene pool. This project is designed to improve the production practices and value chains of agricultural producers in the target landscapes, with a view to ultimately increasing incomes and livelihoods of especially poorer farmers. The project will also support a comprehensive process of integrated land use planning and will entail a multi-stakeholder consultative process to ensure that all types of land users and uses are considered in decision-making and planning.

The Project design and execution rely heavily on community consultation and participation, making a deliberate effort to include marginalized and vulnerable groups in decision making and the mechanisms designed to ensure that affected populations benefit from the Project, particularly small-scale farming households headed by men and women in the forest-farming frontier zones of the coffee-growing areas of Oromia and SNNP Regions.

The main Project components incorporate strong community engagement procedures in their preparation, implementation and monitoring, such as participatory integrated land use planning and Participatory Forest Management. Further, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared for the Project, and the social and environmental management instruments of the Project (i.e., Gender Analysis and Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Framework, and Livelihood Restoration Framework) include a Grievance Redress Mechanisms.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan promotes and outlines processes respect customs, traditions, culture and rights, and facilitates an inclusive and participatory process to ensure that all individuals and groups, regardless of sex, gender, age, ethnicity, religion, race or creed, are included and benefit from the project's investments. The Grievance Redress Mechanism procedure follows principles of being accessible, collaborative, expeditious, and effective in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment***

Overall, Ethiopia tends to score towards the middle and lower ends of the spectrum on various global indices of gender inequality, empowerment, and access to resources and economic opportunity, indicating that the country still has work to do in these areas, in spite of progress achieved in recent years. The following figures for the year 2017 in FAO's *National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods*:

*Ethiopia* (2019) illustrates this: i) Ethiopia ranked 121st out of 160 countries in the Gender Inequality Index, a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market; ii) the country ranked 115th out of 145 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), which examines the gap between men and women in four categories (economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment); and iii) out of 145 countries, Ethiopia had the following rankings in the Global Gender Gap Index: 43rd in labor force participation, 95th in wage equality for similar work and 74th in estimated earned income. With respect to the agricultural sector, the same report indicates: ?? that women continue to face challenges of unequal access and control of productive resources and services. For instance, women own only 19.5% of land titles, 51% of women farmers have access to extension services compared to 62% of male, 19% women against 28% men use extension package, and 15% female against 21% of male land holder have access to credit. Women also provide most of the unpaid labor with heavy workload due to their responsibility in caring for the family and fetching water and firewood, while handling other productive and responsibilities in the community. Women's participation in rural institutions and markets is also lower than that of men? (p. vii).

The above situation occurs in spite of the existence of adequate policy and legal frameworks, as well as institutional commitments to achieve gender equality. This is due to prevailing strong customary norms cascaded through informal social institutions and limited capacities of formal institutions, all resisting the ideals of equality.

As part of the Project preparation process, a Gender Analysis was conducted and an Action Plan developed, attached as Annex 15 to the Project Document. The Gender Analysis provides an overview of the gender dimension in land and natural resource management, agricultural production, forest restoration and coffee value chains in Ethiopia, emphasizing these issues in SNNP and Oromia Regions. In particular, with respect to the Project area, the Analysis identifies gender-related gaps and opportunities in access and control over resources, patterns of decision making and participation in environmental governance and access to socio-economic benefits and services, making a deliberate effort to examine gender issues in relation to each of the four Project components. In addition, the Gender Analysis summarizes the national policy, and the regulatory and institutional framework for land and natural resource management from a gender perspective.

The findings of the Gender Analysis guided the gender integration effort of the Project, articulated in the Gender Action Plan, to ensure that all Project interventions are gender responsive and pursue gender-responsive outcomes, following the UNDP Gender Marker tool. The project's contribution to gender mainstreaming and equality is rated as GEN 2 ? i.e. project activities have gender equality as a significant objective - at the following levels: forestry and natural resources management, and agriculture; landscape; and policy. The identification of gender gaps and opportunities informed the strategic entry points in the Project to ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from GEF-financed activities. The Gender Action Plan indicates, by Project component, specific gender activities and, for each activity, corresponding actions; baseline, indicators and targets; institutional responsibilities; timeline; and budget. The gender-specific activities included in each Project component are the following:

Component 1 (Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems in Oromia and SNNP regions). The following activities seek to address policy and institutional gender-related gaps in the areas of land use and administration systems: 1.1: Assess and incorporate gender perspectives/lens in land use and planning capacity building efforts to strengthen gender responsiveness of institutions and capacities of land use experts; 1.2: Conduct capacity development program for female members of land administration and use committees to increase their knowledge, voice and agency; 1.3: Ensure engagement of Women, Children and Youth Affairs( WCYA) Structure at Zonal and Woreda level in multi-stakeholder platforms on land issues, coffee stakeholder podiums; 1.4: Ensure the recruitment and participation of female land use and administration experts in any capacity building opportunities/GIS trainings/Training of Trainers organized by the Project; and 1.5: Ensure land certification process is benefiting men and women equally where polygamous marriage is practiced.

Component 2 (Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zone of Oromia and SNNP). The following activities seek to improve the decision making position, working condition and the value of women's work across the coffee value chain and food systems: 2.1: Support the cascading of orientation and implementation of standard guidelines and regulations to promote the participation of women in agricultural extension services as stipulated in the

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*

Environmental sustainability is at the core of the Project "Preventing Forest Loss, Promoting Restoration and Integrating Sustainability into Ethiopia's Coffee Value Chains and Food System". The design of the Project addresses the key development challenge of continued environmental degradation in Ethiopia's 9-million-hectare coffee-producing area in the southwest of the country in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) Regions. The Project aims to support transformation towards deforestation-free coffee value chains and food systems in these Regions.

The project's goal is to address the problems of land degradation and forest loss, by transforming food systems and value chain to become deforestation-free through an institutionalization of land use planning and management that prioritizes the maintenance and protection of ecosystems and landscapes and the goods and services they provide to society and the planet. The project will support the restoration of degraded forest and agricultural landscapes, protect habitats and gene pools of important biodiversity (e.g. *Coffea Arabica*) and promote equitable beneficiation of the management of these landscapes and the natural resources and ecosystem services they provide for poorer, natural resource-dependent households and communities in the target landscape. The project will do this by integrating environmental sustainability and inclusivity into the coffee value chains, to ensure that Ethiopia coffee production pathway is sustainable for both the landscape in which it is produced, as well as socially-beneficial for the households and communities involved in its production, and is climate-smart, ensuring resilience of the sector itself and livelihoods of those dependent on it.

To institutionalize environmental sustainability into food systems and coffee value chains, the project will anchor its support in the ongoing national priority interventions for transforming the food and agriculture value chains and promote participatory land use planning processes; governance and decision-making processes and structures that are inclusive and participatory and are based on a scientific understanding of the state of the natural resource and the impacts of climate-induced shocks and stressors on it; and empower and capacitate land users, farmers and communities to adopt good agricultural practices and integrated landscape management approaches.

All four Project components involve interventions that either consist of or strongly promote practices and approaches for sustainable agricultural production and distribution, and natural resources management, together with associated capacity building, provision of equipment, establishment of planning and coordination mechanisms, etc. required to design and implement those practices and approaches. The following summary illustrates these points:

Under Component 1 (Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems in Oromia and SNNP regions), the proposed interventions include, among others: i) the adoption of the national land use planning policy, with systems and capacity in place for implementation (e.g., supporting EFCCC to get emerging land use policy endorsed/approved by the legislative body, developing directives and guidelines for implementation of land use policy once adopted, etc.); ii) provision of support to Oromia and SNNP Regions to establish systems and capacity for regional and zonal land use planning (e.g., providing training and developing Integrated Land Use Plans -ILUPs- in these two Regions, etc.); and iii) piloting of Integrated land use planning and landscape management activities in selected woredas and kebeles (e.g., strategic planning for watershed restoration, establishing, equipping and training Land Use Planning Teams; developing ILUPs; etc.).

Under Component 2 (Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zone of Oromia and SNNP), the proposed interventions include, among others i) provision of support in greening of value chains to Agricultural Commercialization Clusters; ii) strengthening of farmer extension support system to maximize agroeconomic best practices (e.g., providing training courses to Development Agents on sustainable crop and livestock farming and agroforestry, rolling out improved extension by trained Development Agents through Farmer Training Centers and model farms, etc.); and iii) scaling up best practice extension for sustainable coffee.

Under Component 3 (Conservation and restoration of natural habitats), the proposed interventions include, among others: i) provision of support to the National Forest Sector Development Program, focusing on implementing sustainable management and protection of Afromontane forest across the Oromia and SNNP Regions (e.g., planning for Participatory Forest Management -PFM-, and coordinating between government and technical partners on a monitoring and information system for forest cover and land use); ii) bringing under PFM 20,000 ha of degraded "buffer zone" of Coffee Forest Biospheres and 60,000 ha of communal forest for protection and restoration (e.g., conducting PFM training, developing site-specific PFM consultations and 15-20 structures, etc.); and iii) development of incentive schemes to promote conservation and restoration of natural habitats (e.g., establishing a Payments for Ecosystem Services scheme for community restoration efforts, etc.).

Under Component 4 (M&E and knowledge management for replication and scaling-up), the proposed interventions include, among others, the development of an on-line monitoring and reporting system to track and report economic, social and environmental results and impacts.



**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<p><b>QUESTION 2:</b>  <b>What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p><b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p>

Risk 1: As Ethiopia is an ethnically diverse country, with up to 85 ethnic groups, vulnerable or marginalized groups and ethnic minorities may be present in the project sites/catchment area. For instance, the Manja are a minority ethnic group living in Kaffa and Sheka zones of the SNNPR whose livelihood style is strongly linked with the forest. They are suffering from various kinds of discrimination e.g. out casting and marginalization by other ethnic groups (mainly by the Keffichos) because of their eating habits and customs.

I = 4

P = 2

Moderate

Individuals, households and groups (e.g. associations and cooperatives) engaged in the coffee value chain, as well as in forest conservation, use and management are key stakeholders in the project, and are targeted as direct and indirect beneficiaries and so may also be negatively affected by the project interventions (in land use planning under Component 1, in the coffee value chain under component 2, and forest conservation and restoration under Component 3), even if they are designed to generate positive social and environmental outcomes.

(Principle 1: Q1, Q3, Q5, Q6, and

The project will directly engage with 440,000 individuals, the majority of whom, as smallholder farmers, are vulnerable and marginalized. Some of these may be involved in agricultural production and other non-agricultural uses of land and natural resources, including forest resources, that are rooted in their culture, history and tradition, and on knowledge that is now used in mainstream commercial activities such as coffee production, apiculture, carpentry, woodwork, basketry, weaving and others.

**The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared during the PPG outlined guidance on the process required to screen, scope and develop appropriate plans for implementation and compliance on all issues that are identified as social and environmental risks. The screening of activities will include an assessment of whether ethnic minorities are present at site level and which activities would impact them, their culture, traditions and livelihoods negatively. In response, appropriate action plans will be prepared, guided by existing UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policies.**

**The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan developed during the PPG (and annexed to this document) already outline specific actions to facilitate integration of strong stakeholder engagement and empowerment activities and interventions, as well as a Grievance Response Mechanism to enable an accessible, collaborative, expeditious and effective process for resolving concerns through dialogue, joint**

Risk 2: The capacity of duty bearers and rights-holders to claim their rights and meet their obligations are also limited due to inadequate resources and technical capacity. The local land use planning process under Component 1 is expected to lead to local level dialogues and deeper level engagement with the issues of land tenure, land use and management and raise an awareness at the local level, about national policy views on land use and governance. Currently, capacities for engaging on these issues, at both regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels, is limited, and so how the land use planning process will turn out is highly dependent on these capacities, including within formal institutions and within local communities.

At the same time, national and local governments (sub-national level) institutions, as well as community-level decision-making structures have different/unequal power and access to decision-support tools and so the outcomes of these processes will inevitably yield different outcomes for different groups.

(Principle 1: Q5, Q6)

I = 3

P = 3

Moderate

**Currently there is a gap in policies; overlapping and conflicting policies; and weak implementation of national policies at provincial and district levels ? due to capacity gaps, compounded by a sectoral approach to decision-making. This results in inadequate forest governance; continuing deforestation and degradation of land and other ecosystems and weak enforcement of laws and regulations including different interpretations at the local level.**

**There is a limitation in availability of avenues/multi-stakeholder platforms for equitable access to decision-making structures and processes to address cross-sectoral issues.**

**Currently there are limited incentives for adoption of socially- and environmentally sustainable practices by actors in the food system and commodity production value chains. In fact, there are perverse incentives for businesses to continue with business as usual**

**fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving. These plans are envisaged to facilitate inclusive and participatory processes that leave no one behind and empower those that are marginalized to actively participate and to also benefit from decisions and actions that the project finances.**

**The project has made budgetary provisions for a full-time Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer, whose role is to oversee and monitor the development and implementation of the all ESS plans and through the Project Manager, report to the Project Steering Committee.**

**With regards to ethnic minorities, a framework for addressing risks related to ethnic minorities will be prepared at inception, following relevant UNDP SES guidance. This framework will outline procedures that should be followed to identify ethnic minorities at the beginning of implementation and to assess the potential impact of activities. If the screening process determines that FPIC is a requirement prior to implementation of key activities at site levels, then consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving informed consent from the**

Risk 3: The development of new land use plans at zonal, woreda and kebele levels could result in new and different stakeholder relations and different, potentially conflictual outcomes about land and land use. There is a history of land use conflict in Ethiopia, and particularly so in the Oromo Regional State where the project will be implemented. Some of these conflicts have led to violent protests that have resulted in loss of life. Some of these conflicts have been between communities who felt disenfranchised and excluded from economic opportunities as a result of investment decisions of the businesses operating in the area (including commodities such as coffee). The land use planning processes could potentially trigger these sentiments and result in further perceptions that the new approaches to land use allocations and management could worsen the situation and potentially lead to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.

I = 3

P = 3

Moderate

**The project will support local level land use planning at kebele, woreda and zonal levels under Component 1. Under Component 3 the project will promote forest conservation and management including within and adjacent to protected areas. These major interventions and activities are designed to be highly participatory and consultative. Local communities themselves will be involved in implementation of the activities for soil and water conservation forest and landscape restoration and support an increased enforcement of forest laws and regulations.**

**As outlined in the ESMF and ProDoc, a Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA) approach will be applied to develop the policy and ILUPs under Component 1.**

**Where downstream risks cannot be fully avoided through the SESA approach (i.e. ILUP design), an ESMF will be prepared for the relevant individual ILUPs (scoped appropriately; e.g. if the only risk is economic displacement, then the ESMF could instead be a Livelihood Restoration Framework).**

Placing under a PFM regime 10 sites located within the Biosphere Reserves and community forests may restrict access to those sites by some families that currently derive part of their livelihoods from the utilization of natural resources present in the

<p>Risk 4: Women in most societies are not treated equally to men and receive the least benefits from agriculture and other economic activities, and in most cases negatively impacted by decisions on land use more than men. In Ethiopia women are most affected by tenure insecurity and lack of land ownership, in the coffee sector receive the smallest benefits from the coffee value chain and in the agriculture sector in general are not targeted as beneficiaries of training, skills improvements and farming inputs and services. The interventions by the project, while they seek to improve the benefits to all stakeholders, if not implemented well, could inadvertently reproduce or perpetuate some of these discriminations.</p> <p>(Principle 2: Q3)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p><b>During the PPG, women raised some of these concerns, noting that the project must deliberately make efforts to ensure that women are included in decision-making and in the design, implementation and monitoring of project activities, as must benefit from interventions that specifically seek to improve the situation of women in society, in productive activities and policy making and decision-making (i.e. the project should be gender-responsive at least and gender-transformative at best).</b></p>	<p><b>A comprehensive Gender Analysis was conducted during the PPG, and in response a strong Gender Action Plan has also been prepared (annexed as separate documents but also integrated into the CEO ER and the PRODOC) and gender-responsive indicators and targets are part of the Project Results Framework and budget. Specific interventions that target women have been included in the project activity workplan (see <i>PRODOC Annex 11 - Outputs and Activities, with Output-Level Indicators</i>).</b></p> <p><b>The project has also made budgetary provisions for the recruitment of a full-time Gender Officer as part of the PMU whose role will be to coordinate all gender mainstreaming interventions and ensure the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and associated monitoring and reporting.</b></p>
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<p>Risk 5: The Project includes activities in two UNESCO Biosphere Reserves: Kafa and Yayu Forests</p>	<p>I =3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>A total of 20,000 ha of degraded forest in the two UNESCO Biosphere Reserves will be placed under Participatory Forest Management (PFM). The proposed activities will take place only within designated buffer zones of both Reserves, thus not affecting their core zones. The project will support restoration activities (e.g. felling exotic trees, demarcating boundaries, enrichment planting of indigenous trees and spices), including youth and women in an additional 60,000 hectares of communal forest landscapes.</p>	<p>The Project design incorporates the following measures: i) identification and mapping of sites and their condition; ii) conduct of PFM training in 15 to 20 sites, based on traditional and scientific knowledge; iii) development of 15 to 20 site-specific PFM consultations, together with restoration plans and targets; iv) implementation of sustainable forest management practices (e.g. densification with indigenous tree seedlings, etc.); and v) establishment of PFM monitoring and enforcement protocols, and reporting mechanisms.</p>
<p>(Standard 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.6)</p>			<p>The proposed interventions consist of forest restoration activities and implementation of sustainable forest management practices according to traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>The management measures summarized in the next column, including strong community involvement and training, strict delineation and</p>	<p>As indicated in the ESMF, the Project design includes a strong participatory approach to the development of PFM practices, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? Consultation with vulnerable and marginalized groups.</li> <li>? The Livelihood Restoration Framework - as the initial management plan that provides guidance on, among other aspects, the timeline and procedures for the preparation of the Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for the Project, participation of individuals and communities in decisions</li> </ul>

Risk 6: Under Component 2, two of the Project outcomes are sensitive to potential impacts of climate change, namely the strengthening of smallholder farmer support systems to adopt sustainable intensification with diverse shaded coffee farming, and the facilitation of increased investments in sustainable coffee value chains and new entrants to specialty markets.

Component 3 on PFM, which includes some restoration interventions, is also vulnerable to climate change impacts.

(Standard 2.2)

I = 3

P = 3

Moderate

Ethiopia is vulnerable to climate change, in particular the agricultural and agroforestry sectors. The country is experiencing a warming trend, with a mean annual temperature increase of 1.3 °C between 1960 and 2006, at an average rate of 0.28 °C per decade.[1] Some of Ethiopia's coffee growing areas are already poorly suited for growing coffee, and it is mainly these areas that have been impacted by climate change and will continue to be so in the future.[2] In the business as usual scenario, without appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, the current coffee growing areas of Ethiopia will decrease considerably by the end of this century. At the other extreme, with active migration and intervention, there could be a substantial increase in the coffee farming area.[3]

A detailed Climate Risk Analysis (see Annex 9b) was conducted for the project and adaptation and mitigation measures integrated into the design of the project, to ensure that the impacts of climate change are minimized and the resiliency of project beneficiaries, landscapes and ecosystems is strengthened.

The Project design includes a series of measures aimed at building resilience and promoting adaptation to climate change in the agricultural and agroforestry sectors. In particular, there is a component devoted exclusively to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Component 3), focused on the furtherance of sustainable forest management practices, as well as activities in two other components aimed at the development and implementation of integrated land use planning and landscape management plans and practices, and the restoration of degraded agricultural lands and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices.

The project's Component 2 on small-scale farmer support is focused in 8 coffee-producing Zones in the South West and South East coffee sub-regions,



<p>Risk 7: Health and safety risks during the implementation of agricultural practices and PFM activities, and the potential application of chemical pesticides in the cultivation of some crops</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The Project does not involve the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure (i.e., roads, irrigation systems, etc.) or new structures such as buildings (training and extension activities will take place in already existing offices and farmer training centers, although these may undergo slight cosmetic renovations).</p>	<p>The Project design includes training in and monitoring of watershed management activities, and sustainable agricultural and PFM practices.</p>
<p>(Standard 3.7)</p>			<p>In addition, the Project targets smallholder farmers who apply largely traditional and low-tech sustainable agricultural practices and does not include the adoption of new technologies or machinery unfamiliar to farmers. Further, the PFM and restoration activities are communal and participatory in nature, using mainly manual tools (e.g., machete, pruning tools, etc.) familiar to participants. As a result, the likelihood of occurrence of occupational or community health and safety accidents or incidents during the performance of these activities is very low.</p>	<p>Although the significance of this risk is low, the attached ESMF includes requirements for identification of hazards and provision of training in safe work practices in watershed management, sustainable agricultural, PFM and forest restoration. In addition, the ESMF includes guidelines for Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and safe use of chemical pesticides and monitoring of pesticide use.</p>



Risk 8: Under Component 3 the project will recruit forest rangers, which carries the risk of violation of ILO standards, including child labour and underpayment. The last ILO survey/study on child labour in Ethiopia seems to have been conducted in 2001/2 and made the following conclusions: ?Child labour is a pervasive problem in Ethiopia. A national Child Labour Survey conducted in 2001 with ILO assistance indicated that 52 per cent of children aged 5 ? 17 years were economically active (49 per cent of those aged 5 ? 14 years, or 7.4 million). A further 33 per cent were engaged in non-economic housekeeping activities, with half of them not attending school. Overall, 85 per cent of children aged 5 ? 17 years were involved in economic or housekeeping activities that prevented or impeded school attendance or performance.?

I=3  
P=2

Moderate

As per the ILO study, the need for labour assistance of children in family business, and the desire to supplement household income are the two most important reasons that drive children to work. Thus, a significant proportion of children in urban areas work to assist themselves and to get work experience. On the other hand, the majority (89 per cent) of children living in rural areas and engaged in productive activities were working in elementary agricultural and related activities, such as herding cattle and helping adults in farming.

The project support to recruitment of forest rangers will follow government employment guidelines and target youth and adults only. Youth in Ethiopia are defined as those that have attained 18 years.

The project has also budgeted a minimum wage of \$2 for forest rangers (see budget note 19) which reads as follows: *\$1,200,000 to make cash payments, coordinated with Agroforestry Support Coordinators in the 2 satellite offices and with Forest Rangers - to cover restoration labour costs for Output 3.2 to be disbursed to local villagers in and around PFM sites, at a minimum of \$2 per day for 10 sites - \$120,000 each could thus cover 60,000 person days. Calculated over 6 years this would be 10,000 person days per year. If 100 people worked in parallel this would mean 100 days of work per person per year.*

The project Safeguards Officer, working together with the Agroforestry Support Coordinators, will ensure that the recruitment of forest rangers is well planned in line with the project safeguards plans and UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. The UNDP Risk Long will specifically monitor these risks related to PFM interventions, and the project Safeguards Officer will

The definition of a child in Ethiopia refers to ?a "minor" of either sex who has not attained the full age of 18 years.?

Regarding compensation, minimum wage in Ethiopia is among the worst in Africa, and often below \$2 per day although it is estimated that

Risk 9: The PFM activities under Component 3 will include the recruitment of Forest Rangers to support implementation of forest restoration activities and enforcement of forest byelaws, regulations and codes of conduct and use by local communities and other users of forest resources, including those agreed at community level as part of the PFM process. The enforcement role of these forest rangers means that in principle they are security personnel, and if not well trained and supervised on how to discharge their duties and how to interact with local communities, their role could pose a risk to the health and safety of communities.

(Standard 3.9)

I=3

P=3

Moderate

**Recruitment and deployment of forest rangers is a key aspect of facilitating community-led and participatory forest management and these rangers will be appointed from within the communities living in and around the forest who have user-rights in that forest. The interventions under this package of work are planned to be led by an experienced NGO that has been involved in PFM in Ethiopia with established methods and approaches that have been proven to have some success in Ethiopia from a social, environmental and economic point of view.**

**Prior to deployment, the forest rangers will be trained not only on forest conservation and management, monitoring etc., but also on social and environmental safeguards related to participatory forest management. Budgetary provisions have been made for training and continuous monitoring of PFM activities, as all other activities from a social and environmental safeguards perspective, including through the Safeguards Officer and internal project M&E plans, and through the PSC.**

**As outlined in the ESMF process, the activities under this Component will also be screened for risks and the appropriate risk mitigation tools and plans prepared before activities are undertaken. In this case, an ESMP for PFM activities will be prepared since this intervention is rated as risky (Moderate rating) with potentially serious consequences. As discussed under Risk 1, 2 and 3 above, the project will adopt participatory and inclusive processes approaches to conducting all EMSF processes to ensure that decisions that may introduce potential risky and harmful activities are avoid/excluded and those that are necessary are accompanied by appropriate risk mitigation measures.**

Risk 10: Arabica coffee has been used in Ethiopia as a food and beverage for many hundreds, if not thousands, of years. It has many uses, and these uses differ from region to region and season to season and differ according to ceremonies and traditions, religion and cultural practices of each group. Although coffee drinking is now a very modern practice in Ethiopia, as elsewhere in the world (e.g. similar to Italian versions of espresso and macchiato), these traditional uses of coffee remain, largely because coffee grown and produced in Ethiopia is still largely consumed within Ethiopia (an estimated 60%).

The intangible forms of culture around coffee production and use form key modern commercial and marketing traits for Ethiopian coffee, facilitating access to niche and specialty markets and fetching a higher premium on the global coffee market.

(Standards 4.1 and 4.2)

I=2

P=2

Low

**The project will support coffee growing communities, including coffee cooperatives and unions to benefit from this rich history, tradition and culture around coffee and its many uses, and its socio-cultural and environmental characteristics. This will be done under Output 2.4 - *Intensive pre- and post-harvest support to at least 10 extension pilot communities shifting to specialty coffee, working with emerging marketing centres, and existing cooperatives, unions, washing stations and direct exporters; and Output 2.5 - Local and international coffee buyers, traders and roasters engaged to establish innovative partnerships and support new specialty brands ? through Ethiopia Coffee Platform, and FOLUR programme networks.***

**This intensive support will entail the branding and marketing of these coffee varieties to access niche markets that are more profitable, and the socio-cultural and environmental characteristics that make these coffees unique will form a major basis for**

**While the support under Outputs 2.4 and 2.5 will focus on branding and marketing of coffee as a commercial product, the nature of the work is in fact to promote the uniqueness and characteristics of sustainably-produced coffee (social, economic and environmental), and so will by default be in compliance with the UNDP SES.**

**As outlined in the ESMF, assessments at activity and site levels will be screened to determine the extent to which they trigger particular risks, and appropriate mitigation and management measures will be put in place in response. The framework referred to under Risk 1 and 2, related specifically to ethnic minorities and associated FPIC, will provide key guidance on how issues related to Standard 4 (Cultural Heritage) should be handled, prior to activities being implemented. The ESMF screening tools include an Exclusion List and activities that fall in this list will be avoided or become ineligible from project support and funding.**

<p>Risk 11: Loss or reduction of access to natural resources important to family livelihood due to changes in land use or restrictions in access</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>As indicated in the previous row, the Project does not include the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure or new structures and, therefore, no physical displacement of people and associated relocation will take place as a result of Project implementation.</p>	<p>The Project design includes a strong participatory approach to the development of PFM practices, including consultation with vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>
<p>(Standard 5.2, 5.4 and 6.6)</p>			<p>Under Component 3, 20,000 ha of degraded buffer zones of Kafa and Yayu UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and 60,000 ha of communal forest will be placed under a PFM regime for protection and restoration, which may restrict access to those forest areas by some families that currently derive part of their livelihoods from the utilization of natural resources present in those areas.</p>	<p>Site-level interventions will be conducted only after an ESMP (or management plan, as determined appropriate per the ESMF process) has been prepared for all activities that have been screened for risks and meets the eligibility criteria for proceeding to implementation stage, in that they are not categorized as 'high risk' and having potentially adverse impacts on the lives of communities dependent on the forest resources and with little possibility of mitigating such adverse impacts or the benefits outweigh the impacts.</p> <p>The attached Livelihood Restoration Framework is the initial management plan that provides guidance on, among other aspects, the timeline and procedures for the preparation of the Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for the Project, participation of individuals and communities in decisions potentially impacting them and their livelihoods, compensation and rehabilitation assistance, applicable legal framework, and</p>

Risk 12: - Potential contamination of soil and/or water resources due to the anticipated increased use of natural and chemical fertilizers, and higher runoff and waste pulp generation at coffee washing stations because of expected heightened coffee production.

- Generation of non-hazardous solid and liquid domestic wastes during the conduct of activities dealing with commercialization, training and extension, conferences and regional dialogues, as well as due to the provision of new equipment and supplies to land use planning agencies and teams.

(Standard 7.1, 7.2)

I = 3

P = 3

Moderate

**Component 2 includes the adoption of sustainable intensification practices, the provision of a pilot enhanced extension package to farm households to improve yields, the support to Agricultural Commercialization Clusters (ACC) in the greening of value chains, and the increase in public and private investments in sustainable coffee value chains and new entrants to specialty markets. These interventions potentially involve: i) a higher use of natural fertilizers traditionally employed in agriculture in the two regions, in particular manure; ii) the introduction of chemical fertilizers or the intensification of their use in smallholder farmers receiving the extension package or participating in an ACC; and iii) an increase in the processing of coffee at washing stations because of improved production levels. The uncontrolled release of these substances (natural and chemical fertilizers) and wastes (runoff and processed pulp at coffee washing stations) may lead to contamination of soil and/or**

**The attached ESMF elaborates on the identified contamination risks and provides prevention, mitigation, management, monitoring and capacity building measures to address those risks.**

<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>		
<b>Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)</b>		<b>Comments</b>
<i>Low Risk</i>	?	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	?	
<i>High Risk</i>	?	While the identified risks and their potential impacts are individual assessed to be moderate, their cumulative impacts, and the associated challenges of managing them, which is largely dependent on the capacities of the partners and the implementation arrangements during project implementation, have necessitated a High risk rating. The Environment and Social Management Framework and associated tools provide clear and detailed guidance on how these risks should be managed during implementation and the required procedures for each type of risk.
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>		
Check all that apply		<b>Comments</b>

*Principle 1: Human Rights*

?

As explained under Risks, 1, 2 and 3, the Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs) may impose limitations and prohibitions on currently allowed uses in certain areas, including land cultivation or the harvesting of forest resources, which would result in negative economic impacts on the individuals, groups and households whose livelihoods are dependent partially or largely on those natural resources. In addition, placing large forest areas under a Participatory Forest Management (PFM) regime may restrict access to those areas by some families that currently derive part of their livelihoods from the utilization of natural resources present in the managed areas. These impacts (i.e. restrictions on access, participation and beneficiation) may be heightened for those that are already vulnerable and marginalized on the basis of their ethnicity, religion, sex, gender and other social and demographic attributes. The capacities of rights-holders to claim their rights to claim their rights and duty-bearers to meet their obligations are limited in Ethiopia, and particularly so for smallholder farmers in the coffee sector and forest resource users/groups and also in the environment and forest sector in general. Institutional capacities are limited by inadequate budgets, human resources and

	<p><i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p>	?	<p>During the stakeholder consultation process undertaken for the preparation of the Project Document, a key concern raised was that the Project may pay limited attention to and not fully include vulnerable groups such as women, and particularly women from vulnerable and marginalized groups. As explained in the response to Question 1, Part A of this Report, a detailed Gender Analysis and Action Plan was prepared for the Project and their main findings were incorporated into the Project design, including in the Project Results Framework and specific activities have been planned to target women and improve their participation and also benefits from the project.</p>
	<p><i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i></p>	?	



	<p><b>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b></p>	<p>?</p> <p>As explained under Risk 2, two of the outcomes of Component 2 (Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zone of Oromia and SNNP) are sensitive to potential impacts of climate change. The Project design includes a series of measures aimed at building resilience and promoting adaptation to climate change in the agricultural and agroforestry sectors. The ESMF elaborates on the potential risks posed by climate change and provides prevention, mitigation, management, monitoring and capacity building measures to address those risks.</p>
	<p><b>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p>	<p>?</p> <p>As outlined under Risks 7, 8 and 9, some of the activities under Component 2 (related to increased production and productivity in the coffee sector) as well as under Component 3, related to deployment of forest rangers under PFM, may introduce community health, safety and working conditions risks that will require active management and mitigation measures.</p>

<p><b>4. Cultural Heritage</b></p>	<p>?</p>	<p>As outlined under Risks 10, some of the activities under Component 2 (related to branding and specialty coffee marketing) will support a commercialization of Ethiopia's coffee knowledge, culture and tradition, and so this may introduce negative impacts related to cultural appropriation that could contravene Standard 4 of the UNDP SES. This will require active management and mitigation through FPIC and associated plans that will be developed to manage risks under Standard 6.</p>
<p><b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b></p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Please refer to comments on Principle 1 above.</p>
<p><b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b></p>	<p>?</p>	<p>As outlined under Risk 1, vulnerable and marginalized groups (in line with Standard 6), including minority ethnic groups who may be/are excluded based on their cultural identity are expected to be present in the project sites, considering Ethiopia's diverse ethnicities.</p>

	<p><b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b></p>	<p><b>The Project may lead to the potential contamination of soil and/or water resources due to the anticipated increased use of natural and chemical fertilizers, and higher runoff and waste pulp generation at coffee washing stations because of expected heightened coffee production.</b></p> <p><b>?</b></p> <p><b>The Project emphasizes sustainable production practices, which diminishes the likelihood of occurrence of the noted risks, and the ESMF includes appropriate management measures, such as guidelines for fertilizer management, guidelines for integrated pest management, mitigation of impacts at coffee washing stations, among others.</b></p>
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[1] Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and ECFF. 2017. *Coffee Farming and Climate Change in Ethiopia. Impacts, Forecasts, Resilience and Opportunities. Summary Report 2017*, p. 13.

[2] Ibid, p. 20.

[3] Ibid, p. 24

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<p><b>Annex 6a ETH 6304 Social and Environmental Screening Report</b></p>	<p><b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b></p>	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

<b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> SDGs 1, 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15				
<b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNSDCF):</b> By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change [1]				
	<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-term Target</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>
<b>Project Objective:</b> To support transformation towards deforestation-free coffee value chains and food systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama	<b>?Mandatory indicator 1:</b> (GEF Core Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender)?	0 females 0 males	150,000 females 150,000 males	440,000 people - 220,000 female members of households in target kebeles (villages) in project woredas (districts)  - 220,000 male members of these households
	<b>Mandatory GEF Core Indicators:</b> <i>Core Indicator 3: The total area of land restored</i>	0 hectares	500 hectares	10,500 hectares <i>(of rejuvenated coffee gardens)</i>
	<i>Core Indicator 4: The total area of land under improved land use practices</i>	0 hectares	100,000 hectares	517,626 ha hectares <i>(61,552ha in forest land and 456,074 hectares of small-scale farmland)</i>
	<i>Core indicator 6: Number of tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions avoided as a result of project interventions</i>	0 tonnes	1,432,000 tonnes	7,228,195 tonnes

<b>Project Component 1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b> Development of integrated landscape planning and management systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions			
<b>Project Outcome 1a</b> Strong enabling environment created for integrated land use planning and management at federal and regional levels	<i>Indicator: Number of new policies adopted, with dedicated capacity in place for implementation - national land use policy</i>	0 policy in place	1 national policy adopted 1 national policy adopted and dedicated capacity in place to implement	Gazetted Land Use Planning Policy or Gazetted National Coffee Strategy
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1a</b>	1.1 National land use planning policy adopted, with systems and capacity in place for implementation  1.2 Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions with systems and capacity in place for regional and zonal land use planning			
<b>Project Outcome 1b</b> Participatory integrated land use planning systems piloted in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions	<i>Indicator: Number of inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed in project woredas (districts) / catchments in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama regions (FOLUR Global Indicator on Capacity/Training (i))</i>	0 woreda (district) ILM plans	8 woreda (district) ILM plans	22 woreda (district) ILM plans
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1b</b>	1.3 GIS capacity at zonal and woreda (district) levels strengthened for undertaking integrated land use planning and management  1.4 Existing local structures strengthened and capacitated to feed into land use planning process in kebeles (villages) in Project Woredas (districts)  1.5 Multi-stakeholder platforms established at woreda (district) and kebele (village) levels with Integrated Land Use Plans developed that enable sustainable production, conservation and restoration			
<b>Project component 2</b>	<b>Component 2.</b> Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zone of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama			
<b>Project Outcome 2a</b> Smallholder farmer support systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification, with diverse shaded coffee farming, and avoid deforestation	<i>Indicator: % increase in average crop yields of farm households receiving enhanced extension support (GEF Core indicator 3.1)</i>	Baseline yields of sample households in target kebeles (villages) (survey in project set-up phase)	Baseline plus 10%	Baseline plus 30%

<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2a</b>	2.1 Zonal dialogues held with Agricultural Commercialization Clusters on greening agricultural value chains 2.2 Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with incentive system piloted for improved practices that enable sustainable intensification on-farm and increased yields			
<b>Outcome 2b</b> Enabling conditions strengthened for the development and marketing of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable coffee	<i>Indicator: Number of new public-private partnerships involving government and private sector actors working toward FOLUR outcomes ? through working groups under platform/s to drive the implementation of the new National Coffee Strategy (FOLUR Global Indicator 3k on Policies/Value Chains)</i>	0 Working groups functioning under regional / national coffee platform	2 Working groups functioning under regional / national coffee platform	6 Working groups functioning under regional / national coffee platform
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2b</b>	2.3 Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment 2.4 Intensive pre- and post-harvest support to at least 10 extension pilot communities shifting to specialty coffee, working with emerging marketing centres, and existing cooperatives, unions, washing stations and direct exporters			
<b>Outcome 2c</b> Global coffee supply chain actors engaged to facilitate increased investments in deforestation-free coffee value chains and new entrants to specialty markets	<i>Indicator: Number of emerging regional varietal specialty coffee producer cooperatives linked with global coffee buyers (FOLUR Indicator K on Policies/value Chains)</i>	0 new specialty coffee producers linked to buyer/s	1 new specialty coffee producers linked to buyer/s	3 new specialty coffee producers linked to buyer/s
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2c</b>	2.5 Local and international coffee buyers, traders and roasters engaged to establish innovative partnerships and support new specialty brands ? through Ethiopia Coffee Platform and FOLUR program networks			
<b>Project component 3</b>	<b>Component 3:</b> Conservation and restoration of natural habitats through Participatory Forest Management			
<b>Project Outcome 3</b> Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes	<i>Indicator: Area (hec) of coffee forest restored and/or under effective regime of Participatory Forest Management (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)</i>	0 new hectares under PFM including restoration activities	20,000 new hectares under PFM including restoration activities	61,552 new hectares under PFM including restoration activities

<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3</b>	<p>3.1 National Forest Sector Development Program implemented through coordination on monitoring and incentives for Participatory Forest Management of indigenous forest</p> <p>3.2 61,552 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest restored to safeguard the <i>C. Arabica</i> gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape</p> <p>3.3 Fuel-efficient cook stoves and biomass-waste briquettes adopted across all Project Woredas (districts) to reduce pressure on forest and create alternative incomes</p> <p>3.4 Incentive schemes in place to promote increased tree production (agro-forestry) in coffee and crop production landscapes</p>			
<b>Project component 4</b>	<b>Component 4. M&amp;E and Knowledge Management for replication and scaling-up</b>			
<b>Project Outcome 4</b> Project M&E systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities	<i>Indicator: Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products ? reflecting successful upscaling (FOLUR Global Indicators 3, 4 and 5) - 3g, 3h on Capacity/ Training, 3j, 3k, 3l on Policies/Value Chains and 3m on Knowledge) and 4 on Descriptive case studies and 5 on Gender</i>	0 recorded uses of knowledge / advocacy products	3 recorded uses of knowledge / advocacy products	10 recorded uses of knowledge / advocacy products
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4</b>	<p>4.1 On-line monitoring and reporting system in place to track and report economic, social and environmental results and impacts of project</p> <p>4.2 Partnerships with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and longitudinal impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration</p> <p>4.3 Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production</p> <p>4.4 Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program</p> <p>4.5 Gender action plan implemented and impacts of project on gender equality and women's empowerment monitored</p> <p>4.6 Project performance reviewed at mid-term and end phases and results packaged to inform adaptive management, future programming and scaling up</p>			

[1] United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Outcome ? UNDP (2020) *UNDP Country Programme Document for Ethiopia, 2020-2025*

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

A number of GEFSec reviews were conducted in 2019 of the Programme Framework Document (PFD) for the GEF-7 FOLUR Impact Programme, including specific mentions of country projects, particularly around their contributions to the collective Core Indicator targets for the program. These included Ethiopia in some of the comments. The comments were, however, all addressed by the time of submission of the final PFD with child project Concept Notes, including the Ethiopia country project.

Below are responses to comments from Council member with specific reference to the Ethiopia child project, as well as the STAP comments that are general.

**GEF Council Member comments to the Program Framework Document (PFD): *(Comments submitted by council members on the GEF June 2019 Work Program)***

*Canada Comments relevant/specific to the Ethiopia child project*



? Forest coffee alone may not generate adequate sustainable income for Ethiopian communities or enable them to earn a decent livelihood.

? Apart from the forest coffee, the proposed intervention could consider to diversify the income/benefit streams for the forest communities by including other non-timber forest products such as honey, natural herbs and spices and other forest products and support the value chain development for these NTFPs.

? This would ensure the initiatives ultimately enable the target community to generate tangible benefits that can meaningfully contribute to the betterment of their livelihood and become an economic incentive to manage and conserve their natural capital, the forest resources.

? In addition to coffee the project has also proposed to target cereal production systems in Agricultural Commercialization Clusters where wheat and maize are priority crops, particularly those in proximity to forests and coffee landscapes.

? It is preferable to prioritize the development of forest based livelihoods/production rather than the cereals, to minimize risks of encroaching to forests.

Indeed, smallholder coffee farmers are among the poorest in Ethiopia. In order to support livelihood improvements and income generation, the project has built into its design incentives for adoption of sustainable intensification practices that increase yields of coffee and other crops, through agroecological approaches. Mixed cropping of coffee with other high-value crops (e.g. chilli, spices) and support to NTFP value chains (e.g. honey) will be promoted as part of the targeted support to women and women-run businesses and enterprises under Component 2 (on Coffee) and Component 3 (on PFM) of the project, captured under the following activities:

-

Under Output 2.2- Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with incentive system piloted for improved practices and input businesses, enabling intensification and increased yields

*Output Indicator/s:*

? *Number of specialized coffee extensionists trained and in place in project kebeles (FOLUR Global Indicator 3h on Capacity/Training)*

? *Number of women with greater ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources ? through diversification support and cooperative businesses (FOLUR Global Indicator 5q on Gender)*

Proposed activities:

2.2.4 Offer diversification support to women in households losing income temporarily through pruning: small grants of \$25 to start new line e.g. irrigated vegetables, spices, small livestock, poultry, honey or dairy activities

2.2.5 Support set-up and first two years of operation of women / youth cooperative businesses to sell farming inputs (e.g. improved coffee seedlings, fertilizer, hand tools, vermicomposting start-up, polyethylene bags, indigenous tree seedlings) and make briquettes from coffee waste ? including partnerships for land and infrastructure, technical training and business planning, micro-credit and market access

2.2.6 Support village savings and women?s self-help groups to digitalize accounting and bookkeeping systems through Ministry of Innovation and Technology in partnership with Jamiipay

Under Output 3.2 - 61,552 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest better managed through PFM to safeguard the C. Arabica gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape

*Output Indicator/s:*

**Strategy section of the UNDP Project Document and also Annex 11 ? Outputs, Activities and Indicators**

<b>Germany's general comments <i>with some relevance to the Ethiopia child project</i></b>		
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Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:

? The PIF does not adequately address some fundamental structural challenges of the conventional agricultural production system. Germany would like to request a more explicit analysis of the prevailing transformation challenges towards ecologically sound intensification in both small farming and industrial farming systems, as these substantially affect the described correlation between commodity production and deforestation. Germany suggests addressing these challenges with regard to the agricultural research system, extension system and incentive system more explicitly.

? The text systematically narrows landscape ecosystem challenges down to forest resources. Consequently, the lack of conclusive regulatory frameworks on soils and targeted incentives for sustainable soil management are not addressed in the PIF. Germany would like to suggest, that the vital role of soil ecosystem services are more specifically spelled out in the program

As discussed under the sections on *Root Causes* and *Barriers*, there are many challenges facing the agriculture sector in Ethiopia, among them weak agricultural extension/support to smallholder farmers which has led to, among others, low uptake of proven best practices, and in many cases lack of awareness of such practices by some farmers as a result of lack of access to services, and even exclusion (e.g. women farmers not being targeted by the extension system). In recognition of some of these challenges, an Agricultural Extension Strategy was launched in 2017 by the Ministry of Agriculture, and seeks to provide demand-driven and market-oriented extension services to smallholder farmers.

The FOLUR project therefore sees the Agricultural Extension Strategy as an important entry point and target for promoting sustainable agricultural practices at farm level and through which the FOLUR Impact Program principles and practices can be disseminated and scaled up. Through investments in farmer extension support for the coffee sector (under Component 2), the project will not only advance the goals of the Agriculture Extension Strategy, but will also equip agriculture technicians at the local level with key skills and tools to support the millions of smallholder coffee farmers whose skills require updating in order for them to adopt climate-smart and sustainable practices that will increase on-farm investments that lead to restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes, and adoption of farming practices that promote soil regeneration, improve soil fertility, conserve forests and promote the inclusion of trees in farming landscapes. The rationale is that this investment is needed to increase coffee incomes, which is key to ?keeping farmers in coffee? as the alternative ? abandoning coffee for other crops is detrimental to Ethiopia?s remaining forests.

Promotion of a dedicated coffee farmer extension support program within the government?s broad agricultural extension program is a potential game-changer and will go a long way in closing the skills, capacity and collaboration gaps that currently exist in the coffee sector.

As discussed in the *Environmental Problems* section, land degradation is a major challenge that Ethiopia has to contend with, with direct impacts of the agricultural sector. Ethiopia?s Land Degradation Neutrality report shows that a total of 427,730 ha of forest was lost nationwide between 2000 and 2010, with a further 21,359,490 ha of forest land seriously degraded, and an area of 14,193,615 ha of cropland affected

**United States Comments** (*with comments on Gender and Youth that have some relevance to the Ethiopia project*)

? Coordination. This program will overlap thematically and possibly geographically with several U.S. projects and programs. In Guatemala alone, this includes USAID Feed the Future and Environment projects and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) program. To ensure complementarity, avoid duplicity and set the tone for coordination from the start, we would like more information on the geographic and technical scopes, as well as partner information. Additionally, we recommend coordination by Implementing and Executing agencies with several stakeholders or projects, including USAID/Guatemala, the National Forestry Institute (INAB) Forest Incentives Program, USAID/OFDA, La Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional de la Presidencia de la República (SESAN), and La Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres de Guatemala (CONRED). Similarly, there are ongoing jurisdictional efforts aimed at reducing emissions linked to soft commodity production (ISFL, FCPF, Governors Climate and Forest Task Force) in many of the proposed program areas. How will this impact program support for those ongoing efforts and utilize the work these entities have done on the components

*Response to comment on Gender*

Based on the findings of the gender analysis and stakeholder consultations undertaken during the PPG, which among others revealed the major constraints faced by women in the agricultural sector in general and the coffee sector in particular, the Ethiopia FOLUR project has designed a deliberate strategy to invest in women's participation and economic empowerment. As shown under the response to Canada's comments above, the project has identified key entry points under Component 2 and 3 specifically, through which women farmers, women workers in the coffee value chain will be targeted for training, capacity building, provision of skills (e.g. on business management), tools and incentive packages and leadership training (to empower them to participate in e.g., coffee cooperatives, associations and unions) and to conduct procurement that is gender responsive and targets women and youth specifically (e.g. fuel-efficient cook-stoves and forest rangers and forest community monitoring program under Component 3).

**Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) comments (13 May 2019) to the Program Framework Document (PFD):**

<p><b>Theory of change.</b> While outcomes, longer-term outcomes and GEBs are clearly specified, the causal links at these levels are less explicit.</p>	<p>A project specific Theory of Change was developed for the project, with causal links described in the narrative explanation.</p>	<p>Theory of Change, Project Document</p>
<p><b>Global environmental benefits.</b> Little attention is devoted to trade-offs and possibly negative side effects, though social and environmental risks are mentioned in the risks section. There is little explicit attention to power dynamics, including potential winners and losers from the changes envisaged and how potential conflicts may be addressed.</p>	<p>Social and environmental risks were extensively assessed during project preparation, as documented in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).</p>	<p>Annex 6a (SESP) to the Project Document</p>
<p><b>Resilience to climate change.</b> Climate resilience not addressed in detail, though mentioned in the section on risks. The proposed response to climate change is quite general at this level; more detail expected in development of country projects and in program-level monitoring and targeted capacity support functions.</p>	<p>A climate and risk screening analysis has been made and documented in Annex 9b to the Project Document. And the recommended actions identified in the screening have been integrated into the project strategy.</p>	<p>Annex 9b to the Project Document</p>

<p><b>Innovativeness.</b> Emphasis is on policy and institutional innovations. More thinking about possible technological, financing, and business model innovations would be desirable, from which each country and the IP as a whole could benefit.</p>	<p>Components 2 (on coffee) and 3 (on PFM) propose innovation around technologies, incentives and financing that are expected to trigger changes in business models and sector responses at all levels of the coffee and PFM value chains, strongly engaging the private sector through public-private partnerships and joint ventures. At the smallholder production level, the project proposes an incentive programme to promote investments in coffee rejuvenation as a key game-changing solution to maintaining forests in coffee production landscapes, and upskilling the agriculture extension agents to provide up-to-date coffee extension services, to compliment similar investments by the private sector.</p> <p>These innovations are scalable and replicable elsewhere, and can be financed through public and private investments, and have been tested and proven beneficial to the productivity of the coffee sector, and to farmers' incomes.</p>	<p>Under Component 2 and 3 in the Project Document.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality and women's empowerment.</b> Gender sensitive indicators are missing ? but dimensions above indicate a suitable framework. Consider applying indicators and measurement protocols of Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI).</p>	<p>The project preparation process conducted extensive analysis of gender dynamics in the agriculture production sector and the coffee sector in particular, revealing the need for targeted support to women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming into each of the project interventions ? land use planning, farmer support and participatory forest management. Gender responsive interventions have been women into the project strategy to ensure that the project targets women as participants and beneficiaries of all interventions.</p> <p>A detailed gender action plan is provided in the CEO ER and UNDP project document, and is also available as a separate annex (15).</p>	<p>Annex 15 to the Project Document (Gender Analysis and Action Plan)</p>
<p><b>Risks.</b> While generic policy and governance risks are noted, there is inadequate explicit attention to political and economic interests that could (and are likely to) oppose desired changes.</p>	<p>Political, economic and other risks have been extensively analysed, and management and mitigation measures formulated.</p>	<p>Annex 7 to the Project Document (Risk Register)</p>

<p><b>Risks: sensitivity to climate change.</b> No climate impact assessment is presented; only the possibility of climate change impacts on productivity and resilience is alluded to. Since impacts will be region and location-specific, climate impact assessment and response strategies will need to be developed in the country projects.</p>	<p>As part of the climate and disaster risk screening for the project, preliminary suitability analyses were made for the target commodities. These analyses will be elaborated in more detail as part of the ILM plans for the target jurisdictions during the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>Annex 9b to the Project Document (Climate and risk analysis)</p>
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**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).  
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status  
in the table below:**

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent to Date	Amount Committed
<p><b>International Consultants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PPG Team Leader and Project Development Specialist</li> <li>- Global Coffee Supply Chain and Markets Specialist</li> <li>- Sustainable Forest Management and Landscape Restoration Expert</li> <li>- Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist</li> </ul>	<p>148,400.00</p>	<p>120,324.82</p>	<p>28,075.18</p>



<b>Local Consultants:</b>			
- National Land Governance/Land Use Planning Specialist	108,150.00	81,487.38	26,662.62
- National Coffee Supply Chain and Markets Specialist			
- National Sustainable Agriculture /Climate-Smart Agriculture and Farmer Support Specialist			
- Nation Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Specialist			
Travel and DSA for consultations and fieldwork	30,000.00	12,933.18	17,066.82
Training, Workshops and Conferences for PPG inception workshop, Task Force meetings and 2 validation workshops	13,450.00	3,676.96	9,773.04
Total	<b>300,000</b>	<b>218,422.34</b>	<b>81,577.66</b>

## ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

**Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.**

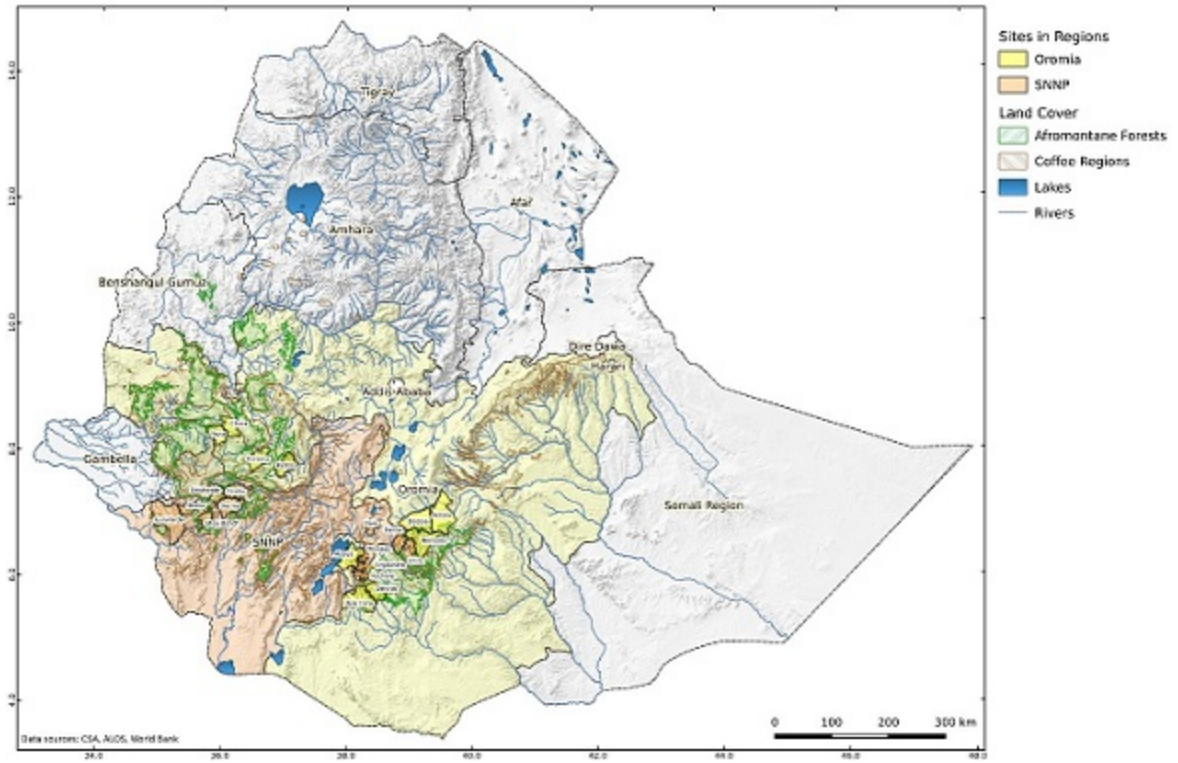
From within the 9 million hectare coffee-producing area in the southwest of the country in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples? (SNNP) and Sidama Regions, a further selection of focal landscapes for on-the-ground activities was made using a multi-criteria mapping exercise with stakeholders, the process of which is detailed fully in the report attached as Annex 12a (Site Selection Report) of the UNDP Project Document. The report presents the methods used and results on site selection for activities under all components of the project ? for land use planning in Component 1, for farmer support and coffee supply chain work in Component 2, for forest and ecosystem restoration in Component 3, as well as knowledge exchange in Component 4. Eight Zones of the coffee-producing regions of Oromia, SNNP and Sidama were targeted, and are listed in the table below. Following stakeholder consultations with Regional and Zonal Administrations and selected site visits, a final list of 22 Project Woredas was decided upon for on-the-ground activities. Each of these project Woredas will further select 5 Project Kebeles for intensive extension, awareness, capacity building and livelihoods support work.

<b><i>Oromia Region</i></b>		
<b>Project Zones</b>	<b>Project Woredas</b>	<b>Components</b>
Jimma	Kersa, Gomma	All components
Ilu Aba Bora	Chora, Yayu	All components
West Arsi	Nensebo, Dodola, Adaba	PFM component
West Guji	Qercha, BuleHora, Abaya	All components
<b><i>Sidama Region</i></b>		

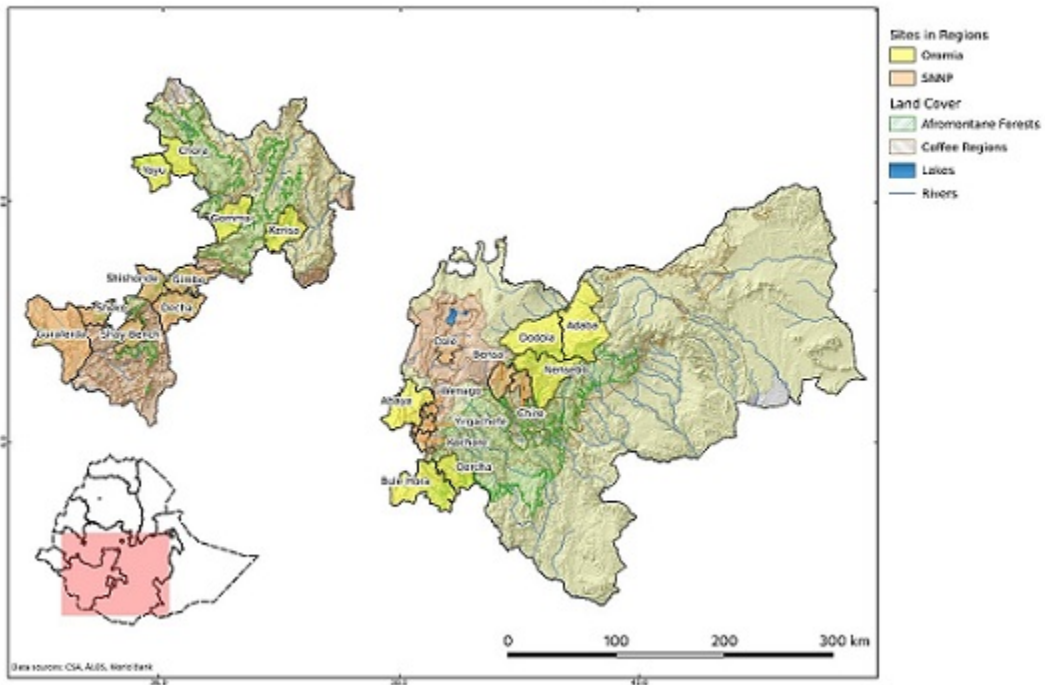
	Chire, Dale, Bensa	All components
<b><i>SNNP Region</i></b>		
Gedeo	Wonago, YirgaChefe, Kochere	All components
Keffa	Gimbo, Shisho?nde, Decha	All components
Bench Sheko	Sheko, Guraferda, Shay Bench	All components
<p><u>Please note:</u> The West Arsi Woredas have been included for activities in Participatory Forest Management, as well as general small-scale farmer support ? Dodola and Adaba Woredas do not have significant areas of land under coffee. The other Woredas will include a combination of small-scale farmer support, specialized coffee support and PFM activities. All Woredas will include support to integrated land use planning and management.</p>		

The map below shows each of the project Zones and Woredas, whilst Annex 3 (*Project Map and Geospatial Coordinates*) shows more detail on each Project Zone, including the location of remaining moderate and dense coverage of Afromontane and Moist Forest (in Biosphere Reserves and community forests) and the location and extent of annual croplands (e.g. maize and wheat) and perennial croplands, e.g. coffee gardens. These maps are based on the 2013 Ethiopia Land Cover Map[1]. As part of the process of developing Zone-level Integrated Land Use Plans, the Zonal Land Use Planning Teams will carry out baseline surveys in the 8 Project Zones to ground-truth and update the project maps, including updating the area under crops (likely to have expanded) and the area under forests (likely to have contracted). The map below shows the Project Zones in two contiguous clusters, Landscape A and Landscape B, and the targeted 22 Woredas (Districts) within those Zones. These woredas were selected to include areas with small-scale farming, including cereal crops and coffee, forested areas ? both unprotected community forest and biosphere reserves with protected core areas and buffer areas that are somewhat degraded.

### Project Zones and Woredas



### Landscape A (western) and Landscape B (eastern) with Project Zones and Woredas



Map 2: Project Zones and Woredas

[1] The 2018 Ethiopia Land Cover Map is not yet available.

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD eq.)							Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PM C		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)] 1]

Equipment	<p>This amount of \$180,000 for Transportation Equipment to support two elements of Component 3 ? the work with communities on Participatory Forest Management (Outputs 3.2 and 3.4). The budget includes: Motorbikes for the Forest Rangers (2 for the 10 woredas) to move around the forest restoration and PFM sites: 20 motorbikes at project start @ \$9,000 each = \$180,000 ? Yr 1TOTAL: \$180,000</p>			180,000	180,000			180,000	UNDP
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Equipment	<p>This amount of \$198,000 for Transportation Equipment in Component 1 to support Outputs 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 at woreda (district) and kebele (village) level, by equipping each of the 22 Project Woredas (districts) with an off-road motorbike for travel around the woreda (district) and to the 5 kebeles (villages) per woreda (district) in which a Land Use Planning Team will be established and participatory land use planning conducted. The motorbikes will also support the involvement of the woreda (district) administration in the activities of Component 2 on small-scale farmer and coffee support, and Component 3 on participatory forest management. The motorbikes will be managed by</p>	198,000				198,000			198,000	UNDP
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Equipment	<p>This total of \$40,000 for Equipment and Furniture forms part of the GEF-funded Project Management Costs and will cover office furniture for the EFCCC-based Project Management Unit, and the two PMU satellite offices in Jimma and Hawassa, servicing the western and eastern project landscapes respectively: ? \$20,000 for the Addis Ababa PMU in EFCCC (office rental and electricity etc covered by in-kind government co-finance) to cover desks, desk chairs, shelving, meeting table, meeting chairs, whiteboards, flipchart stands, kitchen and bathroom equipment ? \$10,000 for the Jimma satellite office in EFCCC regional office (office rental and electricity etc covered by in-kind government co-finance) to cover desks, desk chairs</p>							40,000	40,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Equipment	<p>This amount of \$3,090,000 for Materials and Goods is for purchase of farming tools and equipment that will form part of the incentive package to offered to farmers to conduct pruning. The purchase of the coffee pruning incentive package goods is expected to be made upfront in Year 2, with procurement beginning in Q2 of Year 1: so \$90,000 for administrative costs related to procurement of the equipment in Year 1 and \$3,000,000 spent in Year 2 for the actual costs of the equipment. The budget includes: i. A basic coffee pruning incentive package (secateurs, saw, panga, fork) with advanced package (which includes wheelbarrow) made available at point where farmers prove pruning /</p>	3,090,000			3,090,000		3,090,000	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Equipment	<p>This amount of \$884,450 for Materials and Goods to support two elements of Component 3 ? the work with communities on Participatory Forest Management (Outputs 3.2 and 3.4) and the work on fuel-efficient cookstoves (Output 3.3). The budget includes:(i) Budget, under control of the 2 Agroforestry Support Coordinators ? one for western landscape A (based in Jimma) and one for eastern landscape B (based in Hawassa) for the 10 site-based PFM structures to purchase equipment needed for restoration, e.g. fencing wire, indigenous tree seedlings, watering cans, shears, saws, gumboots, helmets etc.? allowance for 10 sets of materials and equipment @ \$42,000 for each PFM site, needed for</p>		884,450	884,450			884,450	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Equipment	<p>This amount of \$1,080,000 for Communication equipment in Component 2 supports Output 2.2 which offers a pruning incentive programme to small-scale coffee farmers ? delivered through the 66 new coffee extensionist Development Agents ? who will provide a basic training along with the package, and communicate with the farmers through a system of promoters who are other DAs (approx. 3 per kebele (village) and Model Farmers (approx. 20 per kebele (village) = 2,530 promoters in total, plus the 66 coffee DAs themselves + the 4 agriculture support staff in the satellite offices = 2,600 people The purchase of the initial phones will be in Year 1 (\$260,000) and replacement phones Year 4: (\$40,000), with the data etc costs</p>	1,080,000			1,080,000		1,080,000	UNDP
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Equipment	<p>This amount of \$252,350 for Communication and Audio-visual Equipment to support two elements of Component 3 of the work with communities on Participatory Forest Management (Outputs 3.2 and 3.4). The budget includes: (i) Smartphones and hand-held GPS devices for each of the 30 Forest Rangers (at the 10 PFM sites) to report in to EFCCC activities undertaken for forest restoration and achievement of objectives of 30 hand-held GPS units (Garmin 30x) per site @ \$300 each = \$9,000 ? Yr 1? 30 high-capability smartphones @ \$275 each = \$8,250 ? Yr 1? 30 Voice, SMS &amp; data package @ \$100 per year = \$3,000 x 6 years = \$18,000 (\$3,000 per year in Yrs 2-7)? 7 replacement smartphones project mid-point</p>		252,350	252,350			252,350	UNDP
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Equipment	<p>This budget for Audiovisual and Print Production Costs is reserved for communication cost (such as internet, phone etc) for PMU and other staff. Voice, SMS &amp; data package @ \$260 per year x 13 phones = \$3,378 per year x 6.6 years = \$22,295TOT AL: \$22,295</p>						-	22,295	22,295	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Equipment	<p>This total of \$1,208,000 for Information Technology Equipment in Component 1 includes IT equipment for appropriate land use planning agency/ies and inter-agency collaboration structures at federal level; and also, in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regional Governments for ongoing mapping, planning and fieldwork. Additional IT equipment will be supplied to equip land use planning and GIS capacity in 8 Project Zones, and 22 Project Woredas (districts). These are the elements of the budget line:(i) A sum of \$225,000 is for Year 1 to equip each of the 5 new Land Use Monitoring Units (LUMU) (to be established and run with project funds, with costs to maintain hardware to be taken over by government after project</p>	1,208,000			1,208,000			1,208,000	UNDP
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Equipment	<p>This total of \$34,902 for Information Technology Equipment forms part of the GEF-funded Project Management Costs and will cover IT equipment for project offices and staff in the Addis-based Project Management Unit (PMU) as well as the satellite offices in Jimma and Hawassa (supporting the western and eastern landscapes work on the ground):? IT equipment for Laptop @ \$1,800 each for 12 people (Addis-based project staff: 8 people - Project Manager, Safeguards Officer, Finance Officer, Admin Officer, M&amp;E Officer, Knowledge Management Officer, Gender Officer; Jimma-based project staff: 2 people ? Agroforestry Support Coordinator, Admin &amp; Finance Officer; Hawassa-based project staff: 2 people</p>							34,902	34,902	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Equipment	<p>This total of \$369,000 for Rental and Maintenance of Information Technology Equipment in Component 1 includes:(i) Budgeted funds of \$9,000 per year (for six years) from Year 2 to Year 7 to cover operating expenses for each of the 4 major land use planning units: 1 Federal, 3 Regional (to be established and run with project funds, with operational costs to be taken over by government after project end). These operating expenses will include electricity, fees to internet service provider, cloud and hosting services (recommended subscription to GoogleDrive or GoogleCloud) , consumables (batteries, hard disks, memory sticks/cards) and occasional engineering fees for repair of</p>	369,000				369,000		369,000	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Equipm ent	This amount to cover the fuel and maintenance of the motor bikes for each woreda (district): 22 x annual contribution to fuel budget @ \$320 = \$7,040 x 6 years = \$42,240? 22 x annual contribution to maintenance budget of \$120 = \$2,640 x 6 years = \$15,840TOT AL: \$58,080	58,080			58,080			58,080	<b>Environ ment, Forest and Climate Change Commis sion (EFCCC )</b>
Equipm ent	This amount to cover the fuel and maintenance of the motor bikes for each woreda (district):? 20 x annual contribution to fuel budget @ \$320 = \$6,400 x 6 years = \$18,000? 20 x annual contribution to maintenance budget of \$120 = \$2,400 x 6 years = \$2,400TOTA L: \$52,800		52,800		52,800			52,800	<b>Environ ment, Forest and Climate Change Commis sion (EFCCC )</b>



Grants	<p>This total of \$1,837,500 will be used for a Women's Grant Scheme for Diversification Support in Years 2-6. The Project Document to be entered into between UNDP and EFCCC (the Project Executing Entity) shall include on-granting provisions, setting out the terms and conditions pursuant to which EFCCC shall select, award, monitor and report low-value grants to qualified NGOs to offer livelihood diversification support to women in households losing income temporarily through pruning of coffee ? to help start new lines of business, e.g. irrigated vegetables, spices, small livestock, poultry, honey or dairy activities.</p> <p>The specific criteria for selecting NGOs will be agreed between UNDP and</p>	1,837,500			1,837,500		1,837,500	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Sub- contract to executin g partner	This total of \$22,270 is reserved for implementation support services (Direct Project Costs) to be provided through UNDP Ethiopia country office at the request of the IP (EFCCC) in the Service Areas of Procurement, Travel and Finance as itemized in the Letter of Agreement between the Implementing Partner (EFFCC) and UNDP Ethiopia - see Annex 26TOTAL: \$22,270						-	22,270	22,270	<b>UNDP</b>
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<p>Contractual services - Individual</p>	<p>This budget is reserved for Service contract of \$108,000 for a FOLUR Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (salary of \$1,500 per month x 12 months x 6 years) in support of Outputs 4.1 to 4.6 to (i) set up and operate all project M&amp;E systems, (ii) conduct M&amp;E training in the field, (iii) make recommendations for post-project Sustainability Plan TOTAL: \$108,000</p>						<p>-</p>	<p>108,000</p>	<p>108,000</p>	<p><b>UNDP</b></p>
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<p>Contractual services - Individual</p>	<p>This total of \$1,080,000 for Contractual Services - Individuals will cover two batches of service contracts in support of Component 3 of the project on Participatory Forest Management and associated businesses, to be carried out in 10 sites across the project landscapes, including both unprotected community forests and buffer zones of forest biosphere reserves:? Service contracts for Forest Rangers working with the communities on PFM and overseeing activities in Output 3.2? 3 Forest Rangers per site x 10 sites = 30 rangers @ (\$500 pm x 12 months =) \$6,000 per year = \$180,000 x 6 years = \$1,080,000? The first batch of contracts will run from Year 2 to Year 7 (\$180,000 per</p>		<p>1,080,000</p>		<p>1,080,000</p>		<p>1,080,000</p>	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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<p>Contractual services - Individual</p>	<p>This total of \$1,224,000 for Contractual Services - Individuals in Component 2 will cover two batches of service contracts in support of Output 2.2 of the project which is strengthening farmer support systems, including for sustainable coffee production, in each of the 110 project kebeles (villages) (5 each in the 22 project woredas (districts), as follows:(i) Service contracts for four individuals, running (for six years) from Year 2 to Year 7, providing support through the project satellite offices based in Hawassa and Jimma: ? 1 Agroforestry Support Coordinator for western landscape A (based in Jimma) @ \$1,800 pm x 12 months = \$21,600 per year x 6 years = \$129,600?</p>	<p>1,224,000</p>			<p>1,224,000</p>		<p>1,224,000</p>	<p>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</p>
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<p>Contractual services - Individual</p>	<p>This total of \$280,800 for Contractual Services - Individuals will cover three individual service contracts in support of Component 4 of the project with gender action plan, tracking impact and sharing knowledge and learning, as follows:  a) Service contract of \$86,400 (salary of \$1,200 per month x 12 months x 6 years) for a FOLUR Project Knowledge Management and Communications Officer in support of Output 4.2 to (i) work with universities to identify topics for project impact studies, (ii) help conclude study agreements for 10 Masters /PhDs, (iii) provide project linkages and co-supervision; and in support of Output 4.4 to (i) organize an ongoing series of community learning exchanges (ii)</p>	<p>280,800</p>	<p>280,800</p>	<p></p>	<p>280,800</p>	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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<p>Contractual services - Individual</p>	<p>This total of \$370,200 for Contractual Services - Individuals forms part of the GEF-funded Project Management Costs and will cover four individual service contracts in the EFCCC-based project Management Unit, and will cover the six-year period from Year 1 to Year 7, as follows: a. Service contract of \$210,000 for an overall FOLUR Project Manager (salary of \$2,500 per month x 12 months x 7 years) ? see separate Terms of Reference for PMU Posts ? Part A Project Manager b. Service contract of \$84,000 for a FOLUR Project Finance Officer (salary of \$1,000 per month x 12 months x 7 years) ? see separate Terms of Reference for PMU Posts ? Part C Finance Officer c. Service contract of</p>						<p>370,200</p>	<p>370,200</p>	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Contractual services - Company	<p>This amount of \$1,681,000 for Contractual Services - Companies in Component 3 supports the component work on participatory forest management, women and youth cooperative agroforestry businesses, and cookstoves by procuring the services of two major consulting firms or non-governmental organizations that are well qualified technically and have a presence in Ethiopia, as set out below: Technical Contract I to facilitate Participatory Forest Management in project regions in Years 2-7 Total contract value for the three parts is \$1,305,000 ? a consulting firm or organization to be responsible for working with EFCCC and other government agencies at regional and woreda (district) levels, as follows: a)</p>	1,681,000	1,681,000	1,681,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Contractual services - Company	<p>This amount of \$270,000 for Contractual Services - Companies in Component 1 supports all five of the component outputs through procuring the services of two major consulting firms or non-governmental organizations that are well qualified technically and have a presence in Ethiopia, as set out below:</p> <p>Technical Contract A to undertake federal and regional level capacity building in Years 1-6</p> <p>Total contract value for both parts is \$100,000, with work to be carried out from Year 1 to Year 6, with \$10,000 expected to be disbursed in Year 1, and \$18,000 in each of the (five years) Years 2-6.</p> <p>(i) \$60,000 for Output 1.1 ? a consulting firm or organization to be responsible for working with EFCCC and other government agencies at</p>	270,000	270,000	270,000	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Contractual services - Company	<p>This total of \$2,114,000 for Contractual Services - Companies will cover 5 separate contracts in support of Component 2 of the project on promoting sustainable food production and responsible coffee supply chains, as follows (detailed TORs in Annex 8): Technical Contract C to support Dialogues on Greening Agricultural Value Chains in Years 3 and 4A \$70,000 contract will be concluded, through a competitive process, with a consulting firm or non-governmental organization that is well qualified technically and has a presence in Ethiopia to: design the process for zonal dialogues with the Agricultural Transformation Agency and facilitate the events, facilitate the national conference, and support</p>	2,114,000	2,114,000	2,114,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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International Consultants	<p>A total of \$100,000 for International Consultants for Component 4 for project monitoring and evaluation. Conduct Midterm Evaluation - \$50,000 (budgeted in Year 4)b. Conduct Terminal Evaluation - \$50,000 (budgeted in Year 7)TOTAL: \$100,000</p>					-	100,000		100,000	UNDP
International Consultants	<p>A total of \$40,000 for International Consultants for Component 2 for short-term contracts to provide technical advice and support at inception on Sustainable Coffee Production and Value Chains @ \$40,000TOTAL: \$40,000</p>		40,000			40,000			40,000	UNDP

International Consultants	<p>A total of \$40,000 for International Consultants to support the initial planning phase of the project, specifically for procurement of project goods and services. \$40,000 in Year 1 ? Procurement Expert to advise and assist EFCCC with PMU appointments and procurement planning and system set-up</p> <p>TOTAL: \$40,000</p>					-	40,000	40,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>This budget is reserved for Inception workshop for year 1? Inception Workshop: 3 events ? in Addis, Jimma and Hawassa @ \$10,000 per event = \$30,000? Translation / simultaneous interpretation costs between Amharic and English during the inception workshop = \$18,000</p> <p>TOTAL: \$48,000</p>					-	48,000	48,000	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)

<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>This total of \$163,730 for Training, Workshops and Conferences forms part of the GEF-funded Project Management Costs and will cover: Project Steering Committee meetings twice a year @ \$7,000 each for 7 years = \$98,000? Annual planning and other workshops and trainings related to PMU staff: \$65,730 TOTAL: \$163,730</p>						<p>-</p>	<p>163,730</p>	<p>163,730</p>	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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<p>Training , Worksh ops, Meeting s</p>	<p>This total of \$232,880 for Training, Workshops and Conferences in Component 3 is based on the following three clusters of capacity development and training workshops:(i) \$52,000 for workshops in support of Output 3.1 - to bring together stakeholders involved in monitoring forest cover for three data sharing workshops, and hold a national dialogue event with EFCCC and forestry stakeholders? A total of 4 large workshops / conferences at \$10,000 per workshop/con ference = \$40,000 ? Professiona l facilitation costs @ \$3,000 per facilitator = \$12,000 = Sub-total of \$52,000 (ii) \$90,000 for workshops in support of Output 3.2 for Participatory Forest Management and training for restoration workers ? run by Forest Rangers with support of</p>		<p>232,880</p>	<p>232,880</p>		<p>232,880</p>	<p><b>Environ ment, Forest and Climate Change Commis sion (EFCCC )</b></p>
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<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>This total of \$405,000 for Training, Workshops and Conferences in Component 2 is based on the following events / clusters of events:  i. \$45,000 for workshops in support of Output 2.1 on greening agricultural value chains (under ATA) - see budget note 10: 8 zonal dialogue events and 1 national conference = 9 events at \$5,000 each = \$45,000  ii. \$160,000 for workshops in support of Output 2.3 on national and regional coffee platforms (under ECTA): 1 national and 3 regional multi-stakeholder capacity building events each year x 5 years = 20 events @ \$8,000 per event = \$160,000  iii. \$200,000 for events in support of Output 2.5 for global marketing and engaging specialty coffee buyers (under ECTA): 3</p>	<p>405,000</p>			<p>405,000</p>		<p>405,000</p>	<p>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</p>
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<p>Training , Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>This total of \$725,166 for Training, Workshops and Conferences in Component 4 is based on: A total of 40 workshops for community learning exchanges (rural-based/up to 40 people, longer than other workshops) @\$1,000 per workshop = \$40,000? 5 Food and Land Use Systems Dialogue conferences (city-based/up to 500 people) at \$10,000 per workshop/conference = \$50,000? Professional facilitation costs for the 5 conferences @ \$4,000 per facilitator = \$20,000? \$300,000 for student bursaries for Masters/PhDs on project impacts ? 10 students @ \$10,000 each x 3 years = \$300,000 These costs will be incurred from Year 2 to Year 7 as follows: Year 2: \$60,000, Years 3-7: \$70,000 per year? This total of \$315,166</p>				<p>725,166</p>	<p>725,166</p>		<p>725,166</p>	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) and UNDP - for the international travel related part</b></p>
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Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>This total of \$993,600 for Training, Workshops and Conferences in Component 1 is based on the following land use planning and coordination workshops (as proposed under activities 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.3.2; 1.3.4; 1.4.2; and 1.4.4) to be held in each year from Years 2-6 (five years), in the 22 project woredas (districts) and 110 project kebeles (villages) (132 in total), and in the three regions plus federal level (4 in total), based on 2 workshops each per year. The federal and regional workshops will be led and hosted by the EFCCC, and supported by Contracts A and B. A total of 264 (132 x 2) smaller workshops (rural based/up to 50 people) @\$500 per workshop = \$132,000 per year x 5 years = \$660,000. A total of 8 (4 x</p>	993,600	993,600	993,600	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Travel	<p>This budget is reserved for M&amp;E visits local transport costs and petrol &amp; mileage for project-specific use of government vehicles (to be recorded in logbook) of \$13,366 x 6 years (Years 2-7) = \$80,200  TOTAL: \$80,200</p>					-	80,200	80,200	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Travel	<p>This total of \$16,200 for Travel in Component 2 is based on the following:  A total of \$16,200 for air travel related to Component 2, for example, officials travelling to attend university course openings, or conferences, made up as follows: Year 1: 3 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$600  ? Years 2-6: 15 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$3,000 per year x 5 years = \$15,000  ? Year 7: 3 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$600  TOTAL = \$16,200</p>	16,200			16,200			16,200	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Travel	<p>This total of \$16,200 for Travel in Component 2 is based on the following:  A total of \$16,200 for air travel related to Component 2, for example, officials travelling to attend university course openings, or conferences, made up as follows: Year 1: 3 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$600  ? Years 2-6: 15 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$3,000 per year x 5 years = \$15,000 ?  Year 7: 3 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$600  TOTAL = \$16,200</p>		16,200	16,200				16,200	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Travel	<p>This total of \$170,000 for Travel in Component 4 forms part of the GEF-funded Project Management Costs and is based on top-up funding for PMU staff - @ \$24,282.7 per year x 7 years = \$170,000  TOTAL: \$170,000</p>						-	170,000	170,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Travel	<p>This total of \$29,000 for Travel in Component 1 is based on the following:  A total of \$29,000 for air travel related to Component 1, for example, officials travelling to attend training workshops, made up as follows: Year 1: 10 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$2,000  ? Years 2-6: 25 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$5,000 per year x 5 years = \$25,000  ? Year 7: 10 short domestic trips (return flight plus 2 nights? subsistence) @\$200 per trip = \$2,000  TOTAL: \$29,000</p>	29,000				29,000		29,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Travel	<p>This total of \$501,800 for Travel in Component 4 is based on the following:(i) A total of \$162,000 for air travel related to Component 4, for example, attendance by project participants in international conferences and FOLUR learning events? Year 1: 2 international trips (return flight plus 5 nights? subsistence) @\$3,000 per trip = \$6,000 ? Years 2-6: 10 international trips (return flight plus 5 nights? subsistence) @\$3,000 per trip per year = \$30,000 per year x 5 years = \$150,000? Year 7: 2 international trips (return flight plus 5 nights? subsistence) @\$3,000 per trip = \$6,000= Sub-total of \$162,000 (ii) A total of \$339,800 for road travel related to project monitoring and evaluation, community learning exchange</p>				501,800	501,800		501,800	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) and UNDP (\$162,000 for international travel)</b></p>
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Office Supplies	This total of \$35,279 for Supplies will be spent @ \$5,000 per year (\$5,279 in yr 1) for the Project Management Unit, across Years 1-7 to cover printer cartridges / ink, flipchart paper, marker pens, photocopier paper, and other office supplies. TOTAL: \$35,279						-	35,279	35,279	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Office Supplies	<p>This total of \$39,600 for Supplies to be spent in Year 2 will cover the provision of a participatory land use planning pack for each of the 22 project woredas (districts) and 110 project kebeles (villages), making a total of 132 land use planning teams , each of which will receive a pack as follows, with top-ups on the paper and pens budgeted in Year 5:?</p> <p>1 durable flipchart stand @ \$100 x 132 teams = \$13,200?</p> <p>5 initial 50-sheet pads of A1 paper @ \$10 each = \$50 x 132 teams = \$6,600?</p> <p>5 initial packs of marker pens @ \$10 each = \$50 x 132 teams = \$6,600?</p> <p>5 top-up 50-sheet pads of A1 paper @ \$10 each = \$50 x 132 teams = \$6,600?</p> <p>5 top-up packs of marker pens @ \$10 each = \$50 x 132 teams = \$6,600</p> <p>TOTAL = \$39,600</p>	39,600			39,600			39,600	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Other Operatin g Costs	A total of \$70,000 for Professional services related to annual audit as part of the GEF-funded Project Management Costs: ? to Conduct NIM Annual Audit @ \$10,000 per year = \$70,000 ? every year from Year 1 to Year 7TOTAL: \$70,000							70,0 00	70,000	<b>UNDP</b>
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Other Operating Costs	<p>This total of \$20,000 for Audio visual and Print Production Costs in Component 3 is based on the following contract with a documentary film-making company : \$20,000 in support of Output 3.2 to work with the Forest Rangers, Contract I holders and PFM communities to conceptualize, film and produce a series of short videos documenting restoration efforts and achievements. The contract will be spread across Years 3 to 6, with procurement in Q2 of Year 2 TOTAL: \$20,000</p>			20,000		20,000			20,000	<p><b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b></p>
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Other Operating Costs	<p>This total of \$50,000 for Audiovisual and Print Production Costs in Component 2 is based on the following two contracts:(i) \$20,000 in support of Output 2.2 to develop and pilot a radio programme in three regional languages, and work with the holders of Contracts B and D to develop a communication system between farmers and DAs with mobile phone short message service, app for monitoring farmer engagement and results, and kebele (village) data centres(ii) \$30,000 in support of Output 2.5 to conduct national and global communications and marketing campaign, including support for 2-3 emerging regional varietal specialty coffee brands, and a video diary to trace the journey of batches</p>	50,000		50,000			50,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Other Operating Costs	<p>This total of \$92,000 for Audiovisual and Print Production Costs in Component 4 is based on the following contract, with a media company to do project communications work and engage with the Ethiopian media sector, with three parts: a) \$12,000 to develop and deliver media training workshops on sustainability of food and land use systems ? at least 2 each in Addis, Jimma and Hawassa b) \$30,000 to develop and implement project communications strategy with website, social media, press releases, short video series, and content collection and development c) \$10,000 to write op-ed pieces, blogs and website content for FOLUR global program d) \$40,000 to produce a full-length documentary feature about the Ethiopia FOLUR project and</p>				92,000	92,000			92,000	<b>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)</b>
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Other Operating Costs	This amount of \$7,500 is for Miscellaneous expenses, related to the work on Component 2, to be split between the two project satellite offices in Jimma and Hawassa. TOTAL: \$7,500		7,500			7,500			7,500	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)
Other Operating Costs	This amount of \$8,400 is for Miscellaneous expenses, related to the work on Component 3, to be split between the two project satellite offices in Jimma and Hawassa. . TOTAL: \$8,400			8,400		8,400			8,400	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,165,280</b>	<b>9,864,200</b>	<b>4,408,080</b>	<b>1,599,766</b>	<b>19,037,326</b>	<b>336,200</b>	<b>968,676</b>	<b>20,342,202</b>	

[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat

#### ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

#### ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant

instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).