

in Ethiopia. Activities may include: a) multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen Water-Energy-Food (WEF) nexus integration; b) policy advice, institutional support, and capacity-building for sector institutions and public/private operators; and c) data and knowledge management systems, including through digital approaches.

Activities relating to **Output 3.1**

The main interventions will a) support the ratification of Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (ILO Convention 29); b) Develop light work policy that clarifies the work children from 12 to 15 years old can perform and under which conditions; and revise hazardous work for young workers (between age 15-18); c) Support accelerated implementation of the National Action Plan on Worst Forms of Child Labour 2021-2025; d) Develop sectoral specific Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) directive for the agricultural sector with a special focus on horticulture and coffee e) Develop an integrated area based approach (comprehensive package inclusive of awareness raising on labour law, international labour standards ratified by Ethiopia, CSDDD requirements, workers' grievance system, productivity improvement, regular compliance assessment adapting the Better Work⁴ model in collaboration with labour inspectors from MoLS/BoLS and the regions, etc) for the realization of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and address decent work deficits in horticulture and coffee supply chains; f) Pilot a comprehensive regional and national Labour inspection information management system (LMIS) and using accumulated national administrative data (pension, labour inspections, accident, etc.) and other sources to ensure it is up-to-date and covers the horticulture and coffee sectors; h) Support the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) to carry-out periodic labour data collection to strengthen the national statistical systems with increased capacity to analyse decent work trends; i) Strengthening capacity at all levels and policy advocacy based on the information and data collected at grass root level.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

The main final beneficiaries of the Action will be smallholder farmers and SMEs in the agricultural sector, who will benefit from improved income opportunities, social protection and social security. Specifically, the action will aim at improving women's participation in the value chain, through adopting gender transformative approaches. The green transition through climate-smart, regenerative and circular agricultural value chains will contribute to the efforts of mitigating the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Regenerative agriculture will conserve soil, plant cover and biodiversity and will contribute to multiple provisioning, regulating and supporting services of the ecosystem that will build resilience to Climate Change. These efforts can be further integrated into the results of the proposed Action to capture data disaggregated by sex. The digitalisation will be among the cross-cutting issues in all the dimensions of the action for the development of innovative services and solutions to economic actors and populations.

Outcomes of the SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The SEA screening concluded that no further action was required.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design).

The intervention contains a component aimed at adopting agricultural practices in the horticulture and coffee sectors that will promote agro-ecological practices, increase resilience against climate change and promote soil fertility and agro-biodiversity. It will also promote the use of modern solutions for productive use of renewable energy that contribute to climate change mitigation (e.g. substitution to diesel generators), climate resilience (e.g. more efficient use of water) and biodiversity loss (e.g. where-ever possible use of bio or organic fertilizers produced from organic waste).

⁴ <https://betterwork.org/ethiopia/>