1. Basic Project Information

a. Project Name(s)	Investment project: Second Agricultural Growth Program (AGP-II) TA project: Technical Support to the Second Agricultural Growth Program (TS-AGP-II)
b. Current project development objective	Investment project: The Project Development Objective is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers targeted by the project. TA project: The project objective is to provide technical assistance aligned to the Second Agricultural Growth Program to enhance organizational and human capacity of Government Implementing Agencies (IAs) to enable them to provide effective and efficient extension services to promote adoption of improved agricultural technologies and good practices to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization and income of smallholder farmers.
c. Responsible Supervising Entity/ies (SE)	Investment project: The World Bank Ethiopia Office TA project: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Representation in Ethiopia
d. Investment SE Project Team Leader	Name: Choudhary Vikas Title: Agriculture Task Team Leader Email: vchoudhary@worldbank.org
e. TA SE Project Team Leader	Name: Hussein Kebede Title: Project Focal Person Email: Hussein.Kebede@fao.org
f. Project country	**Ethiopia**
g. Counterpart Government Ministry/ies and Department(s)	Investment project: Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Growth Program Coordination Unit TA project:Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture and Livestock and Fisheries Development Sectors
h. Date of Project approval by the SE	Investment project: 31 March 2015 TA project: 22 March 2018
i. Current Project closing date	Investment project: 10 January 2022) TA project: 31 December 2022
j. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for investment project	Rating towards project development objective: Satisfactory Date: March 2020 Rating on implementation progress: Moderately satisfactory Date: March 2020
k. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for TA project	Rating towards project development objective: Satisfactory Date: June 2020 Rating on implementation progress: Satisfactory Date: June 2020

2. Project Financial Information (as of June 30, 2020)

l. *Project Funding*	*Investment project: AGP-II* *All funding sources[1]: US$581.8 million* *Of which GAFSP grant amount: US$27 million*

1 Include GAFSP funds as well as other financing sources, such as bilateral, multilateral ,government or beneficiary contributions.

	TA project: FAO TS-AGP-II *All funding sources[2]: US$3.0 million* *Of which GAFSP grant amount: US$3.0 million*
m. *Disbursements*	*Investment project: AGP-II* *All funding sources: US$406.9 million* *GAFSP grant: US$27.0 million, which is fully utilized* *TA Project: FAO TS-AGP-II* *All funding sources: US$1,275,154* *GAFSP grant: US$1,275,154*

3. Summary of Additional Funding Request

n. Additional Funding amount requested	Investment project: US$ 9.0 million TA project: US$ 1.0 million
o. Supplemental SE administrative fee request[3]	Investment SE: US$720,000 TA SE: US$80,000
p. Costed list of proposed components and/or activities to be funded	*(**component I**: US$3.0 million; **Component II**: US$5.0 million; **Component III**: US$1.0 million and **Component IV**: US$1.0 million)*
q. Revised Project Development Objective (if applicable)	Investment project: Project Development Objective remained the same with the parent project TA project: Same as above
r. Revised project closing date (if applicable)	Investment project: **The revised project closing date is 10-Jan-2022** TA project: 31 December 2022
s. Estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (indicate if these are additional to the current project beneficiaries)	Direct beneficiaries of investment component: ♦ Total – 1.6 million, which has been increased to 2,460,000 ♦ Female – 1,107,000 (45 percent of total) Total (direct and indirect) beneficiaries of investment component: ♦ Total – 3,732,144 ♦ Female – 906,134 Direct beneficiaries of TA component: ♦ Total – 29,006 ♦ Female – 7,787 Total beneficiaries of TA component: ♦ Total – 116,025 ♦ Female – 41,437

4. COVID-19 Impact and Funding Needs

t. Ethiopia's agriculture sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence agriculture, which is labour- intensive and characterized by low input-output production systems, due to low adoption of improved technologies and inputs, inadequate capacity in agricultural extension service delivery, particularly in irrigated agriculture and weak market infrastructure. Since the sector is labor-intensive, the spread of the disease COVID-19 has significant impact on the health and availability of the working force and this will disrupt season-long agricultural activities, which will

2 Include GAFSP funds as well as other financing sources, such as bilateral, multilateral ,government or beneficiary contributions.
3 The supplemental administrative fee should cover the SE's cost to appraise and approve the additional funding, and any additional funds needed for project implementation support. The indicative fee ceiling is 8% of the requested grant amount.

critically affect the production and food supply systems. Overall, the current COVID-19 pandemic is having significant adverse impact on the overall economy, including the agricultural sector.

Specifically, the immediate impacts of COVID-19 include the following: (i) limiting market access resulting in significant postharvest losses and reduction of income of smallholder farmers and increased food prices in urban areas; (ii) significantly narrowing down rural employment opportunities; (iii) reducing social collaboration among smallholder farmers for labor sharing; (iv) limited extension services and training and demonstration activities; (v) lowering supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers and (vi) Slowing down irrigation construction activities due to restriction on mass mobilization of seasonal construction workers to the respective SSI sites.

Improved technologies and best practices are being widely demonstrated in selected Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) and volunteer individual model farmers' fields and these are used as learning grounds for promoting new technologies and approaches. The farmers nearby these demonstration sites come to visit demonstrations and learn so as to make informed decisions. FAO extension approach known as Farmer-field school (FFS) brings interested farmers together to form FFS groups of 15-30 members in selected enterprises (IPM, forage, CSA, NSA and gender interventions). The farmers are thus actively engaged in season-long agricultural activities based on the principle of learning by doing /experimentation and disseminate the findings among the group members throughout the season. Unfortunately, the group learning process is disrupted due to COVID-19 induced restrictions for meetings. Since the restriction will continue until COVID-19 is contained, the farmers are advised and encouraged to do field activities independently and to share the new learnings on one-to-one basis.

All these have affected the entire agricultural value chains and food and nutrition security of smallholder farmers and other actors working along the food supply chains. This will lead to a disruption of the food system unless appropriate measures including the containment of the spread of the disease are taken in a timely manner. The impacts will compromise the efforts and investment in improving food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. The smallholder farmers have limited capacity to withstand the likely shock of COVID-19 pandemic. Particularly, resource poor farmers and highly vulnerable segment of the society (elders, women and children) who are marginalized in accessing productive assets (such as land and water), extension services delivery and accessing agricultural inputs, due to limited financial capital and inadequate credit facilities will be most affected. Limited availability and increased prices will aggravate access of smallholder farmers to improved agricultural inputs and technologies and this will jeopardize the achievement of the PDO. Tradeof agricultural commodities is also affected due to travel and transport restrictions and for this reason, the government is trying to enhance local production and productivity to substitute food imports.

Regarding small-scale irrigation development, the project aims to improving on-farm water and crop management practices. While investment in irrigation infrastructure is usually given due attention, irrigation schemes are poorly managed with inefficient water management practices due to lack of knowledge and skills in improved water practices thus causing low production and water productivity. Improved on-farm water management and agronomic practices is undertaken through strengthening weak Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUAs). However, the COVID-19 pandemic complicates the extension delivery unless and otherwise, and appropriate interventions are taken to limit the spread of the virus to protect the health of the working force and support IWUAs. The IWUAs should be strengthened to enable them properly discharge their responsibilities and functions in effectively administering and managing irrigation schemes and ensure equitable irrigation water distribution.

Moreover, the farmers and local extension staff should be aware of the COVID-19 and the precaution measures that need to be taken at all times and safety procedures to be followed during operations of agricultural activities.

The first COVID-19 case was reported in Ethiopia on 13 March 2020 and initially cases were imported and/or linked with established contacts. Since then the spread of the disease is significantly increasing, which is reaching to an alarming level in the months of July and August 2020. Currently, the COVID-19 response is being coordinated at the country level under the overall leadership of the federal Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI). Of course, all actors both Governmental and non-state actors including the World Bank and FAO Ethiopia offices are taking part at various levels in COVID-19 response mechanisms (Multi-sectoral response). The National Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 crisis is prepared following the WHO "COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan OPERATIONAL PLANNING GUIDELINES TO SUPPORT COUNTRY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (2020)". The Preparedness and Response Plan is being used as a guiding framework to effectively coordinate COVID-19 response actions both at national and subnational levels. In response to COVID-19 crisis Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the national level execution leader and the MoH to provide overall guidance and strategic support to the effectively coordinate and mainstream the efforts of multi-sector response.

u. COVID-19 has an impact on project implementation as explained below.

AGP-II is one of the flagship programs hosted with the MoA well aligned with the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) of Ethiopia, thereby contributing to the achievement of targets set for agriculture sector growth in the GTP-II. The program has entered into implementation since January 2015 with the PDO of increasing agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers targeted by the Program. The AGP-II is a continuation of the AGP-I and is designed for five years (2015- 2020 but extended up until 10 January 2022). FAO TA project contributes to AGP-II by building institutional and technical capacity of Government Implementing Agencies at all levels and beneficiaries with particular focus on strategically selected interventions (IPM, forage development and mainstreaming CSA, NSA and gender with direct involvement in selected *woredas* and sites for demonstration of improved practices and technologies suited to the specific farming systems.

The AGP-II is currently being implemented in 167 Project *woredas* of which 96 are from previous AGP-I *woredas* and the remaining are new *woredas*. The Program is taking place in seven regions (Amhara, SNNPR, Oromia, Tigrai, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Harari) and Dire Dawa City Administration.

The interventions supported by AGP-II were strongly aligned with the priority areas of the Government and being implemented using the existing Government structures at all levels. Accordingly, significant achievements have been illustrated in supporting and strengthening of Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) and to date 1,324 FTCs (71% of the target) upgraded into intermediate level of functionality. The upgrading support includes provision of training, demonstration facilities, agricultural inputs and fencing materials. As a result, successfully demonstrated 126 different technologies (159% of the target) focused on nutrition (47), CSA (40) and gender (39) in the FTCs upgraded. Moreover, to popularize the validated best practices and technologies a total of 63,427 (1764 in FTCs and 61,663 on farmers plots) demonstration activities (111% of the plan) were conducted, of which 27% of the demonstrated technologies were conducted on female-headed farmers' fields and a total of 60,145 (28% female) smallholder farmers directly involved in demonstration activities.

The agricultural research component aims at generating and testing agricultural technologies, conduct pre-extension demonstrations in selected farmers' fields and multiplication of basic and pre-basic seeds. As a result, established 447 farmer-research-extension groups (FREGs) with 7,702 members (26% female) and demonstrated

new technologies on 3,499 ha and produced about 183, 000 quintals of basic and pre-basic seeds. The establishment of FREGs facilitated to design needs-based research agenda and enabled dissemination of research outputs for widespread adoption. In relation to small-scale irrigation (SSI) supported feasibility studies and construction of 2,789 SSI schemes, which are completed and operational with a total irrigation capacity of 20,436ha and benefited 71,690 households (16,409 females). For sustainable use and management of the SSI schemes, 237 new Irrigation Water Users Association (IWUAs) established with a total members of 12,734 (2,497 female) and strengthened existing 615 IWUAs with a total members of 71,590 (16,930 female) through provision of skills trainings and technical support. Of which 271 IWUAs with a total members of 27,201 (5,178 female) are legally registered as IWUAs or Irrigation Water Cooperatives (IWCs).

Furthermore, provided support in agricultural inputs and market infrastructure and value chains development. Accordingly, provided agricultural inputs including improved seeds and fertilizers for supporting community-seed multiplication schemes and for demonstration activities established and operational at strategically selected Farmers-Training Centers and on individual farmers' fields. Further, the project supported feasibility study of 191 market centers, of which construction of 26 primary market centers completed and include livestock market (9), crop market (3), milk collection and processing centers (6), honey collection and processing (5), road side market sheds (8) and operational to improve market access to agricultural produce. To support and ensure sustainability of constructed market centers 18 market shed management committees were established and functional.

Overall, interventions contained in the five components of the AGP-II were being implemented with satisfactory progress, despite the prevailing insecurity, political uncertainty, which affected the implementation progress of the overall program. Moreover, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the AGP-II conducted on May 2018 rated the overall performance as 'satisfactory'. However, during the implementation of the program it has been observed that, even though most of the interventions are successfully implemented as per the plan, the small-scale and market infrastructures have faced financial problems, due to the security problems observed in the country causing increases in costs for construction of small-scale irrigation (SSI) projects and market infrastructure projects interventions, which has created financing gap to successfully manage the full set of construction activities. As a result, the MoA and the World Bank prepared the AGP-II additional financing project design document and The Government requested the World Bank an IDA credit of US$80 million as additional financing.

The FAO Technical Support /Assistance/ project is designed and aligned with the Second Agricultural Growth Program (TS-AGP-II) and is fully financed by the GAFSP. The project objective is to provide technical assistance aligned to the AGP-II to enhance the organizational and human capacity of Government Implementing Agencies (IAs) participating in AGP-II to enable help smallholder farmers to enhance adoption of improved agricultural technologies and good production practices that would increase productivity and commercialization and incomes of farmers. The technical support is focusing on scaling up of good practices on forage development and integrated pest management (IPM) and support mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues including CSA, NSA and gender interventions into the overall AGP-II activities and being implemented in selected 34 woredas.

The FAO technical support project is progressing well and rated satisfactory. As evidenced through a series of periodical monitoring and technical backstopping missions, capacity of Government Implementing Agencies at all levels enhanced and this enable to provide effective and efficient extension services delivery, which greatly helped smallholder farmers to increase their knowledge and skills and as a result, trained 8589 smallholder farmers through the TA support and this increased widespread adoption of improved practices and technologies in the areas of IPM, forage and crosscutting issues, i.e., CSA, NSA and gender interventions. Improved practices and

technologies successfully demonstrated in strategically selected farmers training Centers and volunteered individual farmer's fields. In particular, the demonstration activities established and operational on individual farmers' fields were organized following the farmer-field school approach and established 390 FFS groups where involved 15-30 interested farmers in a group for experimentation and learning by doing based on season-long agricultural activities and this successfully facilitated the group learning process and built confidence among the group members. To support and scale up best practices to non-target smallholder farmers conducted local level experience-sharing events where 12,732 farmers involved and the experience sharing events were found highly instrumental and effective in transferring the knowledge and skills to non-target farmers. As a result, increased adoption of improved practices and technologies by the non-target farmers and scaled up in their respective fields.

V. Currently, the project is taking measures to address the COVID-19 crisis through adjusting the extension approach by limitingthe group learning process and rather focus on a one-to-one approach through which the front-line development agents are providing advice to individual farmers to implement improved agricultural practices strictly on their own fields and disseminate the best practices attained to be scaled up for a wider geographic area coverage through one-to-one mechanism and/or broadcasting through local radios including awareness creation on precaution measures to be taken to suppress the spread of the disease are being supported. However, due to the budget limitation additional funding is critically required to further strengthen and mainstream the effort to strictly address COVID-19 impacts and suppress the spread of the disease and ensure supply of healthy and nutritious foods to the agricultural working force and reduce the impacts of the pandemic.

5. *COVID-19 Response Activities*

Description of additional financing activities

The key interventions proposed for additional funding are mainly focused on direct response to COVID-19 crisis and include the following: (i) support to agricultural inputs and marketing; (ii) strengthening community-based seed multiplication and supply system of selected open-pollinated crop seeds to enhance resilience of agricultural and food systems, and (iii) support production and post-harvest management of marketable irrigated crops

Support on efficient on-farm water and crop management practices is vital for optimizing the investment and for sustainably increasing production and water productivity. Similarly, promoting postharvest management practices and technologies is equally important to reduce post-harvest losses that compromise production efforts. For improving evidence-based decision-making, planning and implementation, the project will support the use of information and communication technology through provision of a mobile internet dongles to front-line extension staff. This will facilitate timely data collection and sharing as well as reporting on project implementation progress and outstanding issues and will thus enable taking timely corrective measures. The proposed interventions will respond directly to the potential economic and social damages triggered by the pandemic and are expected to have long-term impacts through sustaining agricultural production and food supply systems.

Detail descriptions of proposed interventions in response to COVID-19 crisis comprises four components:

i. Output 1: Supplies and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for preventive measures (US$ 3.0 million): The main objective of this component is to create awareness and better equip extension staff and selected lead beneficiary farmers to protect them from being infected by the virus and contain its further spread. The main interventions include awareness creation and capacity building to sensitize the precaution measures to prevent

the local extension staff (woreda level and front-line development agents) and IWUA committee members and provision of materials (sanitizations, soap and establishing washing stations at least at selected FTCs and PPE for prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, the implementation of the construction work requires huge labour power but deployment of adequate labor is impossible due to COVID-19 restriction without addressing all precaution measures. Therefore, this requires awareness creation on the pandemic, provision of all necessary individual protective facilities and disinfecting of the areas such as meeting hall and training rooms even construction sites. This will facilitate the provision of extension services smoothly and protect the work force from the pandemic to enable smoothly continue the construction activities.

ii. **Output 2: Provision of agricultural inputs and strengthening marketing (US$5.0 million):** Agricultural inputs and technologies will be provided to resource poor smallholder farmers to facilitate availability and access of the required inputs for timely use in their farming activities and smoothly continue their farming activities. The agricultural inputs provision include improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation pumps to female- headed households and small hand tools for the next production season. This is in line with the Government strategy for promoting and strengthening the capacity of domestic production to ensure supply of healthy and nutritious foods to beneficiary households and meeting consumers demands to have access for safe products at local and international markets. The input provision will target resource poor smallholder farmers with particular emphasis to women farmers. Community-based seed multiplication of open-pollinated crops by interested farmers in a cluster approach will be supported through capacity building and supply systems. This will strengthen the informal and local level seed systems and enhance resilience of agriculture in the long-term. Support will also be provided in strengthening the market infrastructure built by AGP-II in selected market places to enable farmers to sell their commodities by adapting and integrating measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This could be achieved through improving sanitation facilities, social distancing measures, and creating awareness to use PPEs in market places, buying essential agricultural inputs and services and facilitating to reaching consumers safely protected fresh fruits and vegetables of the required quality whilst avoiding post-harvest losses.

iii. **Output 3**: **Support production and postharvest management of marketable irrigated crops (US$1.0 million).** This aims at providing technical support to enhance capacity of Government Implementing Agencies at all levels to provide effective and efficient agricultural extension services during the pandemic. The purpose is to enable these agencies to continue helping farmers to acquire knowledge and skills in irrigated agriculture, demonstrate efficient on-farm water and crop management practices to increase widespread adoption that would ensure to efficiently utilize the available water and increase water use productivity to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and income of farmers to improve food and nutrition security. Emphasis will also be given to promote post-harvest handling technologies to improve access of improved post-harvest handling technologies and reduce post-harvest losses, thereby improve the overall food supply system to feed the people accordingly and increase supply to the market, which is essential to improve the health status of the working force, including elders, women and children and better withstand the COVID-19 impact and ensure supplies to the market.

Intermediate output 3.1: Support production of marketable irrigated crops through improved on-farm water and crop management (US$0.6 million). This intervention aims at enhancing capacity of service providers and beneficiaries on efficient on-farm water and crop management practices for increased water use efficiency and contribute to increase agricultural production and productivity and income of smallholder farmers. This will improve production and food systems and increase income of smallholder farmers to have year round food supply

to improve food and nutrition security at household level and better access to nutritious foods to improve the health status and build resilience to withstand the COVID-19 impacts. The major activities include capacity building (strengthening IWUAs, provision of on-job training of extension staff and farmers to avoid large gathering to restrict the spread of the pandemic) and introduction of improved irrigation scheduling based on measurements and demonstrations of efficient on-farm water and crop management practices in strategically selected small-scale irrigation schemes (AGP-I and II supported SSI schemes), which is currently weak on farm water and crop management aspects. The pilot irrigation schemes will serve as learning grounds from where identify and compile best practices to scale up to wider geographic areas. As an integral part of demonstration activities, on-farm water and soil moisture monitoring facilities and small tools will be procured and provided to the selected irrigation schemes for use to enhance water use efficiency, which is a very critical element to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change climate. FAO tools used for improving irrigation management efficiency and water use will be demonstrated. Baseline system analysis through Rapid Appraisal Procedures will be carried out with the application of alternative techniques for rapid measurement of canal water and irrigation applications to compare results before and after the interventions. In order to effectively demonstrate improved irrigation practices, it is recommended to focus on two SSI schemes in different agro-ecologies in each of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigrai. The selection of irrigation systems and beneficiaries will be done in close consultation with concerned stakeholders and emphasis will be given to ensure gender equality. Overall, the proposed activities will support to promote domestic production to increase agricultural productivity and improve food supply system with appropriate precaution measures to reduce contamination and safe supply to ensure healthy and nutritious foods to resource poor farmers. The surplus produce will be supplied to the local and central markets to improve domestic supply and access of agricultural produce to stabilize markets during the pandemic.

Intermediate output 3.2: Postharvest management of selected commodities (US$0.4 million). The main aim of this intermediate output is to scale out the experience of FAO in promoting post-Harvest handling technologies and practices to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the food supply during this pandemic. The project will promote market-oriented approach for engaging the private sector in fabricating, distributing and promoting post-harvest handling technologies and practices best suited to the specific local conditions. This will help smallholder farmers to reduce post-harvest losses of selected commodities, which will have an impact on food supply and distribution system and reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and supply of quality food products to consumers. Accordingly, the youth artisans will be selected in the target areas of the project to fabricate and distribute post-harvest handling technologies with close technical support of the Government. The youth artisans will be supported with seed money in kind to initiate and engage in local level manufacturing of post-harvest handling technologies. This will increase job opportunity for the rural youth groups and access to smallholder farmers for improved post-harvest handling technologies to safely store their produce and reduce losses. The Government will put in place regulatory frameworks for ensuring the quality assurance of the technologies. The farmers will be linked with youth artisans and private dealers for accessing Post-Harvest handling technologies.

The project will also support awareness creation of more awareness on Postharvest Management through organizing promotional events. The events include organizing demonstrations, Radio and TV broadcasts and promotion of visual dissemination materials targeting for extension workers, artisans, cooperative union and smallholder farmers. Further, the project will also focus on improving the capacity of the stakeholders including youth artisans' extension workers and smallholder farmers through training. The training will focus

on fabrication and management of Post-Harvest Handling technologies, quality assurance Post-Harvest handling technologies, business skills, key aspects of Post-Harvest Management.

The proposed interventions under output 3, intermediate outputs 3.1 and 3.2 are in line with the ongoing technical support project interventions of components 2 and 3 of the parent technical support project IPM and crosscutting issues where on-farm water and crop management and postharvest management can be implemented in a well-integrated manner will be implemented through the FAO technical support. This will give the opportunity to address productivity enhancement and income to improve food and nutrition security, build resilience and reduce the greenhouse gas emissions through efficient management of inputs and increased water use efficiency as a result of improved scheme O&M.

iv. Output 4: Project Implementation, M&E (US$1.0 million): The implementation of the proposed interventions requires administrative and human resources and improved communication system for timely and quality data collection, documentation and dissemination. This component is in line with component 5 of the parent AGP-II document, particularly aligned with sub-component 5.2 monitoring and evaluation. This will increase use of information and communication technology and timely collecting and reporting back progress of project implementation. In this case, purchasing and distributing of a mobile internet dongles to front-line *woreda* extension staff and DAs including covering service charges will be essential.

w. The project beneficiaries are part of the original project beneficiaries. They will be selected based on certain criteria, including: (i) priority will be given to marginalized groups of elders, women, children and landless youth; (ii) people vulnerable to COVID-19 risk related to farming; (iii) resource poor farmers who own land but have limited capacity and not in a position to purchase and use agricultural inputs by their own; (iv) volunteered and interested farmers to participate in selected crop seed multiplication scheme; (v) landless rural youth groups who have skills and interested to engage in production of metal silos as local artisan; (vi) front-line extension staff and IWUAs committees, and (vii) seasonal workers involved in small-scale irrigation construction activities.

x. The revised Results Framework (logframe) is attached under annex 2 with introduced or revised indicators in line with the GAFSP monitoring and evaluation.

6. Project readiness to utilize additional fund

y. The proposed additional funding activities are well aligned with the PDO of both the AGP-II and the technical assistance components. The proposed activities under the four components and their alignments with the parent ongoing activities are briefly summarized as follows:

Output 1: **Supplies and PPE for preventive measures:** The proposed interventions under this component are new activities directly addressing the response to COVID-19 crisis. The interventions include purchasing and supplying of materials (sanitizations, soap and establishing washing stations at least at selected farmers-training centres) and personal protective equipment (PPE) for prevention and control of the pandemic, awareness creation and capacity building to sensitize the precaution measures. Due emphasis will be given to *woreda* extension staff and front-line DAs, IWUAs committees and construction labourers. However, for the purpose of ease of project management the procurement activities will be managed under project management of the parent document of AGP-II.

Output 2: Provision of Agricultural Inputs and Marketing: Under this component the proposed interventions include improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation water pumps and small hand tools for the next production season to resource poor farmers, particularly addressing resource poor female farmers aligned with component 3: **Small-**

scale Irrigation, sub-component 3.2: ***integrated on-Farm water and crop management*** of the parent AGP-II design document. In addition, this component include community-based seed production and supply system of selected open-pollinated crops and strengthening marketing are in line with agricultural marketing and value chains.

Output 3: **Support production and post-harvest management of marketable crops**. The activities include demonstration of improved on-farm water and crop management practices and technologies, capacity building, provision of on-farm water and soil moisture monitoring devices, introduction of irrigation performance assessment tools, promotion of improved post-harvest handling technologies, identifying and organizing/strengthening youth artisans involved in manufacturing of metal silos for storage and creating market linkages. All these activities are in line with component 3: Small-Scale Irrigation, sub-component 3.2: integrated on-farm water and crop management of the AGP-II parent document. In addition, the activities under this component are also in line with mainstreaming of crosscutting issues, i.e., CSA, NSA and gender as well as with component 2 of integrated pest management. Improved water management is one of the entry point for proven CSA practices and technologies and this will play significant role to enhance dietary diversity to ensure nutrition.

Output 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation: The activities proposed under this component are in line with component 5 of the parent AGP-II document, particularly with sub-component 5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation. The purchasing and distributing of a mobile internet dongles will be to front-line *woreda* extension staff and development agents. In addition, the procurement and distribution of items proposed under output 1 will be handled under this component for ease of project management.

The project will be implemented using the existing government arrangements at all levels and in collaboration with other development actors and parallel projects who are committed to timely implement, monitor and provide feedback on the progress of the proposed interventions mentioned above. The estimated timeline for the implementation of the proposed interventions envisaged is 18 months and the MoA is highly committed to effectively coordinate and implement using the existing arrangements in place.

Institutional arrangements under AGP-II is well established with the project staff and the project is fully relying on existing government structures at all levels. The MoA through the federal AGP CU is leading project implementation and taking the overall responsibility for coordination of and support to implementation of project activities. The ground level project implementation is the full responsibility of the Regional Bureaus of Agriculture (BoAs) and Livestock Agencies and other relevant IAs involved in the AGP-II implementation. Therefore, implementation of activities proposed under this additional funding will be implemented through the AGP-II implementation arrangements already put in place and integrated with the ongoing AGP-II activities including the TA component. The MoA has put the necessary institutional mechanisms for AGP-II at federal, regional, and *woreda* levels for providing the overall guidance and support for effective coordination and implementation of project activities and these, include: (i) SCs, (ii) TCs, and (iii) the Regional Project's CUs.

Implementation will be decentralized. Federal IAs will provide guidance and support to regions, spearhead most institutional capacity building activities and undertake monitoring, evaluation and communication activities. At regional and *woreda* levels, the Bureaus/Offices of Agriculture will assume primary responsibility for execution of the project. Implementation of activities to be supported by this additional funding at the regional level will also be supported by relevant service providers and institutions.

The implementation of activities proposed under component 3: Support production and post-harvest management of marketable irrigated crops will be the full responsibility of FAO TA. FAO Representation will continue to be the

budget holder for the TA component and the project coordination within FAO will be strengthened in terms of additional expertise in line with the new additional funding activities to provide technical backstopping. FAO field coordination offices in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigrai will be actively engaged, due to their proximity to the field activities. Operational supervision will be the responsibility of the FAO HQ, FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF) and FAO Sub-Regional Office for eastern Africa (SFE) with senior programme officers capable to handle the supervision activities and technical backstopping.

It is important to note that to enhance synergy the additional funding activities proposed under the FAO TA will be effectively coordinated with the experience of the livelihood intervention projects being implemented in desert locust affected areas in Ethiopia where integrated the response of COVID-19 supported by Sweden, Germany, France, Norway, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Results framework: The additional funding activities will be integrated into the Results Framework of the project to monitor progress towards contributing to achieve the PDO. However, tailored indicators included to capture progress and results in terms of gender, quality of capacity development and M&E, as well as attitudinal changes towards the pandemic. In addition, gender, nutrition and CSA as well as COVID-19 interventions results will be tracked through a consistent disaggregation across relevant indicators. The results framework is one part of the overall M&E system, which will track progress using additional outcome indicators outside the results framework and targeting specific results including COVID-19 related indicators.

Evaluation of outcomes and impacts: Baseline values for results framework indicators have been established based on a comprehensive baseline survey (household survey including qualitative surveys) conducted in representative of the geographic scope and expected project outcomes under AGP-II. Further carried out a midterm evaluation and a final survey and evaluation is expected to be conducted at the end of the project (household survey and qualitative surveys) to assess the impacts of the project including for additional funding activities.

Monitoring of inputs, outputs, selected outcomes and processes: The project will maintain a simple and interactive monitoring system for additional funding activities integrated with regular reporting and learning. Monitoring data and qualitative information will be entered into a web-based Performance Management Information System (PMIS) established, which will serve as the major source of information for quarterly and annual reports submitted to SCs at each implementation level. To ensure quality of the monitoring system, regular (biannual) reviews of data quality would be conducted.

Internal learning and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: AGP-II is promoting internal learning by organizing community learning in combination with the annual CLPP exercise, during which farmers will discuss results achieved, progress on intended objectives and implementation problems and/or best practices are assessed.

Sustainability: The AGP-II is building and will continue to build the capacity of IAs at all levels on leadership, organizational, managerial, financial, and technical issues by following a holistic and systematic capacity development approach. The role of these agencies will be enhanced as permanent service providers, which will in turn improve the sustainability of interventions implemented by the project by integrating with the regular development programs. AGP-II is playing a critical role in strengthening and supporting the public M&E system.

Annex 1: Updated Project Budget

Investment Funding:

Components	Activities	Original Budget (US$ millions)		Additional GFASP Funding (US$)	Total Budget (US$)
		Disbursed	Available		
Component 1: Agricultural Public Support Services	Sub-component 1.1: Institutional strengthening and development	83.63	NA	0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 1.2: Scaling up of best practices			0.0	0.0
Component 2: Agricultural Research	Sub-component 2.1: Technology adaptation and generation	57.47	NA	0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 2.2: Support to pre-extension demonstration and Participatory Research Schemes			0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 2.3: Support to source technology production			0.0	0.0
Component 3: Small-scale Irrigation	Sub-component 3.1: SSI infrastructure development and improvement	140.48	NA	0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 3.2: Integrated crop and water management			0.0	0.0
Component 4: Agricultural Marketing and Value Chains	Sub-component 4.1: Support Agricultural Input Supply System	57.04	NA	4.0	4.0
	Sub-component 4.2: Support to farmers organizations			0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 4.3: Support Agribusiness Development			0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 4.4: Support Market Infrastructure Development and Management			1.0	1.0
Component 5: Project Management, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Evaluation	Sub-component 5.1: Project Management and Implementation arrangements	68.28	NA	3.0	3.0
	Sub-component 5.2: Monitoring and Evaluation			1.0	1.0
	Sub-component 5.3: Capacity Building for cross-cutting issues			0.0	0.0
	Sub-component 5.4: Capacity Development Support Facility			0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS		406.9	254.9	9.0	**263.4**

NB: Detail available budget by components is not available for now, due to multi-stakeholders are involved in basket budget funding. Therefore, the current balance is not clearly defined and indicated only the total available budget as US$ 254 million and AF US$9 million, which make the total budget as US$263.4 million.

Technical Assistance Funding:

Components	Activities	Original Budget (US$ million)		Additional GAFSP Funding (US$)	Total Budget (US$)
		Disbursed	Available		
Component 1: Forage Development		**0.17**	**0.37**	**0.0**	**0.37**
Sub-component 1.1: Human and institutional capacity on forage production and livestock feeding system enhanced					
Sub-component 1.2: Improved forage production strategies and multiplication system effectively demonstrated					
Sub-component 1.3: Improved forage production strategies and good practices scaled up to wider geographic areas					
Component 2: Integrated Pest Management		**0.20**	**0.58**	**0.0**	**0.58**
Sub-component 2.1: Human and institutional capacity of IAs for implementation of IPM enhanced					
Sub-component 2.2: IPM-FFS for implementation of season-long IPM activities established and operationalized					
Sub-component 2.3: Good IPM practices scaled up to wider geographic areas and reaching more smallholder farmers					
Component 3: Support Mainstreaming of crosscutting Issues (CSA, NSA and gender) plus improved water and postharvest management		**0.20**	**0.33**	**1.0**	**1.33**
Sub-component 3.1: Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)					
Sub-component 3.2: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture (NSA)					
Sub-component 3.3: Gender-Sensitive Interventions					
Component 4: Project Coordination and Management		**0.71**	**0.44**	**0.0**	**0.44**
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS		**1.28**	**1.72**	**1.0**	**2.72**

Annex 2: Updated Results Framework (logframe)

A. Project Development Objective Indicators

S.N	Description of Indicators	Base line	YR-2021	YR-2022
1	Percentage increase in yield for selected crops in targeted households benefiting directly from the project (Percentage) disaggregated by;	Cereals/pulses (quintals per ha)		
		THH:16.20	NA	22.80
		FHH: 15.13	NA	23.90
		Vegetables/Fruits: (quintals /ha)		
		THH:18.57	NA	48.60
		FHH: 20.23	NA	40.60
2	Percentage increase in yield for selected animal products in targeted households benefiting directly from the project (Percentage)	Milk (liters day/cow)		
		THH:3.90	NA	41.24
		FHH: 3.90	NA	10.52
		Honey (kg/beehive/year		
		THH:6.00	NA	85.75
		FHH: 5.80	NA	285.81
		Egg yield (Number/week/chicken		
		THH:4.20	NA	45.50
		FHH:4.80	NA	85.25
3	Percentage increase in real average revenue for selected crops in targeted household benefiting directly from the project in Birr (New indicator)	Cereals/pulses		
		THH: 6279	NA	128
		FHH: 7669	NA	54
		Vegetables/Fruits		
		THH: 8032	NA	90
		FHH: 9243	NA	29
4	Percentage increase in real revenue from milk, Honey and Egg in targeted household benefiting directly from the project in Birr (New indictor)	Milk		
		THH: 49	NA	214
		FHH: 91	NA	348
		Honey		
		THH: 112	NA	54

S.N	Description of Indicators	Base line	YR-2021	YR-2022
		FHH: 57	NA	5
		Egg		
		THH: 62	NA	44.40
		FHH: 47	NA	49.20
5	Direct Project Beneficiaries (Number/core)/1731019/33	TBF in number	2254670	2,321,722
		FB in percent	39	40

B. Project Intermediate Indicators

S.N.	Indicators	Disaggregation	YR-2021	YR-2022
1	Percentage of farmers using agricultural service (Male and female farmers).	Male:26.90	NA	55
		Female:20.10	NA	45
2	Number of gender sensitive technologies demonstrated in the project area (number).	Total: 00	250	255
3	Percentage increase in crop diversity (Number of HH cultivating 3 or more crops) in the targeted HHs benefiting directly from the project.	THH:9.70	NA	39.75
		FHH:6.60	NA	14.5
4	Client who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project (total, female).	Total:00	1,530,000	1,750,000
		Female:00	685,950	850,370
6	Number of technologies promoted to public extension service (Total and disaggregated by gender sensitive, nutrition and climate smart agriculture).	Total	453	492
		Gender	78	90
		Nutrition	90	95
		CSA	90	95
7	Number of demands driven improved agricultural technologies under research (Total, and disaggregated gender sensitive, nutrition, climate smart agriculture technologies).	Total	860	860
		Gender	110	110
		Nutrition	195	195
		CSA	365	365
8	Collaborative research sub-projects under implementation/completed (Number) - (Core).	Total	1515	1515
		Women	70	70
08a		Total	100	0

S.N.	Indicators	Disaggregation	YR-2021	YR-2022
	Collaborative research subproject under implementation (Disaggregated by total FREGs and Women FREGs).	Women	20	0
08b	Collaborative Research subproject completed (Disaggregated by total FREGs and Women FREGs).	Total	1,515	1,615
		Women	70	95
9	Volume of breeder seeds and pre-basic seed produced for crops by research centers.	Quintal	48419	56419
10	Number of water users provided with New/improved Irrigation and drainage services.	Total:	161,102	181,384
		Female:	59,608	67,780
11	Percentage of Functional Irrigation WUAs (IWUA's) managing effectively Irrigation and Drainage Infrastructures;		55	65
12	Area Provided with Irrigation and drainage service (ha) Disaggregated by New small-scale irrigation, micro-irrigation, and HH irrigation. Improved & Rehabilitate small scale Irrigation;	Total:00	48,850	53119
		New:00	19,550	21,934
		Improved/upgrading	25,380	31185
13	Number of commercial partnership or market contracts signed between producer groups or cooperative (supported by the project) domestic /international agribusiness actors (processors, wholesalers, retailers, expertise) for selected value chain.	0	65	85
14	Percent of farmers benefiting from improved market infrastructure (foot bridge, market center and warehouse). *(New Indicator)*	0	70	80
15	Percentage of CIG'S under taking a viable Business Activities.	Youth:00	60	65
		Women:00	60	65
16	Percentage of training delivered using AGP2 agreed capacity development approach (percent).	Percent	60	80
17	Percentage of GRM addressed from the total claim received (Addressed/received*100). **(New Indicator)**	NA	93	96
18	Number of citizen feedback received by the project. (**New Indicator**)	NA	40	128
19	Percentage of PAPs whose land have been affected by AGP II and received compensation (in kind or in cash); New **indicator**	NA	100	100

S.N.	Indicators	Disaggregation	YR-2021	YR-2022
20	Percentage of subprojects for which environmental mitigation measures have been implemented **(new indicator)**	NA	100	100
21	Annual Progress Report that meet world bank quality and timely delivery requirement (Yes/No);	NA	yes	yes

Indicator Description

. Project Development Objective Indicators

Indicator Name	Disaggregation	Description (indicator definition etc.)	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
Percentage increase in yield for selected crops in targeted households benefiting directly from the project	Cereals/pulses: - THH: - FHH: Vegetables/Fruits: THH -FHH	Assess agricultural productivity with yield for selected key crops in targeted households (THH and FHH). The proposed key crops at this stage are the following: horticulture (fruits (TBD), vegetables (onions, tomatoes and potatoes)), wheat, maize, coffee, sesame, chickpea, teff, sorghum, barley and fava beans. Two indexes will be developed based on the selected crops ((i) cereals and pulses and (ii) vegetables/fruits).	End of project	Household survey/ evaluation	Consulting firm/university under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and Technical Committee (TC)
Percentage increase in yield for selected animal products in targeted households benefiting directly from the project	Milk -THH -FHH Honey -THH - FHH Egg -THH - FHH	Assess agricultural productivity by a proxy with yield for selected key livestock products in targeted households (THH and FHH). The proposed selected key livestock products at this stage are the following: cattle milk, honey and egg (poultry). May not need to aggregate /pack indicators at this level or it will be calculated independently.	End of project	household survey/evaluation	Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC

3.Percentage increase in real average revenue for selected crops in targeted household benefiting directly from the project in Birr (this is new indicator considered to track commercialization)	Cereals/pulses: - THH: - FHH: Vegetables/Fruits -THH -FHH	Assess the level of commercialization of the crop production by targeted households (THH and FHH) for selected key crops. The proposed key crops at this stage are the following: Horticulture (fruits (TBD), vegetables (onions, tomatoes and potatoes)), Cereals (wheat, maize, coffee, sesame, chickpea, teff, sorghum, barley and fava beans). The current list of crops will be further defined. The indicator is disaggregated by cereals/pulses and vegetables/fruits groups. This indicator will be deflated by consumer price index	End of project	Household survey/ evaluation	Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC
4. Percentage increase in real revenue from milk, Honey and Egg in targeted household benefiting directly from the project in Birr. ((this is new indicator considered to track commercialization)	Milk -THH -FHH Honey -THH - FHH Egg -THH - FHH	Assess the level of commercialization of the livestock production by targeted beneficiaries for selected key livestock products. At this stage, the livestock products are the following: poultry (meat), honey, cattle milk (cow), dairy products (yogurt, butter, cheese, etc.), cattle and shoats (meat) and hide and skins. The current list of livestock products will be further defined. This indicator will be deflated by consumer price index	End of project	Household survey/evaluation	Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC
5. Direct project beneficiaries (disaggregated by Total beneficiaries and female beneficiary farmers)	-Number of Total Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries are people or groups who directly benefits from an intervention (i.e., farmers benefiting from specific trainings at FTCs, acid soil treatment ,mechanization ,scaling up ,farmers in CIGs, in IWUAs, in FREGs, farmers being linked to the market by the project, farmers	Annually, starting year 2021.	This includes report from Value chain projects and PCUs	M&E Officers (FCU, Regional Coordination Units (RCUs) and IAs)

	-% of female beneficiaries (MF and FHH)	using animal health services, farmers members of cooperatives supported by the project, etc.). Percentage of Female beneficiaries from total beneficiaries that directly derive benefits from an intervention (as above); this includes FHH and MF			

II. Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Desegregation	Description (indicator definition etc.)	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
Percentage of farmers using agricultural services (male farmers and female farmers)	-Male farmers -Female farmers (FHH and married female)	The percentage of farmers using agricultural services(,public) disaggregated by (total and female) will be analyzed per type of services: (i) extension services (through (a) farmers training and demonstration at FTCs by DAs; (b) farmer field days; (c) advice/demonstrations by DAs (crops, livestock, NRM) on farmers plots and other site); (ii) animal health services (farmers using animal health clinics and animal health posts); and (iii) farmers benefiting from insemination services for their livestock	-Once before end of project to complement project end evaluation (HH survey)	-Qualitative study on agricultural services --Household survey/ evaluation	Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer
Number of gender sensitive technologies demonstrated in the project area	Total No of technology	This indicator assesses the number of gender sensitive technologies demonstrated by the project. Gender sensitive technologies are defined as: Technologies based on needs and interest of female farmers; that reduce time and labor for women farmers; that are accessible and affordable by women farmers.	Annually, starting year 2021	Progress Reports Qualitative survey/study	M&E Officers, (FCU IA, and RCUs) Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer
Percentage increase in crop diversity (no. of households cultivating 3 or more crops) in targeted households benefiting directly from the project	-THH -FHH	The increase in crop diversity refers to the increase in crop diversity of households benefiting directly from project. Diversity is in terms of the diversity of nutrients provided by different crop based on their nutrient	End of project	Household survey/ evaluation	Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer

		composition. The nutrients groups include Macronutrients (Carbohydrate, Proteins, fat and Dietary Fiber), Minerals (Iron, Zinc and Folate) and Vitamins (Vitamin A and Vitamin C)			
Clients who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project	Total farmers Female farmers (FHH and MF)	Adoption refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced/promoted by the project. The term technology includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies, including soil acidity management and agricultural mechanization. It will assess the proportion of technologies adopted per type: (i) gender sensitive; (ii) nutrition; and (iii) CSA.	Annually, starting year 2021 Qualitative survey End of project	Progress Reports Qualitative survey report HH survey report	M&E Officers, (FCU, RCUs, IAs) Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer
Number of technologies promoted to public extension services (total and disaggregated by gender sensitive, nutrition and CSA)	Total Gender Nutrition CSA	Assesses if technologies reach the stage of being promoted to public extension services. Total technologies include: (i) multi-purpose technologies (that cannot easily be categorized as gender, nutrition or CSA but contribute overall to the project objective.); (ii) gender sensitive technologies; (iii) nutrition technologies; and (iv) CSA technologies. Gender sensitive technologies are defined as: (i) technologies based on needs and interest of female farmers; (ii) technologies that reduce time and labor for women farmers; and (iii) technologies that are accessible and affordable by women farmers. Technologies for nutrition refers to technologies: (i) increasing production and consumption for a range of diverse nutrient dense food; and (ii) improving post- harvest handling, preservation and processing to improve availability of good nutritional quality and safe food. CSA technologies under the project refer to technologies that increase productivity and	semi-annually, starting year 2021	Progress Reports	EIAR, RARIs, and M&E Officers

		resilience (adaptation). Not all technologies are gender sensitive or contributing to improved nutrition or climate smart, but it is still critical to know for the project how many are being promoted to public extension services.			
Number of demand-driven improved agricultural technologies under research (total and disaggregated by gender sensitive, nutrition and CSA technologies)	Total Gender Nutrition CSA	It is an indicator to assess the quality of the processes that led to the selection of technologies under research. The terms demand-driven and improved refers to the quality of the processes to have the technology under research: (i) the identification of technologies under research is demand-driven: based on farmers, extension services and other actors demand to address specific issues; (ii) the technologies under research contributes to productivity and commercialization; (iii) the choice of technologies under research take into account mainstreaming of gender, nutrition, and climate smart; and (iv) the choice of technologies under research is in line with the VCs of the project. Break-down by technology type is as above.	Annually	Qualitative study/Desk review (process and potential impact)	EIAR, RARIs, M&E Officers and TC
Collaborative research sub-projects under implementation/completed (Disaggregated by total FREGs and women FREGs)	Total Women	This indicator refers to the FREGs and shows the growth in formal collaboration among the public research, extension services and farmers. “Under implementation” is defined as a FREG for which a contractual arrangement has been established.	semi-annually, starting year 2021 and end evaluation	Progress Reports Qualitative study	EIAR, RARIs and M&E Officers Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC
Collaborative research sub-projects - under implementation (Disaggregated by total FREGs and women FREGs)	Total Women	This indicator refers to the FREGs and shows the growth in formal collaboration among the public research, extension services and farmers.	semi-annually, starting year 2021 and end evaluation	Progress Reports Qualitative study	EIAR, RARIs and M&E Officers Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC

Collaborative research sub-projects - completed (number) (Disaggregated by total FREGs and women FREGs)	Total Women	This indicator refers to the FREGs and shows the growth in formal collaboration among the public research, extension services and farmers.	semi-annually, starting year 2021 and end evaluation	Progress Reports Qualitative study	EIAR, RARIs and M&E Officers Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC
Volume of breeder seeds and pre-basic seeds produced for crops by research centers	Total	This indicator assesses the capacity of research centers to provide breeder seeds and pre-basic seeds for selected value chain commodities.	Annually, starting year 2021	Progress Reports	EIAR, RARIs and M&E Officers
Water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services (number)	Total Female	This indicator assesses the expansion in access to irrigation and drainage of farmers. Water users refer to farmers who are recipient of irrigation and drainage services from the project. "New irrigation and drainage services" refers to the provision of irrigation and drainage services in an area that has not had these services before. "Improved irrigation and drainage services" refers to the upgrading, rehabilitation, and/or modernization of irrigation and drainage services in an area with existing irrigation and drainage services.	semi-annually, starting year 2021 and end of project	Progress report Qualitative evaluation	M&E Officers, FCU, RCUs and BoW Consulting firm under responsibility and supervision of CU M&E Officer and TC
Percentage of functional IWUAs managing effectively irrigation and drainage infrastructures		This indicator assesses the functionality IWUAs and their effective management of irrigation and drainage infrastructures of the project—as a proxy for measuring their efficient use of irrigation water. Functional IWUAs refer to an association with: (i) registered with supervising body (to be designated by each national regional states); (ii) trained members; (iii) has bylaws (rules for consumption of irrigation water and collect fees); (iv) collect fees; and (v) 30 percent women members (if sufficient women have land use right in the specific irrigation scheme).	semi-annually, starting year 2021 and end of project	Progress report Qualitative evaluation (including evaluation of efficiency use of water)	M&E Officers, (FCU, RCUs and BoW) Consulting firm supervised by M&E Officer

		Managing effectively refers to (i) effective maintenance and operation of the irrigation and drainage system; (ii) development of specific scheduling of water delivery; and (iii) delivery of water to farmers plots in the right quantity and at an appropriate time.			
Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (ha) (disaggregated by SSI and HHI)	Total New Improved	Irrigation and drainage services refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users. The data are disaggregated by new SSI and improved. New includes new SSI, Micro irrigation structures and HHI, as women farmers are mostly beneficiary from HHI.	semi-annually, starting year 2021	Progress report	M&E Officers, (FCU, RCUs and BoW)
Number of commercial partnerships or market contracts signed between producer groups or cooperatives (supported by the project) and domestic/international agribusiness actors (processors, wholesalers, retailers, exporters, etc.) for selected VCs	Number	This indicator assesses the effectiveness of component 4 at improving market access and establishing commercial linkages between farmer groups or cooperatives and domestic, regional and international agribusiness actors such as processors, wholesalers, retailers, exporters, etc. Producer groups are defined as CIGs.	semi-annually starting year 2021	Survey/Evaluation	USAID and CU M&E Officer
Percent of farmers benefiting from improved market infrastructures (foot bridge, market center and warehouse), (New indicator)	Total Male Female	This indicator used to track weather farmers are benefiting from market infrastructures developed in support of AGP-II or not. Market infrastructure includes foot bridge, market centers and warehouse. The number of farmers need to be disaggregated by gender. Female includes both married female and female headed households. Template will be developed to track it	Semi-annually	Progress report Qualitative survey End of project	FPU M&E Officer, /independent consultant

Percentage of CIGs undertaking a viable business activity (disaggregated youth CIGs and female CIGs)	Total CIG Youth CIG Women CIG	It assesses the sustainability of the business for the CIGs. It means that: (i) the members make profit with the activity they undertake as an individual in the CIG; (ii) the CIG itself makes profit; and (iii) the reserves of the group are increased until they are sufficient to cover the costs of a full business cycle.	Annually, starting year 2021	Progress report MTR and Final Evaluation	M&E Officer, (FCU, RCUs and USAID) Qualitative evaluation
Percentage of trainings delivered using AGP2 agreed capacity development approach		This indicator measures the quality of the capacity building under the project. The definition of capacity development approach will be defined once AGP2 has developed a detailed capacity development approach for the overall project.	Annually starting year 2021	Qualitative evaluation of a sample of trainings	TA for capacity development supervised by M&E Officer and Capacity Building Officer
Percentage increase in proportion of GRM addressed over received in percent (Addressed/received*100). *(New Indicator)*	Number of grievances presented and addressed -% of female (MF and FHH	Assess the number of grievances presented, documented and addressed at all level of GRM established Percentage of grievance presented by female from total grievance, documented and solved ; this includes FHH and MF	Quarterly	Monitoring and supervision	Federal Social Safeguard and Environmental safeguard Specialists and Regional ESSSs
Number of citizen feedback received by the project. *(New Indicator)*	Number of feedbacks received -% of female (MF and FHH	Assess the number of citizen feedback received, documented and evaluated and responded at all level Percentage of feedback received from female; this includes FHH and MF	Annually	Beneficiary interview and , FGD,	Federal Social Safeguard and Environmental safeguard Specialists and Regional ESSSs
Percentage of PAPs whose land have been affected by AGP II and received compensation (in kind or in cash) *(New Indicator)*	-Number of illegible PAPs affected by sub projects -% of female (MF and FHH)	Assess percentage of PAPs who have been affected by AF for cost overrun and received compensation from the total Percentage of female whose land or asset have been affected by the project; this includes FHH and MF	Quarterly	Monitoring and supervision	Federal Social Safeguard and Environmental safeguard Specialists and Regional ESSSs

Percentage of subprojects for which environmental mitigation measures have been implemented (*New Indicator)*	Number of sub projects for which environmental mitigation measure have been implemented	Assess percentage of sub projects for which appropriate environmental mitigation measures have been implemented	Quarterly	Monitoring and supervision	
Annual progress reports meet World Bank quality and timely delivery requirements		This indicator measures whether or not the M&E system is achieving its basic function of providing quality and timely data. Quality requirements refer to the agreed format for reporting (data, analysis, recommendations, etc.) and the required data (such as results framework and other critical indicators/data agreed upon).	Annually starting year 2021	Progress reports/Review	M&E Officers /World Bank

Annex 3: Work Plan for the Additional Funding Activities through GAFSP (20121 – 2022)

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Project Target	Additional GAFSP Funding US$ (millions)	Responsible	Timeline	
						2021	2022
Ouput 1: Supplies and PPE for preventive measures				**3.0**			
Activity 1.1	Develop tailored messages in major local languages and distribute to stakeholders to communicate to the rural communities using various means	• # of Leaflets copies produced and distributed	1000		MoA, AGP CU, BoA		
Activity 1.2	Undertake awareness creation and capacity building activities on the disease of COVID-19 to regional, zonal and woreda extension staff	• # of regional, zonal and woreda level extension staff who received training on COVID-19	300		MoA, AGP CU, BoA		
Activity 1.3	Provide awareness creation and cascading training on the disease of COVID-19 to front-line DAs	• # of DAs who received training on COVID-19	500		RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Activity 1.4	Provide awareness creation and cascading training on the disease of COVID-19 to beneficiary farmers	• # of beneficiaries/farmers who received training on COVID-19	5000		BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Activity 1.5	Procurement and provision of supplies and PPE for COVID-19 preventive measures	• # of supplies and PPE procured and distributed • # of target beneficiaries benefited	LS		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Activity 1.6	Monitor the impacts and effectiveness of preventive measures	• Satisfaction rating perceived			MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Ouput 2: Provision of agricultural inputs and establish market linkages				**5.0**			
Activity 2.1	Conduct rapid assessment to determine needs-based requirements of agricultural inputs	• # of assessment report produced and documented	1		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs,		
Activity 2.2	Procure and distribute improved and better adapted crop seeds to beneficiaries	• Amount of seeds distributed (tonnes) • # of targeted beneficiaries who received crop seeds	75 60,000		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Activity 2.3	Procure and distribute fertilizers to resource poor smallholder farmers	• Tonnes of fertilizers distributed • # of targeted beneficiaries who received fertilizers	150 60,000		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Activity 2.4	Provision of small hand tools and irrigation water pumps, particularly female headed households	• # of targeted beneficiaries who received hand tools • # of irrigation pumps distributed	15,000 TBD		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Project Target	Additional GAFSP Funding US$ (millions)	Responsible	Timeline	
						2021	2022
Activity 2.5	Strengthen community-based seed multiplication of open-pollinated crops	• # of targeted beneficiaries participated in seed production • # area covered by the selected crops seed production (ha) • Amount and quality of certified seeds produced in tonnes	100 800		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Activity 2.6	Identify potential market outlets and establish market linkage for marketable irrigated crops	• # of market outlets/potential buyers identified and established market linkages	800		MoA, RAGP CUs, BoAs, ZoAD, WADO		
Component 3: Support production and post-harvest management of marketable irrigated crops				**1.0**			
Sub-component 3.1: Support production of marketable irrigated crops through improved on-farm water and crop management				***0.6***			
Activity 3.1.1	Assess training needs and potential irrigation systems problems to identify capacity gaps and specific small-scale irrigation schemes for establishing demonstration activities	• # of need assessment report produced and documented • # of SSI schemes identified for demonstration activities	1 20		FAO ETH		
Activity 3.1.2	Develop training materials and provide ToTs to federal and regional level extension staff on improved on-farm water and crop management practices	• # of federal and regional extension staff who received training	30		FAO ET		
Activity 3.1.3	Cascade local level training activities to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs	• # of zonal and woreda extension staff who received training • # of DAs who received training	50 60		FAO ET, BoAs ZoADO and WADO		
Activity 3.1.4	Cascade local level training activities to beneficiaries (irrigation beneficiaries)	• # of beneficiary farmers who received training	400				
Activity 3.1.5	Develop demonstration guidelines to guide field level demonstration activities of improved on-farm water and crop management practices	• # of demonstration guidelines developed and distributed to users	1		BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		
Activity 3.1.6	Conduct actual demonstration activities on strategically selected SSI schemes	• # of demonstration activities conducted • # of farmers who adopted who adopted best practices	100 2000		FAO ET, BoAs		
Activity 3.1.7	Identify SSI schemes for piloting the comprehensive performance assessment tool of MASCOTE and improved scheme	• # of SSI schemes identified and piloted SSI scheme performance assessment tool and made	4		FAOET, BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Project Target	Additional GAFSP Funding US$ (millions)	Responsible	Timeline	
						2021	2022
	management in strategically selected four SSI schemes in four regions, i.e., Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigrai	effective improved scheme management					
Sub-component 3.2: Postharvest management of selected commodities				***0.4***			
Activity 3.2.1	Conduct training needs assessment to identify capacity gaps on post-harvest management	• # of needs assessment report produced and documented	1		FAO ETH		
Activity 3.2.2	Provide ToTs to federal and regional level extension staff on post-harvest management	• # of federal and regional extension staff who received training on post-harvest	20		FAO ET		
Activity 3.2.3	Cascading local level training activities to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs (zone 20, woreda 30 and DAs 40 in four regions)	• # of zonal and woreda extension staff who received training •# of DAs who received training	50 40		FAO ET, BoAs		
Activity 3.2.4	Conduct demonstrations on post-harvest handling technologies in 20 targeted FTCs	• # of targeted FTCs where demonstrated post-harvest handling technologies	20		FAO ET, BoAs		
Activity 3.2.5	Provide training to youth artisans on manufacturing of metal silos and business skills	• # of beneficiary youth artisans who received training	400		BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		
Activity 3.2.6	Provide material support to initiate production of metal silo	• # of report produced and documented	1		FAO ET, BoAs		
Activity 3.2.7	Organize youth artisans in groups and provide seed money to start manufacturing of metal silos (5 per region)	• # of youth groups organized and functional	20		BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		
Activity 3.2.8	Assess market opportunities and establish linkage and with micro-finance for credit facilities	• # of market linkages established			FAOET,BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		
Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation				**1.0**			
Activity 4.1	Conduct needs assessment and identify the possibilities for provision of improved information and communication needs	• # of need assessment report produced and documented	1		MoA, BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		
Activity 4.2	Procure and distribute mobile internet dongles for the selected extension staff and front-line development agents	• # of procured and distributed mobile internet dongles	750		MoA, BoAs, ZoADO, DAs		
Grand Total				**10.0**			