Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-Nov-2023 | Report No: PIDA0184

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Region	Operation ID	Operation Name
Rwanda	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P181077	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECT II
Financing Instrument	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Approval Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
Investment Project Financing (IPF)	30-Oct-2023	17-Nov-2023	Agriculture and Food
Borrower(s)	**Implementing Agency**		
Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Board (RAB)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas.

Components

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Agriculture Productivity Enhancement, and Nutrition Improvement
Component 2: Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency
Component 3: Market Linkages and Value Addition Investments Support
Component 4: Project Management and Technical Assistance

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

Maximizing Finance for Development

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?	Yes
Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?	Yes

SUMMARY

Total Operation Cost	**23.00**
Total Financing	**23.00**

Financing Gap	**0.00**

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Commercial Financing	3.00
Unguaranteed Commercial Financing	3.00
Trust Funds	20.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	20.00

Environmental And Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Rwanda is one of Africa's fastest growing economies and has set high goals for continued economic development.** For the past 26 years, Rwanda has seen an average annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 7.78 percent[1]. The largest sector is the service sector, contributing 47 percent of GDP, followed by agriculture (25 percent, 2022.)[2] and manufacturing (21 percent)[3]. Rwanda's vision is to become an upper-middle income Country by 2035 and a high-income Country by 2050, which requires an annual growth rate that exceeds 12 percent. The World Bank also estimates that for Rwanda to reach middle-income status, private sector investments need to almost triple, from 13 percent of GDP in 2023 to 32 percent of GDP in 2035. Demographically, Rwanda is a young country with about half the population being under 20 years[4] therefore job creation, especially for young people, is also key for continued growth.

[1] World Bank national accounts data
[2] Rwanda Vision 2050, page 9
[3] GDP National Accounts, NISR, 2022, page 5
[4] Gender and Youth Mainstreaming Strategy, 2019, page 26

2. However, the recent outbreak of Corona Virus-19 (COVID-19) pandemic pushed Rwanda's economy into its first contraction since 1994 and the country is since on a slower growth trajectory, faced by multiple challenges. The GDP in real terms dropped to -3.4 percent in 2020, compared to an expansion of 8 percent anticipated before the COVID-19 outbreak[5]. In comparison with 2018, the food security situation in Rwanda deteriorated by 2 percent[6]. The current global food, fuel, and fertilizer prices, driven in large part by the fallout from the ongoing war in Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia[7] has negatively impacted Rwanda's recovery and led to dramatic price increases. Driven by increasing fuel and fertilizer prices in combination with a poor growing season Rwanda is currently experiencing the 7th highest food inflation in the world[8]. Overall inflation increased, mostly driven by the drastic rise in food crop prices. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) since April 2022 increased by 28.4 percent (35.9 percent in rural areas) on an annual basis[9] affecting the purchasing power of most Rwandans more, especially poor households.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. **The agriculture sector is at the center of the Rwandan economy and the country's growth strategy is in part based on the expected transformation of the agriculture sector; nevertheless, productivity needs to increase significantly for the sector to continue to be one of the main drivers of growth and real income opportunities**. 82 percent of Rwanda's population lives in rural areas, 69 percent of all households are engaged in crop or livestock production, and the sector engages 55 percent of the labor force and almost 80 percent of the female labor force[10]. Ranking second in size in the economy, behind the service sector, the agriculture sector dominates Rwanda's exports, accounting for about 50 percent of total exports. Farming accounts for 33 percent of all new jobs created in the Rwandan economy and there are high expectations for agriculture to not just provide employment for a growing rural population but also to generate higher-quality jobs that will reduce poverty. Further, the country very much relies on domestic food production for consumption.

4. **Nevertheless, the transformation in agriculture needs to build on competition and innovation and achieving higher productivity rates through private sector-led investment and development.** Productivity remains moderate in Rwanda compared with East African averages. In recent years (2022-23), average productivity of major crops in the main agriculture seasons were 1.7 tons/ha for maize, 0.98 tons/ha for beans, 8.2 tons/ha for Irish potatoes, 0.63 tons/ha for beans, 6.3 tons/ha for Irish potatoes, 8.1 tons/ha for vegetables, and 6.3 tons/ha for fruits products[11]. However, these numbers remain below regional averages, and range between three to six times less compared to regional countries with the best productivity levels. Prices for fertilizers have increased significantly, which has led to less fertilizer use and less food production. Between 2017 and 2021, fertilizer prices increased by about 26 percent for Urea, and about 16 percent for DAP[12] and NPK 17-17-17[13]. DAP and Urea prices almost doubled in just one year, between 2021 and 2022, and more than doubled for NPK, with an increase of about 115 percent. As a result, the use of inorganic fertilizers was reduced by more than 2 percent in one year[14] after an increase of over 10 percent in the previous 5 years. The price of fuel has also increased drastically and has led to high transport costs that impact food imports and distribution within the country. Together with market driven research and seed systems, an increased private sector engagement will be important to

[5] GDP National Accounts, 2020, page 6
[6] Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis, CFSVA, 2021, page vi
[7] Rwanda: Impacts of the Ukraine and global crises on poverty and food security), page i
[8] Consumer Price Index, NISR, May 2023, page 1
[9] World Bank Food Security Updates of October 27, 2022, page 13
[10] WFP Rwanda Country Brief, April 2023
[11] NISR, Seasonal Agricultural Survey, Season A 2023
[12] Diammonium Phosphate is a phosphorus and nitrogen-based fertilizer for plant nutrition.
[13] an all-purpose fertilizer containing a balanced blend of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium.
[14] Seasonal Agriculture Surveys, NISR, 2021, 2022

drive the necessary transformation of the agricultural sector. More private sector investments are needed both on and off-farm in the agri-food sector. Experience from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) funded and World Bank administered Sustainable Agriculture Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) (P164520) hereafter referred to as SAIP I has shown that where smallholder farmers organizations had strong market arrangements with agribusinesses; off-takers and processors, it facilitated better access to inputs and extension services, increased use of irrigation and greenhouse farming; which had a positive effect on productivity levels, increased value addition opportunities, and farmers generated revenues.

5. **Continued agricultural growth will also depend on the expansion of irrigation, water use efficiency and sustainable intensification of good agriculture practices.** Rwanda is one of the most densely populated African countries, and access to farmland has deteriorated markedly due to demographic pressure and slow transition from farm to off-farm livelihoods. The share of households with less than 0.3 hectares of land has increased by about 10 percentage points from 2011 to 2017[15]. Area growth has been a major driver of agriculture growth in the past, and productivity increases are necessary for sustained growth. Irrigation is a key component for this, in particular with climate variability being increasingly visible. Rainfall patterns are highly variable and with climate change long-lasting dry spells are projected to increase by the end of the century. Nevertheless, annual rainfall is expected to increase, especially in the main rainy season in December to April, but with drier periods from July to September. Overall, Rwanda's water balance is expected to increase[16]**.** Only about 68,000 ha of land are irrigated against a potential 500,000 ha[17] out of 1.37 million hectares of land used for agriculture production[18]. Only 10 percent of households used any irrigation in 2017, and two thirds of them relied on traditional methods. There are also large gender discrepancies with regards to access to irrigation, with only 6.4 percent of women having access compared with 11.5 percent for men, which contribute to the 12 percent gender productivity gap in agriculture[19]. Although a general perception seems to be that women do not grow irrigated crops, representation in Water User Associations (WUAs) has been identified as a key impediment to women's access to irrigation. Promoting the uptake of Small-Scale Irrigation Technology (SSIT) is an integral part of the Government of Rwanda's (GoR) strategy and program. The main constraining factors for smallholder farmers to develop irrigation is access to finance, followed by access to knowledge and technology[20]. For women, this is particularly relevant as the gender gap to access finance is notable (18 percent compared with 23 percent for men)[21]. However, funding has been limited. Similarly, ensuring water use efficiency and adequate management capacity of existing WUAs is key for the future sustainability of existing irrigation systems, including those invested in under the former GAFSP financed and World Bank administered Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) (P114931).

6. **The decrease in food insecurity has stagnated, malnutrition remains high, and building human capital for future competition faces challenges.** After a period of declining food insecurity, the lower-than-normal harvests and food price increases resulted in a 2 percent increase in food insecurity since 2018. In 2021, 20.6 percent of the Rwandan population

[15] Systematic Country Diagnostic, World Bank, 2019
[16] Rwanda Climate Risk Profile, World Bank (https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/15970-WB_Rwanda%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
[17] Irrigation Master Plan, 2019
[18] 2023A Seasonal Agriculture Survey, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/1930), 2023
[19] Rwanda Agriculture Gender and Youth Mainstreaming Strategy, 2019, and Assessing the Implementation, Accountability of "Gender and Youth mainstreaming strategy in agriculture 2019-2026", 2021
[20] World Bank Farmer Led Irrigation Development FLID Report, 2021
[21] Rwanda Agriculture Gender and Youth Mainstreaming Strategy, 2019, and Assessing the Implementation, Accountability of "Gender and Youth mainstreaming strategy in agriculture 2019-2026", 2021

was food insecure (of which 1.8 percent was severely food insecure) [22]. Wasting rates among children under 5 years increased slightly, from 2 percent to 2.4 percent in this same period. About two-thirds of the food consumed by households is bought at markets, and the rest from own farm produce or other sources. For the poorest segments of the population, food expenditures constitute a significant share of their incomes, with a quarter of Rwandans spending almost two thirds of their incomes on food and a stunning 88 percent of Rwandans cannot afford a healthy diet[23]. Cereal, roots, and tubers account for more than 50 percent of the diet, fruits and vegetable consumption is below the recommended intake and domestic supply of livestock sourced food is low. As a result, malnutrition is still prevalent even though Rwanda has taken big strides in fighting malnutrition. Childhood stunting decreased from 48 percent in 2000 to 32.4[24],[25]. Rwanda's work force is young and 77 percent of that is under 34 years old and lives in rural areas. Less than 20 percent of the population have attended high school or above, and less than 1 percent have attended a vocational school.

7. **The impacts of COVID-19 and the ongoing war in Ukraine, in combination with the effects of climate change are seen as the most imminent challenges currently in Rwanda. In 2021, the country developed the Rwanda Economic Recovery Plan (RERP) to address some of the impacts of these challenges.** Specifically in the Agriculture sector, a priority of the plan is to: "Ensure food self-sufficiency by increasing agricultural production." The RERP provides among other things for concerted effort in seasonal crop intensification, partial subsidies for agricultural inputs and Irrigation equipment, maintenance and rehabilitation of marshlands, support to mechanization, and increasing resources for the National Strategic Food Reserves (NSFR) to guarantee food security for the Rwandan population targeting youth and women. The plan also calls for increased national aggregation and supply capacity, subsidizing airfreight for exporters as well as supporting farmers to guarantee Rwanda horticultural exports. Domestic production has a significant impact on food prices. An analysis of monthly inflation in Rwanda shows that since 2009, peak inflation correlated with adverse weather events in 8 out of 11 cases and in all but one case was the inflation higher than at the three times under favorable weather conditions. Further, in response to the ongoing war in Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia resulting in the highest food prices at a level never experienced before, the government has invested heavily in irrigation equipment, seeds and fertilizer subsidy interventions aimed at maintaining food production. Additionally, Rwanda has invested in a fuel subsidy to reduce the high transport costs impacting food importation and distribution within the country. To mitigate the impact of climate change such as short rainy seasons and prolonged dry seasons, as well as persistent delayed rains that negatively impact agriculture, the Government has invested in marshland irrigation development and rehabilitation, hillside irrigation development as well as subsidizing Small-Scale Irrigation equipment to reduce dependency on rainfall while increasing productivity.

8. **The US$32.29 million SAIP I has, since it was approved in 2018 successfully addressed many of the obstacles to the GoR's priorities and generated substantial results which the GoR intends to scale-up in current sites and scale out to new project areas to impact more beneficiaries.** The objective of SAIP I is *to increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas.* The project finances technical assistance (TA) to cooperatives, Producer-Based Organizations (PBOs), WUAs, and small and medium scale agro-enterprises (agro-SMEs), and direct investments in on-farm and post-harvest technology. It is being implemented in nine of Rwanda's 30 districts and has already achieved significant outcomes. As of September 1, 2023, it has reached 44,104 households (96.5 percent of the end of project target), including 19,769 females, grouped into 18 cooperatives and 2,127 PBOs. The productivity of

[22] WFP Comprehensive Food security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA, 2021)
[23] Food Prices for Nutrition Database
[24] Rwanda 2019-20 Demographic and Health Survey, Summary report
[25] The Food Systems Dashboard Rwanda Country Profile (https://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/countries/rwa, accessed July 11, 2023)

the four supported value chains (horticulture, Irish potato, beans, and maize) has increased by 22.7 percent (surpassed the target of 17 percent) and over 2,440 ha (about 84 percent of the target) has been equipped with new or improved irrigation and drainage equipment. The project's nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions have reached 231,325 people (surpassed the target of 230,000) including 133,096 females.

9. The proposed new project, hereafter also referred to as SAIP II will complement the US$300 million Commercialization and De-risking of Agricultural Transformation (CDAT) Project (P171462). Approved by the World Bank Board in April 2021, CDAT is the largest Investment Project in the World Bank's Rwanda portfolio. Its project development objective is *to increase the use of irrigation and commercialization among producers and agribusiness firms in supported value chains, and access to agricultural finance.* It seeks to expand and build on activities under SAIP. Specifically, most of the CDAT resources are allocated to investments in irrigation, value chain development, and access to finance. While CDAT draws from SAIP's approaches of strengthening producer organizations and water user associations, and linking farmers to markets, the two projects are targeting different sites. Moreover, as opposed to CDAT, which focuses on investments in public infrastructure and value addition activities, SAIP has a key role in providing TA and strengthening food and nutrition security in rural areas. To ensure complementarity and that SAIP II will not crowd out CDAT's credit line, the proposed Matching Grants Program under SAIP II will finance smaller investments.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

10. To increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas.

Key Results

11. **The final project outcomes will be assessed through the PDO, and intermediate-level indicators as detailed in the Results Framework (RF).** The PDO-level indicators are the following:

a. Percentage increase in harvested yield of targeted crops.
b. Percentage increase of produced commodities in targeted value chains marketed by participating producers.
c. Food Consumption Score.
d. Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural technology, disaggregated by gender.

D. Project Description

12. SAIP II will be a continuation of SAIP I, which has been under implementation since December 2018 and is scheduled to close in August 2024. SAIP II will consolidate the results and scale-up the ongoing SAIP I activities under four major nutrition-sensitive value chains: (a) vegetables and fruits for domestic, regional, and international markets; (b) maize for domestic and regional markets; (c) Irish potato for domestic and regional markets; and (d) beans for domestic markets. SAIP II will maintain the four SAIP I components. It will also integrate lessons learned from SAIP I implementation to ensure efficiency, and achievement of enhanced results.

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Agriculture Productivity Enhancement, and Nutrition Improvement (US$6.81 million)

13. The component will strengthen selected farmer organizations for improved agricultural productivity and healthier household nutrition. Specifically, the project will work closely with youth groups to serve as service providers for specific activities. Further, it will support farmers to shift from subsistence to commercial oriented agriculture. Activities will be implemented in three sub-components: (i) Strengthening farmers' organizations, (i) Strengthening farmers' organizations; (ii) Agricultural productivity enhancement; and (iii) improving nutrition outcomes at household level among vulnerable households in the project areas.

Component 2: Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency (US$6.19 million)

14. Component 2 will finance small-scale irrigation, water use efficient technologies within existing irrigated schemes, and strengthening of irrigation capacity to promote climate-smart agriculture. The project will target smallholder farmers, extension workers, and irrigation scheme managers, particularly those in vulnerable agroclimatic areas, to help improve their resilience to climate variability, increase their crop productivity and profitability, and promote sustainable agricultural practices. The Implementation will be done through two sub-components: (i) Support Climate Smart and Efficient Irrigation Interventions; and (ii) Improved water management services.

Component 3: Market Linkages and Value Addition Investments Support (US$4.0 million)

15. As a consolidation and scale-up of efforts undertaken by the LWH, third Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP3) (P126440) and SAIP I, component interventions will enhance market linkages and value addition by strengthening the capacity of farmer organizations and other value chain actors and improving their access to finance. These activities will be implemented in two sub-components: i) Capacity building to foster market linkages; and (ii) Investment support to market linkages.

Component 4: Project Management and Technical Assistance (US$3.0 million)

16. The component will support: (i) project management and coordination, including M&E and establishment and maintenance of a grievance redress system (GRS); (ii) Knowledge Management Learning and Dissemination; and (iii) TA through a direct contract with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support (a) the integration of farming as a business approach in the Project extension services and capacity building programs to improve market linkages, (b) the use of digital services to improve access to extension services and markets, and (c) nutrition outcomes improvement.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Environmental risks assessment

The environmental risk rating for this project is "Substantial" under the World Bank ESF. Component 1, 2 and 3 of the project seeks to build the capacity of targeted farmers and extension services for improving agricultural production and enhancing adaptive capacity to climate risks in 19 districts across Rwanda. They focus on helping targeted farming communities by promoting sustainable crop production for household food security and income generation. These components present several positive impacts ranging from increased access to farm inputs, access to knowledge and skills, modern agricultural technologies, access to finance and credit facilities, advisory and extension services, improve nutrition for households, agricultural produce value addition, and access to markets, among others. It will also enhance farmers access to important training on environmental and social subjects including how to better understand climate risks and coping methods both from an adaptation angle as well as from a mitigation perspective as a co-benefit to many of the adaptation options. Other areas of training will include to improve the capacity of farmers' organizations and value chain actors to reduce postharvest losses and enhance of quality of produce, and facilitate linkages to both domestic, regional and international markets. Key interventions will include training to beneficiaries to improve food quality and safety, and the assistance to meet required standards for certification, to ease access to domestic and export markets. It is also expected that these components will result to widespread adoption of sustainable land use and farming practices that will address climate-related events such as floods and droughts, consequently managing soil erosion and degradation. Needless to mention, this will result to increased production of both high income and high nutrition value crops, thus food security, improved nutritional health and income flow. However, some of the activities in components 1 and 2 will result to renovation, rehabilitation, or establishment of household on farm agricultural infrastructure (like water harvesting, storage and irrigation systems, food storage facilities), and market infrastructure. These may be accompanied by installation of energy efficient sources of energy like solar systems for lighting use and possibly irrigation. There will also be delivery of agricultural inputs such as quality seeds, agrochemicals, efficient farms tools and equipment. These activities shall have limited civil works and will result to generation of construction solid and liquid waste, electronic waste from decommissioned batteries and solar panels, dust, noise and other construction/rehabilitation related Occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards and impact. Other OHS impacts may result from the introduction of new mechanized farm tools that farmers have to get used to, handling of treated seeds, increased use of biopesticides and fertilizers, and general waste management from seed companies and agricultural enterprises. All these risks and impacts would be site specific and manageable through proper enforcement of the ESMPs and using national and international best practice methods. In addition, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments will include measures to integrate the use of sustainable sources of energy and water during subproject design, proper handling of pesticides, herbicides, and other hazardous materials, and procedures for continuous stakeholders training and awareness (especially for farmers and seed companies).

Social risks assessment

The social risk rating of SAIP II is substantial. The project will be implemented in 20 out of 30 districts of Rwanda working with various organizations, groups and private companies that will involve large groups of casual and community workers. Social risks and impact may result from various project activities and therefore relevant ESSs have to be complied to. ESS2 related risks and impacts may result from all project components affecting different types of workers. Such risks may include those related to discriminations, child and forced labor, on farm workers' health and safety. ESS4 related risks and impacts may include air and water pollution, noise, traffic, hazardous waste, safety relating to bio-pesticides/ insecticides as well as bio-fertilizers, risks related to drowning of children at irrigation sites, GBV and spread of communicable diseases due to labor influx as a result of small civil works. In addition, road safety risks associated with construction activities, and transportation and distribution of seeds and other agricultural inputs and outputs, and equipment associated with the project is eminent and consequently pose safety risks for workers, communities within which the project vehicles

transverse, and the goods and equipment themselves. It is not yet clear whether there might be risks and impacts resulting from land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. However, ESS5 related risks and impacts relate mostly to small scale civil works planned to happen as a result of renovation, rehabilitation, or establishment on farm agricultural infrastructure (like water harvesting, storage and irrigation systems, food storage facilities), and market infrastructure and piloting of new irrigation technologies. The project has put in place E&S instruments i.e., LMP with SEA/SH plan, RPF, ESMF with EHSP, SEP and site-specific instruments like C-ESMPs and RAPs, which lays out strategies to avoid, minimize, mitigate and manage E&S risks and impacts.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risks assessment

The project-related SEA/SH risk rating is moderate. There are no major SEA/SH risks and impacts envisaged under the project. However, due to a large number of workers in some project activities including on farms and in irrigation construction activities, risks and possible impacts of SEA/SH will be assessed during project screening and ESIA preparation. The project has developed a Labor Management procedure (LPM) which includes a SEA/SH plan and Code of Conduct (CoC). Where risks are identified and depending on proportionality, mitigation measures will be developed and included in site-specific ESMPs. Such measures will consist of awareness raising, training on the prevention of SEA/SH, and inclusion of disciplinary measures in workers' code of conduct, and clear reporting mechanisms. In addition, if found to be needed, a GRM specific to SEA/SH at sites will be established as part of the general project GRM and ensure clear reporting and handling of cases with confidentiality is respected.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The SAIP I institutional and implementation arrangements remain in place for SAIP II. The Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) will continue to oversee coordination of overall project implementation through its existing Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU). RAB is a non-commercial public institution with administrative and financial autonomy under the supervision of MINAGRI. The SPIU has a strong team (technical, financial, procurement, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation) with extensive experience in implementing and managing World Bank funded projects. The SPIU will continue to receive strategic guidance from a Project Steering Committee (PSC) made up of several stakeholders including various ministries and other relevant agencies, representatives of Farmers' Organizations, etc.

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Asa Margareta G. Hoglund Giertz
Senior Agriculture Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Republic of Rwanda

Implementing Agencies

Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Board (RAB)
Telesphore Ndabamenye, Director General, telesphore.ndabamenye@rab.gov.rw

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Asa Margareta G. Hoglund Giertz

Approved By

Practice Manager/Manager:		
Country Director:	Sahr John Kpundeh	01-Nov-2023