The World Bank
Second Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project (P174385)

Implementation Status & Results Report

Second Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project (P174385)

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA | Ethiopia | Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy Global Practice |
Recipient Executed Activities | Investment Project Financing | FY 2021 | Seq No: 2 | ARCHIVED on 29-Jun-2022 | ISR49853 |

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance

Key Dates

Key Project Dates

Bank Approval Date: 18-Mar-2021

Effectiveness Date: 31-Mar-2021

Planned Mid Term Review Date: --

Actual Mid-Term Review Date:

Original Closing Date: 30-Apr-2026

Revised Closing Date: 30-Apr-2026

Project Development Objectives

Project Development Objective (from Project Appraisal Document)

To improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage, and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.

Has the Project Development Objective been changed since Board Approval of the Project Objective?

No

Components Table

Name

Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods:(Cost $155.17 M)
Investing in Institutions and Information for Resilience:(Cost $16.87 M)
Project Management and Reporting:(Cost $6.20 M)

Overall Ratings

Name	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Progress towards achievement of PDO	☐Moderately Satisfactory	☐Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	☐Moderately Satisfactory	☐Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	☐Substantial	☐Substantial

Implementation Status and Key Decisions

Preparatory activities are progressing; the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) that covers both the RLLP and RLLP-II was revised to integrate the RLLP-II activities as well as reflect GCF financing conditions. The GCF Financing Agreement was negotiated 15 April 2022. Signature of the Financing Agreement is pending approval of the GFRs by RVP after which the FA can be signed and the project presented for Parliamentary approval.

Risks

Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool

Risk Category	Rating at Approval	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	☐Substantial	☐Substantial	☐Substantial
Macroeconomic	☐Moderate	☐Moderate	☐Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	☐Moderate	☐Moderate	☐Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	☐Moderate	☐Moderate	☐Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	☐Substantial	☐Substantial	☐Substantial
Fiduciary	☐Substantial	☐Substantial	☐Substantial
Environment and Social	☐Substantial	☐Substantial	☐Substantial
Stakeholders	☐Substantial	☐Substantial	☐Substantial
Other	☐Moderate	☐Moderate	☐Moderate
Overall	☐Substantial	☐Substantial	☐Substantial

Results

PDO Indicators by Objectives / Outcomes

Improve climate resilience and land productivity

►Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (Hectare(Ha), Corporate)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	419,000.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	The indicator measures, in hectares, the land area for which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced. Land is the terrestrial biologically productive system comprising soil, vegetation, and the associated ecological and hydrological processes; Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project; Sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices refers to a combination of at least two technologies and approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land.			

☐Land area restored or reforested/afforested (Hectare(Ha), Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	39,700.00

☐Land area with productivity enhancing practices applied (Hectare(Ha), Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	68,000.00

►Project area showing an increase in NDVI correcting for climate effects (Percentage, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

Comments:	The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) measures photosynthetic activity and vegetation cover. Changes in vegetation cover and intensity correlates with improvement in land productivity, increased carbon storage, and greater resilience to climate change due to improved absorptive and adaptive capacity (as per the PDO). Utilizing visible-red and near-infrared spectral bands, NDVI is one measure for detecting vegetation cover and can be used to track changes in vegetation over time. This indicator is meant to add value when used in combination with other indicators, and provides a benchmark for physical achievement under the operation and can be computed using remote-sensed satellite imagery data. Progress under this indicator is tracked by computing, at the pixel-level (using a spatial resolution of 30mx30m), the change in annual average NDVI from baseline, selecting pixels showing an improvement over the baseline after adjusting for external factors (i.e. seasonal or climatic variables). NDVI values are computed using medium resolution imagery (i.e. LandSat 8 or Sentinel-2) and incorporating a masking routine to exclude pixels that can result in unreliable estimates (i.e. containing clouds, shadows, water cover, etc.). The share of the project area showing an improvement in NDVI is evaluated after an appropriate lag (i.e. 1 or 2 years) on areas where interventions have taken place (PDO 1). Information on spatial location and timing of interventions in each of the project watersheds is required for tracking this intervention. Assessing performance under this indicator measures change from the baseline and compares this against any change that would have occurred without the intervention (i.e. the counterfactual). Given the lack of satisfaction with how remote-sensing based indicators have performed in the past, largely as a result of failing to control for external factors, the methodology establishing the 'counterfactual' for comparison will incorporate best practices and state of the art methods and data for modeling index values based on remote-sensed data. To avail of improvements in methods or data, the underlying methods and benchmark statistical model may be updated during the course of the project as appropriate.

►Project area showing an increase in LSWI correcting for climate effects (Percentage, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

Comments:	The Land Surface Water Index (LSWI) measures moisture content in soil and vegetation. Improved land management practices leads to better water retention, less runoff during heavy rains and improves moisture availability during dry seasons thereby supporting more vigorous and enduring plant growth during periods of little or no rain. Soil and vegetation moisture content correlates with improvement in land productivity, increased carbon storage, and greater resilience to climate change due to improved absorptive and adaptive capacity (as per the PDO). The LSWI is the normalized difference between the near-infrared and short wave infrared spectral bands and ranges from -1 to 1. This indicator usefully complements NDVI and is meant to add value when used in combination with other indicators, and provides a benchmark for physical achievement under the operation and can be computed using remote-sensed satellite imagery data. Progress under this indicator is tracked by computing, at the pixel-level (using a spatial resolution of 30mx30m), the change in annual average LSWI from baseline, selecting pixels showing an improvement over the baseline after adjusting for external factors (i.e. seasonal or climatic variables). LSWI values are computed using medium resolution imagery (i.e. LandSat 8 or Sentinel-2) and incorporating a masking routine to exclude pixels that can result in unreliable estimates (i.e. containing clouds, shadows, water cover, etc.). The share of the project area showing an

improvement in LSWI is evaluated after an appropriate lag (i.e. 1 or 2 years) on areas where interventions have taken place (PDO 1). Information on spatial location and timing of interventions in each of the project watersheds is required for tracking this intervention. Assessing performance under this indicator measures change from the baseline and compares this against any change that would have occurred without the intervention (i.e. the counterfactual). Given the lack of satisfaction with how remote-sensing based indicators have performed in the past, largely as a result of failing to control for external factors, the methodology establishing the 'counterfactual' for comparison will incorporate best practices and state of the art methods and data for modeling index values based on remote-sensed data. To avail of improvements in methods or data, the underlying methods and benchmark statistical model may be updated during the course of the project as appropriate.

Improve carbon storage

►Net greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2eq/year) (Tons/year, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	-915,000.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

☐Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq) to be reduced or avoided (Metric tons/year, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,967,325.00

Increase access to diversified livelihood activities

►Households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	41,400.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	This variable captures household's reduced vulnerability to climate change through the adoption of nontraditional activities. By diversifying their livelihood portfolios, households are being proactive in adapting and transforming their livelihoods to limit exposure to future shocks due to climate change and extreme weather events. This indicator is measured as the percent of households engaging in approved, non-traditional activities, relative to the total number of households in the project area. The definition of what constitutes the set of potential non-traditional activities is set out in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and applies to activities that are expected to reduce households' vulnerability to future shocks associated with extreme weather events and climate change by diversifying livelihood activities and increasing the resilience of natural (i.e. land) resources. The target value reflects a household adoption rate of 30 percent.			

☐Female-headed households participating in diversified livelihood activities supported by the project (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,200.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Component 1: Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods

►IR 1. Share of target beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (aspects: livelihoods, environmental benefits, others) (Percentage, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	Captures engagement with stakeholders and extent to which project is meeting stakeholder demand. This is based on a survey administered to households in the project watersheds. The survey instrument is comprised of small number of questions (approx. 15-25), which will measure the extent to which the project reflected expectations and preferences of beneficiaries in the project watersheds. Survey techniques will be used to document male and female beneficiary priorities at project outset. Surveys during and at the close of the project may identify respondents' satisfaction with project investments, including a specific question about the degree to which respondents felt project activities reflected their preferences (ex post). The survey will include the following question: "How satisfied are you that the project activities associated with RLLP is useful to you? [scale 1-5 representing very unsatisfied to very satisfied, with a score of "3" representing neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.]". The indicator will record the percentage of men and women reporting scores of 4 or 5 in response to this question.			

☐IR 1a. Share of target women beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (Percentage, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00

►IR 2. Targeted major watersheds with Multi-Year Development Plan 100% implemented (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	The Multi-Year Development Plan (MYDP) defines the SLM activities that will be undertaken by the Project to treat each target watershed. At the start of RLLP, 90 MYDPs have been approved for the SLMPII watersheds, and all are more than halfway completed. By the end of Project, it is expected that MYDPs will have been approved and completed for all SLMP-2 watersheds, plus 17 new RLLP watersheds. This indicator measures the number of watersheds in the project area for which an MYDP has been approved by the Woreda or regional SLMP coordination platform and fully implemented. In a given major watershed, the MYDP is a collection of multi-year plans for each micro-watershed targeted by the project. The MYDP includes baseline data, basemaps, and detailed information on the activities and interventions prescribed to stabilize each of the targeted micro-watersheds (with timelines and budgets). Each activity within a MYDP is assigned an associated activity area. Percent completion of each MYDP is measured as the sum of the activity areas of completed activities, relative to the total activity area of all the activities included in the MYDP. Note that the sum of the activity areas included in a MYDP is less than the total area of the micro watersheds that will be considered treated when the MYDP is completed.			

☐IR 2a. Targeted major watersheds with Multi-Year Development Plan approved (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00

►IR 3. Area enclosure as a result of the project (Hectare(Ha), Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,000.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	This indicator tracks areas where grazing is restricted. Limiting or completely restricting livestock to these areas improves the resilience by increasing absorptive and adaptive capacity of the lands treated and, when complemented with other improved management practices like cut-and-carry, increases productivity and potential for generating additional income.			

►IR 4. Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	99,400.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	This indicator measures the share of users adopting sustainable land management practices in the project areas. Access to and adoption of climate-adapted agricultural practices/ technologies improves resilience to climate change by increasing absorptive and adaptive capacity as well transformative capacity when these new practices result in a fundamental change in how land resources are used and managed. Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project. Admissible land management and improved technologies refers to a range of locally appropriate physical activities such as soil and water conservation (SWC), agroforestry, and/or climate-smart agriculture (CSA) that are supported by RLLP via extension support or financing. These packages are listed in the Community-based Participatory Watershed Management Guidelines, CSA Field Manual, Project Implementation Manual, and other project documentation. Access to and adoption of climate-adapted agricultural practices/ technologies improves resilience to climate change. Land users are based on the number of adult individuals within the household who are considered to be land users. In married/joint households where both the wife and husband are engaged in livelihood activities using land both individuals can contribute to the total number of users. Users of both individually and communally held land is permissible. This indicator is tracked as part of the stakeholder/beneficiary survey. For PROGREEN reporting this indicator is equivalent to 'Land-users adopting new practices in targeted landscapes'. The target for PROGREEN watersheds is 9,000 and reflects a 40% adoption rate among the estimated 22,500 land users.			

☐IR 4a. Women land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	56,000.00

☐IR 4b. Female headed households adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,300.00

►IR 5. Functional Common-Interest Groups (CIGs) established or supported. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	673.00

| Date | 03-May-2021 | 15-Jun-2021 | 15-Jun-2021 | 30-Apr-2026 |

| Comments: | This indicator tracks the number of formal community-based groups established or supported under RLLP that are active in watershed management and/or income generating activities. Through these groups communities management of watershed resources are improved and opportunities for new, non-traditional activities are promoted. Improved community ownership and management of land resources combined with greater livelihood alternatives increases resilience by developing adaptive and transformative capacity. Groups covered under this indicator include, but are not limited to, community coordination platforms such as local watershed teams, watershed user associations, water user associations and different self-help groups for such activities as poultry promotion, shoat fattening, and apiculture promotion. "Established" refers to a documented list of individuals and positions, and by-laws. "Functional" refers to the level of activity as evidenced by minutes and other documentation. |

►IR 6. People participating in income-generating activities supported by the project (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	74,600.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

| Comments: | Measures number of individuals engaged in income generating activities promoted by the project. The associated activities increases opportunities for diversifying livelihood and increasing resilience as a result by developing adaptive capacity as well as having a transformative impact through greater access to non-traditional livelihood strategies. Activities include, but are not limited to, apiculture promotion, poultry production, fattening, fruits, vegetables and cash crops as well as those individuals who are involved in the production and marketing of improved cook stoves. This indicator treats individuals under this indicator equally whether undertaking activities on their own or as part of a group, in which case the number of active group participants contributes to the total. In some instances individuals may engage in or belong to one or more groups involved with project-supported income generating activities but should be counted only once. This indicator is tracked as part of the stakeholder/beneficiary survey. For PROGREEN reporting sub-indicator 6a corresponds to 'Women and youth with increased benefits from landscape-based value chains'. The target for PROGREEN watersheds is 3,700 and reflects women being targeted at a higher rate, 55%, among individuals participating in income-generating activities (the target for PROGREEN watersheds in the parent indicator is 6,800). |

☐IR 6a. Women participating in income generating activities supported by the project (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,200.00

Component 2: Investing in Institutions and Information for Resilience

►IR 7. Community Watershed Users' Cooperative Societies (CWUCSs) established and strengthened (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	522.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

| Comments: | By the end of the project period, all SLMP-I (45) and SLMP-II (90) watersheds are expected to have completed their MYDPs and graduated from project-based support for SLM. To help ensure the sustainability of the SLM interventions, the Project will provide support for the creation of Community Watershed Users' Cooperative Societies (CWUCSs) in each graduating watershed, to replace the project-based Community Watershed Teams (CWTs) and Kebele Watershed Teams (KWTs) with legally recognized institution for the ongoing planning and management of the watershed. This indicator measures the number of such CWUCSs legally formed for Project watersheds. Watershed Management |

and Use Plans (WMUPs) agreed by CWUCSs will detail management and use for graduating watersheds, outlining agreements to conserve and utilize the resources, and establishing bylaws for managing and implementing conservation activities and the distribution of benefits. The development of these WMUPs is critical for ensuring land resources are used and managed in a way that enhances absorptive and adaptive capacity to climate change, promoting resilience broadly at the landscape level. This indicate measures the number of targeted watersheds in the Project area that have developed a WMUP approved locally by the CWUCSs, and either the Woreda or regional SLMP coordination platform

□IR 7a. CWUCSs with Watershed Management and Use Plan (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	407.00

►IR 8. Woreda information centers being effectively used by project stakeholders (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

Comments:	Woreda information centers serve as repositories for data, information and knowledge products relating to SLM and make this information publicly available for multiple audiences. Access to relevant and up-todate information improves decision-making for planning and implementation of climate resilient strategies that are absorptive, adaptive, and transformative. The information provided by these centers includes, for example, best practices, indigenous knowledge and experience of farmers, and scientific knowledge and practices. These centers also collect and document biophysical, socio-economic, and spatial information (i.e. maps) as part of a comprehensive database to track changes and impacts of RLLP. These information centers are expected to be equipped with basic office furniture, computers, shelf cabinets, scanners, photocopiers, as relevant, and may provide space for reading and learning. The functionality and effectiveness of these information centers will be tracked as part of the stakeholder/beneficiary survey.

►IR 14. number of direct beneficiaries (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	706,133.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

Comments:	Within targeted watersheds, the broader package of interventions generates an array of benefits for individuals, improving livelihoods and promoting greater resilience through a combination of adaptive and transformative measures. Strengthening higher level government institutions – including SLM knowledge, implementing capacity and land administration – promotes efficient, forward-looking strategic implementation while continuing to support and strengthen previous investments. The population living within targeted watersheds are considered direct beneficiaries and are counted as achievement under this indicator once the main interventions have been undertaken in accordance with their development objectives. Indirect beneficiaries are those individuals living within supported woredas, but outside the project watersheds.

□IR14a. Number of indirect beneficiaries (Number, Custom Supplement)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,460,489.00

►IR 15. Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	199,094.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	By raising awareness of climate threats and understanding their impacts locally and regionally, individuals can be proactive in adapting and transforming their livelihoods to limit exposure to future shocks due to climate change and extreme weather events. Awareness raising activities are expected to reach 80% of the land users in the area targeted (women targeted at a higher rate). This indicator will draw on a number of questions included as part of the beneficiary survey. A score card approach will be developed to assess awareness to climate threats and related issues.			

☐IR15a. Number of females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses (Number, Custom Breakdown)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	109,444.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026

►IR 16. Area under sustainable forest management (Hectare(Ha), Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	Forests that are sustainably managed provide a steady, reliable stream of livelihood and ecosystem benefits thereby increasing absorptive capacity and enhancing landscape resilience by reducing exposure to adverse effects of climate change. In addition, enhanced benefits resulting from sustainably managed forests, including harvesting of forest products and those resulting from the protection of key habitats, further complements resilience through adaptive means. This is achieved through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) whereby local communities enter into an agreement with the state to manage, protect, and utilize forests sustainably. PFM is a forest management system to protect forests and enhance the livelihoods of communities who use and benefit from them. The PFM approach entails three distinct phases: i) investigating phase to gather of information about the resources in the forest, develop an understanding about the forest users and other stakeholders, the establishment of an appropriate forest management group, and assessment and mapping of forest resources; ii) negotiating phase involves the negotiation and signing of forest management plans (detailing forest management activities), the negotiation and signing of forest management agreements (specifying roles, responsibilities and rules); and iii) implementing PFM addresses the implementation of the forest management plan, and adherence to the forest management agreement by the community forest management group, supported by government, joint plan and agreement reviews and revision as part of monitoring and evaluation systems. This indicator measures the forest land area, which, as a result of the project, has been brought under sustainable forest management following PFM approach. To count towards achievement, the formal agreement with the state (i.e. relevant local, regional, or federal government authority) and local community must be registered and management plan prepared in accordance with PFM approach. Having met these requirements, the area covered by the management plan may be counted towards achievement. This is a PROGREEN indicator and reporting against this is applicable only for watersheds supported by the PROGREEN additional financing. No further disaggregation is required since protected areas or privately owned lands will not be targeted and PFM does not generally cover restoration on degraded land.			

►IR 17. Key habitats protected (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target

Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
Date	03-May-2021	15-Jun-2021	15-Jun-2021	30-Apr-2026
Comments:	Habitats play an important role in the maintaining and creating resilience through both absorptive (i.e. ability to withstand shocks) and adaptive means (i.e. changing slowly over time). Protecting these key habitats is crucial to ensure resilience is preserved, and ideally enhanced, to limit exposure to future shocks as a result of climate change. Ethiopia has 12 key habitats: Desert and Semi Desert Scrubland; Acacia-Commiphora Woodland; Wooded grassland of the western Gambella Region, Combretum-Terminalia Woodland and wooded grassland, Dry Evergreen Afromontane Forest and Grassland Complex, Moist Evergreen Afromontane Forest, Transitional rainforest, Ericeous bel, Aforalpine belt, Riverine forest, Freshwater lakes, lake shores, marsh and floodplain vegetation, Salt lakes, salt-lake shores, marsh and pan vegetation. (Source: Friis, I., Demissew, S., & van Breugel, P. (2011). Atlas of the Potential Vegetation of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University Press & Shama Books). This indicator captures the number of key habitats protected resulting from areas being brought under sustainable forest management in accordance with the PFM approach. Recognizing any one key habitat may span several major watersheds and involve multiple micro watersheds, the protection of a given key habitat might involve a number of agreements and management plans from communities implementing PFM approach. For a key habitat to be considered 'protected' and counted towards achievement, communities with registered agreements and approved plans must cover the majority of that key habitat's area targeted under sustainable forest management (IR16). This is a PROGREEN indicator and reporting against this is applicable only for watersheds supported by the PROGREEN additional financing.			

## Performance-Based Conditions

Data on Financial Performance

Disbursements (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
P174385	TF-B5341	Effective	USD	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.65	12.35	5%

Key Dates (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Orig. Closing Date	Rev. Closing Date
P174385	TF-B5341	Effective	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2021	30-Apr-2026	30-Apr-2026

Cumulative Disbursements
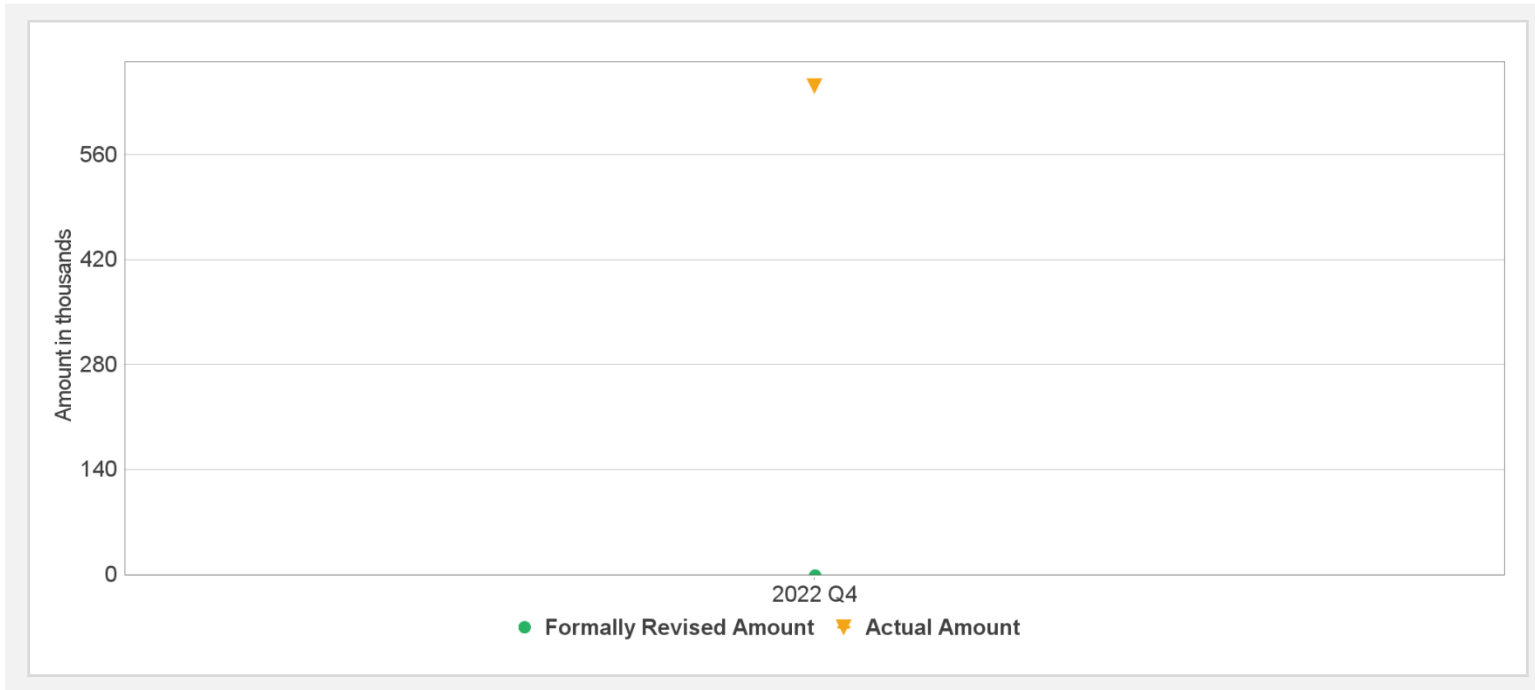
Restructuring History

There has been no restructuring to date.

Related Project(s)

There are no related projects.