

AIDE MEMOIRE

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF) NATURE, PEOPLE AND CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLAN (NPC IP) MDBs SCOPING MISSION

Ethiopia

05 - 09 June 2023

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP



International
Finance Corporation
WORLD BANK GROUP

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) aims to accelerate climate action in low and middle-income countries by empowering transformations through their programs. To that end, the CIF Nature, People and Climate (NPC) Program seeks to address the multiple drivers and impacts of climate change, resulting from human activities on land resources and ecosystems services, in an integrated manner. The Program will deploy CIF concessional resources towards nature-based solutions (NbS) that recognize the interdependence among land use, climate-change mitigation and adaptation, and the improvement of the sources of livelihoods of rural communities and indigenous people. The NPC Program aims to support multi-sectoral solutions, including strengthening enabling environments and direct investments for improved use of land, coastal and other natural resources. The Program is premised on a landscape approach that will enable CIF recipient Governments and implementing Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) partners to deliver core climate results (e.g greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation, resilience strengthening of lands and communities), while also generating improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and disaster risk reduction among other benefits.

1.2 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia submitted its EOI on 12 August 2022. At its Intercessional Meeting held in October 2022, the CIF Global Climate Action Program (GCAP) Sub-Committee¹ invited nine countries including Ethiopia and one regional group² to prepare an Investment Plan (IP) under the NPC Program, in collaboration with the relevant MDBs. The GCAP Sub-Committee also agreed that each selected country and regional program can receive up to USD 500,000 as an Investment Plan Preparation Grant (IPPG) to enable them to take a leadership role in working with the MDBs to develop the Plan. In December 2022, Ethiopia was subsequently invited to prepare an IP under the Program with close collaboration of relevant MDBs, namely, the African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank (WB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia nominated AfDB to act as lead MDB, on behalf of the joint MDB group, and facilitate collaborative efforts between MDBs and other stakeholders in supporting the national IP preparation process. The national IP must be submitted to the GCAP Sub-Committee for endorsement by April 2024.

1.3 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recognizes that global warming, natural resources degradation, loss of biodiversity, invasion of alien invasive species, fast-growing population, food insecurity, and growing unemployment are among the major challenges facing Ethiopia to ensure sustainable development. The NPC IP presents an opportunity to further scale up and scale out the nature-based solutions the country envisages. The proposed actions will support both mitigation, adaptation, and resilience building of the beneficiary communities. The NPC IP will focus on halting deforestation and forest/biodiversity degradation, promoting integrated landscape and ecosystem services restoration, creating resilient communities and livelihoods, and building capacity and knowledge management systems both at operational and strategic levels.

1.5 The major policy and legal frameworks that support NbS include the Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy (the CRGE strategy), the ten year Perspective Development Plan, the Home-Grown Economy, the Ten Years Development Plan, the Forest Policy and Strategy, the Forest Protection, Development and Utilization Proclamation, the National Forest Sector Development Program, the REDD+ strategy, Ethiopia Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management (ESIF2), the Bamboo Development Strategy and Action Plan, Ethiopia country food and agriculture delivery compact, updated Nationally Determined

¹ Established in 2020, the GCAP Sub-Committee is the governing body that oversees the NPC Program, in addition to three other new CIF Programs.

² The selected countries/regional group are Brazil, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Zambia and the Zambezi River Basin Region (comprising Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Tanzania).



Contributions (NDC), and the third national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

1.6 In making concrete steps towards the development of the national IP, the Scoping Mission led by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, through the Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD) and supported by MDBs, namely, AfDB, WB, and IFC, was undertaken in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 5 to 9 June 2023. The Mission addressed issues pertinent to the preparation and structuring of the national IP, which is supposed to promote and protect natural environments known to be integral in addressing climate change. The Mission was received by Mr. Kebede Yimam, Director General of the EFD. The Mission members and participants are indicated in Annex 1.

2.0 PURPOSE OF THE MDBs SCOPING MISSION

2.1. Based on preparatory meetings between the Government and MDBs, the Mission was organized to assist the Government in planning and preparing for the IP development process, and to engage with other relevant stakeholders. During the Mission, the Government and MDBs engaged with relevant bilateral and multilateral agencies, UN Agencies, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Youth Organizations, and other key stakeholders. The Mission Agenda/Program is indicated in Annex 2.

The key expected outcomes of the scoping Mission included:

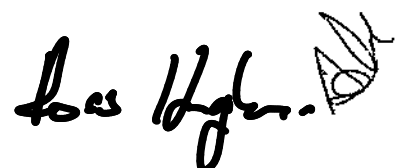
- i. Assessment of the institutional capacity to develop an IP and mandate to engage in relevant programmatic areas and functions.
- ii. Indicative concept of activities identified for potential support through the IP.
- iii. An agreement with Government on the scope of assistance needed for planned activities under the NPC program³.
- iv. An agreement on the provisions of the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for MDBs Joint Mission, including its composition, budget, and programme.

3.0 KEY ISSUES DISCUSSED

3.1 Mr. Kebede Yimam, Director General of EFD, opened the five-day scoping mission and welcomed all participants. He underscored that the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia places high priority on addressing the impacts of climate change due to its effects on attaining national sustainable development goals. Dr. Motuma Feyissa, Deputy Director of EFD, also expressed EFD's commitment to facilitate a participatory multistakeholder and multi-sectoral process for the development of the NPC IP. Dr. Adefires Worku, CIF Focal Point from the EFD officialized the mission and welcomed all the participants. The introduction provided details on the contextual climate change issues, current progress, and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's current progress and the way forward in NbS. During the official opening of the scoping mission, Mr. Kebede Yimam expressed to work with all stakeholders for the successful development of the IP.

3.2 During the course of the Mission, MDB teams met with H.E. Dr. Girma Amente, Minister of Agriculture, who assured the Mission that the Government recognizes the urgency of developing the IP so as to complement the Government's efforts in mobilising the much-needed resources and therefore, stands ready to provide adequate human resource, time and

³ The preparatory grant will focus on preparing comprehensive IP for Ethiopia. And, the role of the MDBs will be to support the government of Ethiopia, in this case EFD to prepare an appealing IP for the CIF fund and beyond. EFD hence envisages the MDB to also focus on how to mobilize additional resources that will help scale up and scale out nature based solutions.



any support for the development of the NPC IP as it is a tool to mobilize resources not only from the CIF but other financiers such as MDBs, Bilateral Donors, and the Private Sector.

3.3 H.E. Dr. Girma Amente, stressed the importance of aligning the IP with the national agenda, especially the Green Legacy Initiative, the sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture agenda of Ethiopia. He stressed that the suitability agenda could not succeed without sustainable land management, thus reiterating the importance of the landscape approach of the CIF IP. The Minister strongly advised the EFD, and MDBs to review existing country documents and prioritize projects.


3.4 The MDBs on their part stressed upon the importance of preparing a high-quality IP with investments designed to leverage additional finance from multilateral and bilateral partners, the private sector and well as the government's domestic resources. The MDBs will work with EFD and other stakeholders represented in this workshop to ensure that the NPC IP developed has the following quality features:

- Should be aligned with and reflect national and global policy and strategic instruments and agreements on climate resilience and mitigation, biodiversity conservation, combating degradation, food and nutrition security, natural resources management, and sustainable economic transformation agenda.
- Should comprehensively address climate change through NbS, promote sustainable and profitable value chains for income and food security, and build resilient systems at local, district, and national levels.
- Should integrate elements of economic empowerment and resilient building of local communities through the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM).
- Should address the concerns and expectations, and actively solicit the participation of a diversity of national stakeholders.
- Mobilize co-finance and leveraging fund to ensure at scale implementation of the prioritized NBS and related interventions and its sustainability

3.5 Ethiopia NPC IP Core Pillars/Thematic Areas: The four core IP pillars indicated in the EoI, have been designed building on lessons learned from similar past interventions. During the Mission, an agreement was reached for these four core pillars/components to be the thematic areas of the IP, namely: (i) Component 1: Halting deforestation and forest/biodiversity degradation, (ii) Component 2: Integrated landscape and ecosystem services restoration, (iii) Component 3: Creating resilient communities and livelihoods, and (iv) Component 4: Building capacity and knowledge management systems both at operational and strategic levels. The preliminary activities of each component are provided in Annex 3.


3.6 Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM): Consideration has also been made for the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for indigenous people and local communities which will increase (i) engagement of these groups in sustainable natural resources management and climate policy and action, and (ii) empower these groups by providing them with direct access to funds. Upcoming guidance from the CIF AU will help define the priorities of the NPC DGM and the interventions/activities to be prioritized. It is expected that the beneficiaries will be communities or group adjacent communities to the CIF NPC IP Ethiopia beneficiary district/community so that the two resources will reinforce each other to make interventions and benefits at scale. The EFD shall coordinate closely with the DGM project in order to identify opportunities for collaboration with the FIP IP projects.

3.7 IP Policy Alignment: The IP shall build and align to the existing sectoral policies and strategies including the Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy (the CRGE strategy), the ten year Perspective Development Plan, the Home-Grown Economy, the Ten Years Development Plan, the

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Forest Policy and Strategy, the Forest Protection, Development and Utilization Proclamation, the National Forest Sector Development Program, the REDD+ strategy, the Bamboo Development strategy and Action Plan, Ethiopia country food and agriculture delivery compact, updated nationally determined contributions (NDC), and Third National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In addition to the policies, the existence of climate change vulnerability resilience as well as completed and on-going feasibility studies would help to generate information to hasten the preparation of the IP. The lists of the policies are shown in Annex 4.

- 3.8 Stakeholder Participation: The mission met with line ministry representatives, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and development partners. The scoping mission had lower participation than hoped from the development partners and other relevant stakeholders, mainly due to the short timeline. The mission recognized the need to improve preparation for future missions and reach out to development partners and the private sector stakeholders in a separate virtual meeting. Additional clarity on the prospects for the mobilization of resources through the CIF will likely encourage active participation.
- 3.9 In general, the development process of the CIF IP will be participatory and inclusive by involving stakeholders at different steps throughout the development of the IP. The communication and consultation plan of stakeholders will include the following main components: i) Consultation with the Sector Working Group for relevant ministries such as by EFD, which includes sectoral stakeholders responsible for the biodiversity, environment and climate change during each joint mission (Annex 5); The core stakeholders/institutions that will be mobilized throughout the IP development process include the forestry, biodiversity, climate, and agriculture. ii) organization of a national workshop to launch the preparation of the IP during the first joint mission; iii) consultation of development partners, civil society and the private sector during the joint missions; and iv) organization of a national workshop and consultation process to validate the IP by involving all stakeholders, including representatives of local government and communities. The draft ToR of the MDB's joint mission is provided in Annex 6. The final ToR shall be shared with the CIF AU at least 2 weeks before the mission.
- 3.10 Geographic Coverage: An agreement was reached to have a geographic coverage of both lowlands and highlands Ethiopia. The criteria for selection of these zones shall be based on vulnerability assessment mapping, stocktaking and diagnostics analysis, and CIF criteria under the umbrella of the nature-based solutions. However, as most deforestation hotspots are known and the EFD has been producing data on yearly basis, and several studies and information are available at districts level. Thus, it should be noted that a quick studies can only be conducted on area where critical gaps are identified, for example with respect to private sector analysis, gender inclusion, just transition. Moreover, the CIF IEG comment on the Ethiopia EOI document is well taken, which indicated that the selection shall focus on a wide geographic coverage especially in areas with negative impacts on lives and livelihoods, and demonstrate how nature-based solutions will reduce vulnerability to particular impacts such as drought, flood or landslides. With regard to selecting the intervention/beneficiary sites, the EFD confirmed that assessment studies are already conducted and detailed analysis will not be needed that require resources beyond the allotted time and resources. There are 54 million ha land that need tree-based landscape restoration to be done collaboration with different sectors including the private sectors. Thus, in order to strategically select the right region, district and kebele, additional criteria shall be applied that will help us strategically locate the CIF and any additional fund. The focus shall be on areas where high deforestation/loss of biodiversity still exists, have less interventions, and where there are critical ecosystems under risk and without interventions. This shall be done in consultation with sectors, regions, and other stakeholders.

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- 3.11 **Private Sector Engagement:** The potential projects under each pillar of the IP should demonstrate attractive rates of financial and economic returns and resilience-building capacity in order to attract financing from the public and private sector. The private sector role in financing adaptation and nature-based solutions was recognized and will be optimized by addressing barriers to their entry.
- 3.12 **Proposed IP Preparation Core Activities and Budget:** The Mission assessed the level of Government capacity and resources to develop the IP, based on the availability of a nationally designated lead agency, which is the EFD, with mandate to engage on relevant CIF programmatic areas and related functions, and indicative concept of activities identified for potential support through the IP. Based on this, the Mission discussed the use of the IPPG, with EFD, which is leading the preparation of the IP. The Mission also agreed with the Government on the scope of assistance needed for planned activities. The proposed budget is USD 500,000 (see the proposed budget components in Annex 7) and will support the country in undertaking the readiness studies and stakeholder consultations necessary for the development of an inclusive and transformative investment plan.
- 3.13 It is indicated that there are several studies relevant to the Pillars and the study shall focus on areas where there are gaps, if any, and mobilizing additional resources. In order to achieve this objective and develop a comprehensive NbS IP, aligned with the four pillars/components and national policies, the following studies⁴ are proposed including :
- **Stocktaking Assessment and Diagnostics Analysis:** This includes stocktaking assessment of all completed, existing and planned projects. Based on such information diagnostics analysis shall be conducted to identify gaps and compile potential NbS projects in the highlands and lowlands parts of the country. As most of studies are available, this diagnostic shall focus in undertaking preliminary stocktaking assessment and diagnostic assessment that will help to undertake select and prioritize potential projects in the next step.
 - **Characterization and Mapping of the Most Vulnerable Communities / Target Areas for Intervention:** Once the diagnostics assessment is completed, the most vulnerability communities and target areas for intervention shall be identified, mapped and prioritized. This activity shall generate geospatial data of the most vulnerable communities, identify and quantify ecosystem assets that could be included for support under CIF NPC programming. As indicated in the above, characterization, mapping and prioritization shall be drawn upon existing data sets and available information. At this stage, if gaps are identified that require an quick assessment, a preliminary feasibility could be conducted in selected areas that exhibit limited information. The objective is to ensure the viability of potential projects that could attract additional funding resources. As a result, a comprehensive list of potential NbS projects shall be identified and prioritized that consider the four pillars/components in an integrated manner.

⁴ Detailed TOR shall be developed that include expertise in landscape management, livelihood, gender, private sector, forestry, agriculture, and climate change adaptation. The MDBs shall develop ToRs in their respective field of expertise for the successful development of the NbS IP. It should be noted that the experts of the consultancy/consultants demonstrate their capability to undertake diagnostics analysis, theory of change, integrated results framework, just transition and an undertaking in investment plan oriented bankable project development, among others.



- **Development of NbS Investment Plan:** Once the diagnostics assessment and mapping of vulnerable communities or vulnerable target areas identified, the development of the NbS IP as per the CIF NbS IP development criteria and national policies and Project Concept Notes (PCN) shall commence. Some of the core components of the NbS IP are just transition analysis, theory of change and integrated results framework, and some of the general considerations, as indicated in the NbS IP development criteria, shall include the following:
 - *Potential to significantly contribute to the principles of a just transition towards lower-emission and climate resilient development.*
 - *Financial effectiveness*
 - *Implementation potential*
 - *Gender equality and social inclusion impact*
 - *Development impact potential*
- **Private Sector Analysis:** The analysis will be twofold to include a review of existing material on private sector opportunities to identify any information gaps and a market analysis to assess and identify potential opportunities for private sector investment opportunities in NbS. The study will also include the undertaking studies on the status of the private sector engagement in the whole forest sector, existing incentives, and challenges.
- **Gender Mainstreaming Analysis:** The study will undertake current barriers to gender mainstreaming into the different IP pillars and recommend gender transformative actions to be considered during the IP implementation.

3.14 While the development of the IP is the core activity, detailed methodology and ToR shall be developed. Nevertheless, the development of NPC IP should adhere to CIF's guideline especially in selecting potential NPC projects.

3.15 The structure of the IP shall follow the CIF proposed structure shown in Annex 8.

4.0 KEY FINDINGS/AGREEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The key findings and agreements from the scoping mission are indicated below:

4.1 The Ministry of Finance is committed to the preparation process and to mobilize co-financing of a high quality and bankable IP or its sub-projects. The roles and responsibilities of the Government and MDBs is indicated in Annex 5.

4.2 The EFD has been designated as the national institution to lead a participatory multistakeholder partnership to engage on relevant CIF programmatic areas and related functions and develop and implement the IP in a multi-sectoral manner. EFD is committed to facilitate the IP process and remove all barriers to progress.

4.3 Agreement was reached to first undertake stocktaking assessments and come-up with preliminary priority NbS for consideration within the four Components identified in the EoI where additional intervention could also be identified to mobilize more resources. Within this framework, detailed lists of activities are provided above. Based on the gaps and challenges, potential NbS projects shall be identified, per detailed activities to be developed under the IPPG.

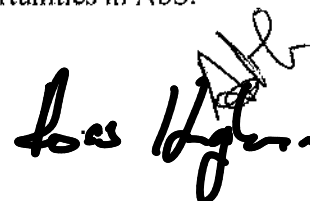
4.4 The EFD proposed the creation of a technical steering committee composed of experts from ministries relevant for the development of NPC IP, and experts from the MDBs. The Working Group shall expedite the development of IPPG, the preparation of the IP, and implementation

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of the IP. The Working Group will primarily provide support to the EFD. The scoping mission recognized the importance of the committee.

- 4.5 An agreement was reached on the list of core themes/components of the IP and indicative concept of activities for potential support. The components are (i) Component 1: Halting deforestation and forest/biodiversity degradation, (ii) Component 2: Integrated landscape and ecosystem services restoration, (iii) Component 3: Creating resilient communities and livelihoods, and (iv) Component 4: Building capacity and knowledge management system both at operational and strategic levels. The four components shall apply a holistic landscape approach to incorporate forestry and sustainable agriculture, among others.
- 4.6 Sub-projects identified in the IP should demonstrate attractive rates of financial and economic returns and resilience-building capacity in order to attract financing from the public and private sectors. Private sector's role in financing mitigation, adaptation, and NbS was recognized and will be optimized by addressing barriers to their entry.
- 4.7 The AfDB expressed its support for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia especially in agriculture/agroforestry and natural resources management. The AfDB presented relevant NbS-related project activities and initiatives such as the Africa adaptation acceleration program which is helping 26 African countries through efficient landscape restoration efforts to support attain food security, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), and Dakar II Feed Africa strategy. The AfDB also stressed that the IP should comprehensively address climate change through NbS, promote sustainable and profitable value chains for income and food security, and build resilient systems at local, district, and national levels. The AfDB highlighted its commitment to help the Government in achieving food security through its Feed Africa Strategy for agricultural transformation in Africa 2016–2025, which was endorsed by the heads of states in Dakar, Senegal. It was agreed that they would ensure that the concept notes and activities to be proposed as part of the IP will align with the Dakar Program.
- 4.8 The World Bank expressed its support for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in sustainable natural resource and land management through implementing nature-based solutions such as protecting, restoring, and better managing natural ecosystems that deliver ecosystem services. The World Bank stressed that the IP should be designed in a way to leverage additional finance from multilateral and bilateral partners, the private sector as well as the government's domestic resources. The World Bank also presented relevant project activities and initiatives already going on in the country with technical and financial support by the Bank that can be considered for the NPC, such as promoting participatory forest management (PFM), sustainable land management, Afforestation Reforestation (AR), bring natural forests and green corridors under PFM and community management, promoting nature-based value chains systems such as tourism development, micro-finance loans for household level investments in forest and NRM-based enterprises. It recommended that the IP should consider the identification and expansion of natural forests left without PFM, biodiversity hotspots using prioritization tools/ criteria and scale up the existing best practices that can contribute to the NPC and ensure the IP's close alignment with the country's policies and strategies such as NDC, EFD forest strategy, CRGE & ESIF for SLM. The WB highlighted its commitment to supporting the government in its effort to manage natural resources and develop nature-based solutions.
- 4.9 Despite not having the opportunity for wider private sector consultations during the scoping mission, the International Finance Corporation expressed its support to the Government to mobilize private sector investment and discussed how IFC could conduct a market analysis to assess and identify potential opportunities for private sector investment opportunities in NbS.

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Potential areas of focus include Agriculture, Livestock and Commercial Agroforestry. IFC has also identified Eco-Tourism as an area of focus for private sector development in the Country Private Sector Diagnostic for Ethiopia. IFC would like to highlight that the IP should be designed to ensure sufficient flexibility to allow for relevant opportunistic commercial activities for the private sector under the NPC IP.

- 4.10 Since the private sector engagement was not materialized as planned, EFD shall ensure the participation of the private sector throughout the development of the NPC IP. Similarly, the representation of the UN Partners shall also be well represented and consultation conducted throughout the development of the NPC IP.
- 4.11 Key Government Policies and Strategies are well aligned to the Nature, People and Climate Programme. The sector policies and plans in development planning, agriculture, climate change, water development, and forestry are well aligned to supporting the NPC IP components proposed. Issues of restoration of degraded lands, productivity and value chains in agriculture using nature-based solutions, inclusivity and landscape or systems-wide approach have all been well referenced in Government Policies and strategies, some at the drafting stage. It was agreed that the Ethiopia Dakar II Compact elaborated based on the recommendations of the Head of States and African Union will be the basis for the Agriculture Sector alignment with the IP. The applicable documents are indicated in Annex 4.
- 4.12 The IPPG is supposed to be disbursed upon request, after the Scoping Mission, and will be executed by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The administrative arrangements to facilitate provision of the IPPGs would follow standard AfDB-CIF procedures. CIF would release the IPPG to AfDB. Based on the signed Financing Agreement and a grant request submitted by Government, AfDB would transfer the requested grant amount to a dedicated special account opened by Government. EFD would utilize and account for the CIF resources based on the approved workplan and budget.
- 4.13 A Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) project would be developed and financed after the IP is approved, to support resilience building among indigenous and local populations. Marginalized groups should also be targeted for support and resilience building in the IP.

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5 AGREED ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

No	Item Description	Responsible Institution	Deadline
1.	Submission of Aide Memoire to CIF AU	EFD / AfDB	27 July 2023
2.	Create Technical Working Group	EFD	31 July 2023
3.	Prepare and submit IPPG request	EFD/AfDB MDBs	27 July 2023
4.	Development of the ToR	EFD/MDBs	4 August 2023
5.	Recruitment of consultancies	EFD	31 August 2023
6.	First national stakeholder consultations for the development of the IP to discuss the outcome of the diagnostics assessment and outline next steps for the development of the IP	EFD	29 September 2023
7.	Draft ToR for the Joint Mission	EFD/AfDB MDBs	October 2023
8.	Conduct studies/assessments to inform priority project and Investment Plan/IP (<i>based on CIF Outline</i>)	EFD and MDBs	October 2023
9.	First Joint Mission to discuss the outcome of the diagnostics analysis ⁵	EFD and MDBs	11-15 December 2023
10.	First draft IP for Peer Review Submitted	EFD	26 th January 2024
11.	Share the first draft IP with MDBs	EFD	16 th February 2024
12.	Second Joint Mission for IP evaluation and detailed discussion	EFD	4 th – 8 th March, 2024
13.	Second national stakeholder consultation (validation workshop) on first draft IP	EFD	18 th – 22 th February, 2024
14.	Produce the second draft IP, including investment concept notes for each IP component	EFD / MDBs	15 th March 2024
15.	Publish the IP on Government website for public information and comment	EFD	22 nd March, 2024
16.	Independent Expert Review (draft IP)	CIF	5 th April 2024
17.	Incorporate Feedback/comments from Independent Expert	EFD/MDBs	12 April 2024
18.	IP shared for public consultation (2 weeks)	EFD	15 th April 2024
19.	Final version of the IP submitted to the CIF AU for GCAP Sub-Committee endorsement.	EFD	30 th April 2024

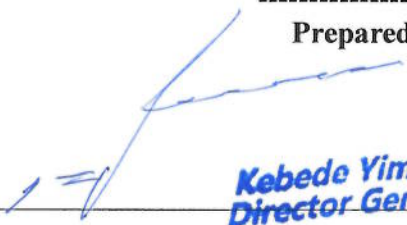
⁵ Based on the progress of the diagnostics possibility shall be explored if this mission could be combined with the second mission. As the stakeholders and EFD will seek a continuous guidance and support during the outcome of the diagnostics assessment, the importance of the mission could be re-evaluated based on the progress of the results.

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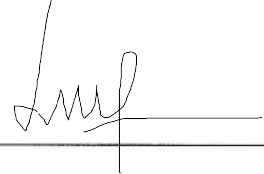
Prepared in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

9 June 2023



Kebede Yimam
Director General

Kebede Yimam
Director General,
Ethiopian Forestry Development
The Federal Democratic Republic of
Ethiopia



Dr. Laouali GARBA
Division Manager ,
Agriculture Research, Production and
Sustainability (AHAI.2)
African Development Bank



Ross Hughes
Sr Natural Resources Mgmt. Spec.
The World Bank



Takiyah de Four
Associate Investment Officer
International Finance Corporation



The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

c/o The World Bank Group
1818 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Telephone: +1 (202) 458-1801
Internet: www.climateinvestmentfunds.org



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