Annex I: Description of the Action

1. Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Support to responsible agricultural investment in Ethiopia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td><strong>EUR 3.3 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC Food Security Thematic Program contribution:</td>
<td><strong>EUR 3 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Government (BMZ) contribution</td>
<td><strong>EUR 0.3 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid method / Method of implementation</td>
<td>Technical Cooperation Project – Indirect centralized management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) as delegated body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC-code</td>
<td>43040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project aims at contributing to improved food security in Ethiopia by supporting the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in establishing a conducive and transparent environment for responsible agricultural investments while securing the rights of the resident population. It will particularly address existing institutional and capacity constraints and help to ensure that the large scale investments in agriculture are based on experience with best practices in accordance with national and international standards of responsible land governance and agricultural investments, as laid down in the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security” (VGGT)\(^1\) and the “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems” (RAI)\(^2\).

The project will be part of a multilateral “land governance partnership” of the Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency (EAILAA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Delegation of the European Union (EU) to Ethiopia, the German Development Cooperation (GDC), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the U.S. Agency for international Development (USAID)\(^3\). The action is co-financed by the EU (3,000,000 Euro) and by the Federal Republic of Germany (300,000 Euro).

Based on a delegation agreement to be signed by the EC and GoE, the project will be executed by GIZ as an independent and delegated body. Implementation will be through existing Ethiopian government structures, with EAILAA as the main partner hosting the project, and in close cooperation with the “Ethiopia Agricultural Investment Development Project” of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which is also hosted by EAILAA and planned to commence in August 2014.

\(^1\) The VGGT were officially endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012

\(^2\) A First Draft of the RAI-principles will be presented to the 41st session of the CFS in 2014 for endorsement

\(^3\) DFID Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) Project and USAID Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project
2. Background and Rationale

Ethiopia is chronically food insecure, with significant food deficits each year. Although Ethiopia has made substantial progress in boosting food production and reducing hunger and malnutrition over the last two decades, with the high score of 28.7 in Global Hunger Index (GHI)\(^4\), it still falls under the category of countries with the highest and alarming rates of food insecurity (rank 76 of 79).

The highlands of Ethiopia constitute 40% of the land area and inhabit 80% of the population. The majority of the population in the highlands mainly depend on mixed farming on small plot of land and erratic rainfall and hence experience low productivity. Lowland livelihoods in rural areas are mainly dependent on pastoralism, agro-pastoralism (Somali, Afar, parts of Oromia Regional States) or shifting cultivation (Benishagul Gumuz, Gambella and parts of SNNP Regional States).

The Government of Ethiopia five-year strategy “Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)” envisages that Ethiopia becomes a food-secure, middle-income country by 2025 and increases output of major crops from 19 to 27 million tons during the period of the plan\(^5\). This calls for a rapid transformation in the agriculture sector to increase production, productivity, market and employment by small-holders in the highlands and large-scale commercial farming in spatially large lowland regions with comparatively low population densities and high arable area potential. Encouraging the private sector to effectively involve in the agricultural sector is also a priority as it plays a key role in ensuring food security and generating foreign exchange (MoFED, February 2014).

To increase private investment in the agriculture sector, areas for large scale agricultural investments have been identified to be allotted to investors by the federal land bank. As a result, 3.31 million hectare of land was identified and transferred to the federal land bank.\(^6\) The Ethiopian Government has leased at least one million hectares (ha) of land for agricultural investments over the period 2005 to 2012. This includes around 380,000 ha from the federal land bank, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture; 335,000 ha by regional governments; and 335,000 ha for state-run sugar plantations.

Foreign investors are important; yet most land is acquired by domestic investors and, in the case of industrial crops, by the Ethiopian state.\(^7\)

In March 2013, the Ethiopian Government established the Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Lands Administration Agency (EAILAA) to guide and administer the areas suitable for large scale commercial farming. It is responsible for facilitating agricultural investments as well as land administration and transfer processes.

The large scale agricultural investments are expected to bring the much needed foreign currency as well as technology transfer to the country while the local communities would benefit from employment and infrastructures related to these investments. Proper design and implementation of these projects would allow the achievements of these noble objectives of the Government.

Yet, progress towards achieving these objectives has been rather limited so far. Out of the 473,000 ha of land transferred to private investors in recent years, only 11 percent have actually been developed by these investors.\(^8\) Moreover, little is known about what land development actually means and implies.

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\(^4\) The GHI is a measure for food insecurity, a composite index based on three indicators: Undernourishment of the population, child underweight and child mortality. GHI for 2012, down from extreme 42.2 in 1990 and 34.5 in 2001. IFPRI, Global Hunger Index 2012.


\(^7\) IDRC & IIED, 2014, Large-scale land deals in Ethiopia: Scale, trends, features and outcomes to date London, authors: Keeley, James, Wondwosen Michago Seide, Abdurehman Eid and Admasu Lokaley Kidewa

\(^8\) MoFED (2014).
A number of critical issues still hamper the Government’s efforts to promote sustainable large-scale commercial agricultural development:

- A self-developed Social and Environmental Code of Practice for large scale agricultural investments is not yet generally applied; available documents differ widely in quality and scope.
- While MoA has developed standard guidelines for land transfers, rent assessment and land use practices, these have not been widely put into practice.
- Modern land use plans and spatial development plans do not exist for all investment regions or are not considered for planning of investment areas.
- Social and Environmental Assessments (EIA/SEA) - comprehensive assessments on social, cultural, economic and environmental accumulated impacts of plans and land use changes – are not properly conducted before leasing out land for agricultural investment.
- Many contract documents do not demand critical obligations on the part of investment projects.
- In the contracts, no provisions are in place to meet any food security needs of the country or region. Foreign investors are not obliged to supply the local or national market or to enter into outgrower schemes.
- No proper monitoring system for investments is in place.

In general terms, there is a lack of an overall consistent and transparent framework and severe human and institutional capacity constraints for managing large-scale land based agricultural investments. Such constraints affect all stages of the process of land management and implementing large scale agricultural investments, from identification, demarcation and transfer of the land up to implementation and monitoring of the investments. The project will assist the GoE in addressing and removing such constraints.

3. Description of Project

3.1. Objectives, planned results and key activities

3.1.1 Overall objective

The overall objective of the project is to: **Contribute to improved food and nutrition security by promoting secure land tenure and responsible agricultural investments.**

Investments in areas with high agricultural potential will have positive effects on national and household food and nutrition security, if properly designed and implemented in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability, based on principles as set out in the VGGT and RAI. They can lead to an increase in productivity and production, contribute directly and indirectly to national food supplies, to improved infrastructures and the creation of employment opportunities.

3.1.2 Specific project objective:

The specific project objective is to: **Establish a conducive and transparent environment for responsible agricultural investments while securing the rights of the resident population.**

Such conducive and transparent environment will ensure that the agricultural investments are successful in bringing about the desired developmental effects and in avoiding negative impacts on the surrounding people and nature.

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9 Concept Note for land governance project – FSTP 2013 Ethiopia
3.1.3 Planned project results and activities

The project objective will be achieved through the following four planned results and related activities:

**Result 1: The institutional framework with functional coordination structures at federal level and in selected regions is strengthened.**

Key activities for achieving Result 1 are:

- Support EAILAA in drawing upon lessons from land-based agricultural investments, including foreign direct investment (FDI), and to integrate the experiences into national strategies and legislation.
- Support EAILAA in the developing standards and regulations for investors according to principles as set out in VGGT and by the African Land Policy Initiative (LPI), as well as RAI-principles.
- Support EAILAA in developing a five-year strategic plan (road-map) and yearly operational plans.
- Support EAILAA in developing guidelines, regulations and procedures for dealing with non-compliance to agreed commitment by investors.
- Support EAILAA in developing a grievance/complaint system with clear institutional and operational procedures and implementation thereof.
- Promote policy and coordinating processes on national, regional and international level through establishing a knowledge network on agricultural investments with LPI, the Global Working Group on Land, World Bank, FAO, the International land Coalition (ILC), etc.

**Result 2: Human capacities in land management and responsible agricultural investments are strengthened at federal level and in selected regions.**

Key activities for achieving Result 2 are:

- Design training packages on relevant topics related to VGGT and RAI.
- Implement training programs for key personnel of EAILAA, other relevant national bodies, regional and Woreda administration, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), community representatives as well as investors.
- Develop training and related management capacities of public and private advisory service providers and support them in designing, implementing and evaluating technical trainings.
- Support Bahir Dar University in curriculum development and implementation of studies and training courses on commercial land management topics.

**Result 3: An information and knowledge system for land based agricultural investments is developed.**

Key activities for achieving Result 3 are:

- Assist EAILAA in establishing a national, detailed and comprehensive database and inventory on agricultural investments which also contains data on appraisals, EIA/SEA results and implementation performance (in cooperation with Central Statistical Agency).
- Support EAILAA in improving public relations, communication and outreach strategy to potential investors (including in-depth information on good practices, regulatory frameworks on investments, and regular information events for investors).
- Support EAILAA in improving the monitoring system, including developing procedures and guidelines for monitoring of performance of investments, commitments and compliance of investors as per national and international standards (set in VGGT, LPI), and monitoring of economic, environmental and social impacts.
• Support EILAA in conducting studies on best practices and challenges with regard to responsible agricultural investments.

Result 4: The legitimate tenure rights of resident populations, in particular indigenous people are systematically recognized.

Key activities for achieving Result 4 are:
  • Support EAILAA in facilitating informed debates on the subject large-scale land developments among/between Government, civil society, concerned citizens and the public.
  • Support EAILAA in developing environmental and social safeguards for investments according to existing legal norms, such as protection against displacement and principle of free, prior and informed consent.
  • Support EAILAA, the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) and the Land Administration and Use Directorate (LAUD) of MoA in developing and implementing strategies and regulations for appropriate farming models, to assist in farming system adaptation and technology transfer to resident populations (e.g. outgrower schemes, contract farming, links with agro-processing industries).
  • Promote publicity for successful investments, e.g. through launch a national award and rating scheme (Best Investor Yearly Award) with interested investors.

3.2 Target groups
The target group comprises of local residents, indigenous people and communities’ neighboring the large scale investments, who are affected by those investments.

Other groups targeted are both domestic and foreign investors, who are expected to adopt and ensure responsible agricultural investment principles, safeguards and social responsibility.

3.3 Cooperation modalities with stakeholders / project partners

3.3.1 EAILAA
The Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Land Management Agency (EILAA) was established as an autonomous agency under the Ministry of Agriculture in 2013, as a successor to the former Agricultural Investment Support Directorate (AISD) with wider competencies and responsibilities and a semi-autonomous status.

For EILAA, the following three objectives are set:

1. Administer agricultural investment lands entrusted to the federal government.
2. Enhance, facilitate and support agricultural investments and sustainable growth of production and productivity.
3. Create favourable conditions for production of agricultural investments.

EILAA is responsible for all steps of the process of land management and agricultural investments, from identification, surveying and demarcating suitable lands for investments to negotiations and entering into contract with investors and monitoring. EILAA is also to establish and maintain an information system on agricultural investment lands, to encourage experience sharing, to promote the agricultural investment code of conduct, and to refer to local and international best practice related to agricultural investments and to prepare and promote implementation manuals.

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EILAA is headed by a Director General and has five Directorates:

- Land Administration,
- Agricultural Investment Support,
- Legal Affairs,
- Agricultural Economic Zone
- Environmental Protection.

EILAA has presently 20 technical professional and about 55 vacant posts, which is an indication of the capacity constraints.

EAILAA will be the major project partner at federal level. The project will be hosted by EAILAA, and the Director General of EAILAA will provide overall guidance for and supervision of the Project Management.

3.3.2 Cooperation with FAO

The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the FAO supported project “Ethiopia Agricultural Investment Development Project” which is planned to commence in August 2014.

The objective of the forthcoming FAO project is “To provide practical guidance in the management of state land leases with particular reference to the responsible governance of investor access to agricultural land by promoting effective social and environmental safeguards and by improving and strengthening MoA land lease management capacity at Federal, Regional/Zonal and Woreda levels.” Thus, with similar objectives, EAILAA as the same partner and complementary funding resources, it was agreed on a framework for harmonization for both projects, to make use of synergies and to maximize impacts. Such framework comprises:

- Use the same steering structure,
- Use a harmonized result framework,
- Undertake a joint operational plan,
- Develop a joint monitoring and reporting (half-yearly) system with the same formats and procedures,
- Division of work according to specific experience and comparative advantage,
- Geographical division of work in the regions.

3.3.3 Cooperation with other government partners

The project will also establish close working relationship with other government authorities and agencies at federal and regional levels.

At the federal level, close cooperation with the following government bodies is particularly relevant:

- Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), particularly relevant with regard to training and supporting potential investors in developing business plans, exploring business opportunities and designing and piloting models for linking communities and smallholders with agricultural investors (e.g. outgrower schemes, value chains, etc.).
- Central Statistical Agency, for conducting surveys, obtaining survey results and statistics on investments.
- Ethiopia Investment Agency, particularly relevant in standardizing investment approaches and for capacity building.
- Land Administration and Use Directorate (LAUD) of MoA, for issues on land-use planning and possible linkages between large-scale investments and smallholder farmers.
The Regional Administrations are also important stakeholders, since they retain many rights and responsibilities in managing the land and agricultural investments. They need to be systematically strengthened in fulfilling their mandate and role. The project will closely work with the relevant agencies and authorities at regional level and provide the necessary technical and administrative support.

3.3.4 Cooperation and coordination with other organizations
The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the GIZ - Sector Program on Land Policy and Land Management, based in Germany, and the GIZ- Sustainable Land Management Program TC measure in Ethiopia. Experiences of GIZ Program in Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and FAO, and of programs supported by EC and GDC will be used to create synergies between the different approaches. The project will also liaise with other initiatives and projects concerned with land management issues, such as the USAID supported LAND project, the forthcoming DFID supported LIFT project and the Finland supported REILA project, to share information and experience, to harmonize approaches and for mutual support.

The proposed project will complement the interventions of important institutions inside Ethiopia (AU Working Group on Land Issues) and internationally (FAO Division on Land Management, ILC, Land Matrix Partnership, World Bank Land Thematic Group). Important links for dialogue and coordination will be the EU Working Group on Land, the RECs as well as EU-Delegation in Addis Ababa. The actions proposed in this project will have an input into discussions at the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group (RED&FS SWG) of the Donor Assistance Group (DAG). The RED&FS SWG was established to facilitate the implementation of the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness. Issue related to large commercial farmers have been an issue of discussion at the RED&FS SWG. The RED&FS SWG has been instrumental in the development of the Ethiopian Agricultural Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) through the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).The RED &FS SWG will play a critical role in the coordination and harmonization of projects and programs dealing with actions similar to the proposed project.

The project will support the G8 agenda and proposal for a global land transparency initiative. In line with the EU Approach to Resilience, the project will support Ethiopia in its efforts to anticipate, prevent, prepare and manage food security crises through sustainable management and governance of its lands.

The Project will increase the visibility of the EU’s external assistance and will support the political and policy dialogue on food and nutrition security with partner countries, regional and global organisations and initiatives, civil society and the private sector.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) operating in areas and with communities affected by agricultural investment projects will have a role to play in awareness raising, environmental and social impact assessments and monitoring.

3.4 Project organization and management
GIZ will implement the project as independent and delegated body, but in close cooperation and coordination with EAILAA and the FAO “Ethiopia Agricultural Investment Development Project”.

3.4.1 Steering committee
Oversight, guidance and key decisions and monitoring of the performance of the project will be steered by a committee composed of key stakeholders at federal and regional level.
The following composition of the steering committee is proposed: EAILAA, LAUD, ATA, Ethiopia Investment Agency, EC, FAO, BMZ, GIZ and representatives from civil society. The detailed roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committees at Federal and Regional level will be developed in consultation among the relevant stakeholders.

3.4.2 Project management
The Project will be hosted by EAILAA, and the Director General EAILAA will provide overall guidance and supervision for the Project Management.

Day-to-day management of the project will be in the hands of the international long-term adviser/project coordinator, posted by GIZ at EAILAA. He/she will also be in charge of coordinating the other GIZ personnel and the financial and material inputs provided under the project.

3.4.3 Proposed personnel concept: GIZ staff and functions
The following personnel concept is proposed for project implementation:

- **Long-term international advisor / project coordinator based at EAILAA**
  In charge of initiating, implementing and coordinating the project activities in support of EAILAA and the other institutions at federal level, as well as linking with the activities at regional levels. He/she will closely work with the Director General and the other executive staff of EAILAA, and prepare operational plans and project progress reports in cooperation with the designated FAO project coordinator.

- **Two long-term national advisors**
  They will support the international advisor in his/her duties and will be particularly responsible for capacity building activities within EIALAA and for implementing and coordinating project activities at regional levels.

- **Development Advisor**
  The Development advisor will be based from End 2015 – End 2017 at one of the EIALAA regional offices (e.g. Gambella) once it is established. The advisor will support organizational and technical capacity building at the regional office.

- **National and international short-term consultants**
  They will be employed when specific project activities require special know how and experience, e.g. design of interventions, studies to be conducted, capacity development, organizational development, etc.

- **Project support staff**
  Secretarial services and drivers.

3.4.4 GIZ Project liaison, backstopping and supervision
GIZ will facilitate project liaison with national, regional and international initiatives on land policy and governance, and provide backstopping and supervisory services through the GIZ Sector Program “Land Policy and Land Management”, based in Germany, and the GIZ Program “Sustainable Land Management (SLM)” in Ethiopia.

3.5 Time schedule and actions in inception phase
The project will have a planned duration of three years, with an inception phase of three months and the main implementation phase of 33 months.
3.6 Cost estimates
According to preliminary cost estimates, total project costs amount to 3.3 Million Euro with an indicated financial contribution of 3 Million Euro by the EC.

4. Risks, risk mitigation and safeguards
The risk level for achieving expected results and indicators is considered medium to high. Ethiopia will be the first pilot country to undergo such an operationalization of the VGGTs and RAI principles, at the same time being one of the key target countries attracting domestic and foreign agrarian investors who, so far, have shown little concern for social and environmental impacts of their operations. Land management related to large scale agricultural investments is a highly sensitive political issue, dynamics are extremely high and human capacity resources are already strained and will be further under pressure, taking into account additional tasks like assessments and surveys, investor screening, preparing case specific and inclusive contracts, and comprehensive monitoring of investments under implementation.

Yet, there are also encouraging signs. Disappointment with a large number of poorly or non-performing investors, conflicts with local communities and widespread national and international criticism of hitherto applied practices have rung an alarm bell which was also heard by the federal and regional authorities in charge of land management. They have become open to new approaches. For example, regional governments have limited the initial land leases to new investors to 500 ha, with possible later extensions only subject to proofed performance, and are intending to cancel lease contracts of non-performing investors.

The proposed project offers assistance to the GoE in designing and implementing improved approaches to sustainable land management and agricultural investments. The importance of realizing the project objectives and the envisaged positive outcomes for food and nutrition security justify the risks of the project.

Provisions are made to mitigate the risk of possible obstacles in project implementation and achievements, including:

- Close cooperation with FAO,
- Coordination LPI and AU,
- Not operating in areas with large-scale state investments of the GoE,
- Ensuring public transparency on the operation, and
- Involving CSOs in the steering of the project and in the process of designing, implementing and monitoring models of interaction between agricultural investments and local communities.

As safeguard against the risk of crucial factors or conditions jeopardizing project implementation and results, annual evaluations are proposed, with the option of recommending termination of project implementation if the problems prove to be irreparable. Additional ad-hoc emergency reviews may be conducted, if new critical issues emerge.
## 5. Logical Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall project objective</th>
<th>Objective indicators</th>
<th>Source of verification</th>
<th>Assumption &amp; risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to improved food and nutrition security by promoting secure land tenure and responsible agricultural investments.</td>
<td>Increased household income and improved nutritional status in areas with land-based agricultural investments.</td>
<td>- Household economic and nutrition surveys by the central statistical agency</td>
<td>- No major disasters (droughts, floods, disease outbreaks, conflicts, etc.) in lowland areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific project objective

| Establish a conducive and transparent environment for responsible agricultural investments while securing the rights of the resident population. | All large-scale agricultural investments meet principles of VGGT and RAI by 2017:  
- no involuntary dispossessions or replacements because  
- grievance mechanisms are institutionalized and functioning  
- principle of FPIC is respected | - Review and analysis of public announcements and documents  
- Monitoring reports of CSOs  
- Number of processed complaints  
- survey of resident population | - Federal and regional governments and investors are ready to consider and to apply VGGT and RAI principles in land management. |

### Planned results

| 1. The institutional framework with functional coordination structures at federal level and in selected regions is strengthened. | 1.1. EIALAA converts lessons learnt from land-based investments into concrete proposals for national policies and legislations. | - submitted proposals for adaptations of policies and legislations | - Political will at federal and regional levels to initiate and implement necessary reform measures continues.  
- Federal and regional administrations cooperate in establishing a common framework for responsible agricultural investments.  
- Regional branch offices established by EAILAA. |
| | 1.2. EIALAA has elaborated and approved proposals for consistent and functional coordination structures for the regulation of land-based investments by 12/2015. | - monitoring reports of EIALAA | |
| | 1.3. A regulatory framework for responsible agricultural investments has been drafted for consultation by 12/2015. |  | |
| | 1.4. A knowledge network on agricultural investments (e.g. with relevant African Union Initiatives, the Global Working Group on Land, World Bank, FAO and ILC) is established. | - Minutes of meetings, email exchange | |
| 2. Human capacities in land management and responsible agricultural investments are strengthened at federal level and in selected regions | 2.1. 10 Curricula and learning modules on land management issues are developed and approved by 12/2016 | - approved curricula and training modules  
- list of participants of trainings  
- interviews of trained personnel | - Vacant positions at EAILAA are filled and provisions for employing additional necessary staff at federal, regional and woreda level are made.  
- Existing staff (including women) is encouraged to participate in training |
| | 2.2 Number of participants (of which 30% are women) successfully completing training programs (long-term, short-term training, study tours) |  | |
### 2.3. Trained personnel applies relevant methods / techniques / instruments, including ESIs.

#### 3. An information and knowledge system for land based agricultural investments is developed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1. A national and comprehensive database and inventory on land-based agricultural investments is established by 12/2016.</th>
<th>- monitoring reports of EIALAA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2. A public relations, communication and outreach strategy to potential investors is elaborated by 12/2015.</td>
<td>- Federal and regional administrations cooperate in establishing and maintaining a unified data base. RISK: medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3. M&amp;E system is developed for implementation and performance of agricultural investments, as well as commitments and compliance of investors as per national/international standards.</td>
<td>- M&amp;E reports of investments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. An information and knowledge system for land based agricultural investments is developed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. The legitimate tenure rights of resident populations, in particular indigenous people are systematically recognized.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1. Environmental and social safeguards for responsible agricultural investments are defined (by 12/2015) and applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. All agricultural investments undergo scrutinisation of the business plan and presentation of results at public hearing forums at woreda, zone, regional and federal level, as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3. Reduction in conflicts related to agricultural investments by 50% until 12/2016.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- CSO reports, media reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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