



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 28-May-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA31031

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Rwanda	Project ID P175912	Project Name Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Additional Financing for COVID 19 RESPONSE	Parent Project ID (if any) P164520
Parent Project Name Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 28-Apr-2021	Estimated Board Date 25-Jun-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Rwanda	Implementing Agency Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Board (RAB)

## Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

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 Investment Support

Component 4: Project Management and Technical Assistance

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	5.99
<b>Total Financing</b>	5.99
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	0.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00



## DETAILS

### Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	5.99
Global Food Safety Partnership	5.99

### Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

### Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

The proposed Additional Financing supports the Government of Rwanda's ongoing efforts to address the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic. Rwanda's economy and agriculture and food sector have been significantly impacted by the unprecedented strict COVID-19 containment measures (total lockdown, social distancing, border closures, nightly curfews, a ban on public places/events, and the closure of schools and churches) instituted between late March 2020 to early May 2020. These measures led to major disruptions to the local and international supply and demand chains for agriculture commodities and sector-wide labor shortages. Overall demand for fresh produce dropped significantly due to the closure of schools and reduced activities in the hospitality industry. Exports predominantly done by air were greatly impacted by the closure of the Kigali International Airport, simultaneous increases in cargo air freight prices, and an overall drop in export commodity prices. Farmers, cooperatives, and agro-dealers involved in horticulture produce production, aggregation and commercialization had severely limited access to local and export markets. The horticulture value chain has been the hardest hit. As a result, the agriculture sector has seen overall: (i) decreased agricultural production and productivity; (ii) reduced sales and lower prices of agriculture produce; (iii) massive income reductions; (iv) increased food insecurity, and greater food nutrient vulnerabilities, especially for the most vulnerable and poor; and (v) disproportionately enormous economic shock to small agriculture business initiatives for youth and women.

In May 2020, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) announced a COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan for the period May 2020 – December 2021 in which the agriculture and food sector is prominently featured. The plan guides the GoR on priority measures to: (i) contain the pandemic; (ii) mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 economic crisis on households' income; (iii) increase agriculture production to ensure food self-sufficiency; (iv) support businesses and protect jobs; and (v) ensure a coordinated multi-sectoral Government response. The proposed AF will contribute to the recovery plan and is also in line with the World Bank's COVID-19 global response.



## Sectoral and Institutional Context

Rwanda's COVID-19 containment measures have been largely successful in preventing widespread infections and deaths; however, they have also significantly and negatively impacted the agriculture and food sector. There were major disruptions to the local and international supply and demand chains for agriculture commodities and sector-wide labor shortages. Overall demand for fresh produce dropped significantly due to the closure of schools and reduced activities in the hospitality industry. Exports predominantly done by air were greatly impacted by the closure of the Kigali International Airport, simultaneous increases in cargo air freight prices, and an overall drop in export commodity prices. Horticulture, as one of the main project targeted value chains has been the most - hard hit. Farmers, cooperatives, and agro-dealers involved in horticulture produce production, aggregation and commercialization had severely limited access to local and export markets. As a result, the sector has seen overall: (i) decreased agricultural production and productivity; (ii) reduced sales and lower prices of agriculture produce; (iii) massive income reductions; (iv) increased food insecurity, and greater food nutrient vulnerabilities, especially for the most vulnerable and poor; and (v) disproportionately enormous economic shock to small agriculture business initiatives for youth and women.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Original PDO

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

#### Key Results

As of May 15, 2021, 36,186 targeted beneficiaries of the end target of 38,606 have adopted improved agriculture technology, of which 15,159 are women. Over 36,000 farmers have been reached with agriculture assets or services. Successful introduction of greenhouse farming demonstrations inspired beneficiary farmers to prepare and request funding for 51 greenhouse investment projects, of which 28 have been approved for project funding. TA (with matching grants for implementation and coaching services to ensure sustainability) for the development of new agri-businesses has helped beneficiaries prepare and submit 105 business plans and detailed designs of 59 small-scale irrigation projects covering 179 ha, of which 84 ha have already been implemented. The use of efficient irrigation techniques and technologies on 275 ha<sup>1</sup> in irrigation schemes resulted in a 50% decrease in labor investment, a 60% increase in crop production optimization, lower incidences of pest & diseases, and development of farmers' skills in operation and management of the new irrigation technologies. Nutrition has improved among beneficiaries that received and planted 3,975,000 cuttings of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes rich in Vitamin A, 5.6 tons of Iron fortified beans, 15,405 kg of vegetable seeds and 778,206 fruit tree seedlings. Over 57,697 beneficiaries (30,002 females) are benefiting from nutrition interventions. US\$9.77 million (37%) of the grant has been disbursed.

### D. Project Description

The ongoing Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) (P164520) was approved on September 14, 2018, became effective on December 18, 2018, and is currently scheduled to close on August 31, 2023. Its project development objective (PDO) is *"to increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food*

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<sup>1</sup> drips, rain pipes, hosepipes and sprinklers for chili, French beans, tomatoes, watermelon, onions, and ginger



*security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas.*

The parent project is currently targeting men, women, and youth in rural households. The direct project beneficiaries are an estimated 38,600 farmer households grouped into farmer organizations (Water User Associations [WUAs], Self-Help Groups [SHGs], and cooperatives). Its indirect beneficiaries are about 200,000 individual family members of the targeted households, of which 88,000 are women.

The project has four components:

- (i) **Capacity development and institutional strengthening for sustainable crop intensification.** The component aims to aim to strengthen beneficiary farmer organizations in the project areas to: (i) enhance agricultural productivity levels and profitability of the targeted value chains; (ii) improve household nutrition; and (iii) transform into dynamic, successful, climate-smart, and sustainable farming businesses with productive linkages and access to agricultural markets.
- (ii) **Support to marketing, value addition and access to finance.** The component aims to improve efficiency, expand existing irrigation schemes, and strengthen irrigation capacity to increase crop productivity and farmers' resilience to climate volatility.
- (iii) **Market Linkages, Value Addition, and Access to Finance.** The component aims to strengthen the capacity of farmers' organizations and other value chain actors and improve their access to finance to bolster market linkages and value addition.
- (iv) **Project management, monitoring and evaluation and technical assistance.** The component supports overall project management and coordination; monitoring and evaluation (M&E); communication and knowledge sharing; project operating costs at the national and district levels and technical assistance in (a) extension services; (b) nutrition; and (c) implementation of the farmer led Small-Scale Irrigation Technology.

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) has approved US\$5,985,295 as Additional Financing (AF) for the Republic of Rwanda's ongoing SAIP to support short and medium-term responses to impacts from the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic in the project areas.

The following key elements of the parent project remain unchanged: The overall design; PDO; project components and sub-components; institutional, implementation, fiduciary, and environmental and social safeguards arrangements; and environmental and social safeguards category. However, the AF will entail five key changes to the original project: (i) changes in component costs; (ii) addition of 3 project areas and 1 district; (iii) implementation of COVID-19 mitigation interventions in project areas; (iv) 4 changes in the Results Framework including addition of 1 new indicator at the intermediate level; upward revision of most of the targets; additional year with new targets, and revised end of year targets; and (v) a one year extension of the project closing date. The AF activities will be implemented within an 18-month period beginning immediately after effectiveness, in line with the GAFSP requirements.

The proposed AF will build on and expand ongoing SAIP activities to help offset the adverse socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on the agriculture and food sector in the project sites. The bulk of the additional funds will be allocated to scale-up activities under components 1 and 2, in particular agricultural productivity enhancement and improvement of efficiency and expansion of targeted irrigation schemes. The aim is to: (i) revive income generating activities including on/off farming activities, aggregation and commercialization of



produce to support beneficiary farmer organizations and input agro-dealers that lost revenue streams and income due to the containment measures; (ii) expand crop production disrupted by the pandemic to boost food security and nutrition; and (iii) expand project activities to 3 additional sites adjacent to the current project sites to benefit a larger pool of beneficiaries also impacted by the pandemic. The AF will also complement ongoing national COVID-19 hygiene and sanitation mitigation measures in select project post-harvest facilities to help reduce the spread of the corona virus during project implementation. This will include the construction of handwashing facilities, provision of personal protective supplies and equipment (e.g. facemasks, gloves, sanitizers); and promotion of the use of communication technologies to link farmers to local markets, to reduce face-to-face interactions.

The AF will target producer organizations with emphasis on the most vulnerable, youth and women beneficiaries who have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. It is expected to benefit an additional 7,082 households which would bring the total number of households reached to 45,688.

## **E. Implementation**

### **Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The SAIP is being implemented by the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), a non-commercial public institution with administrative and financial autonomy under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). The existing institutional and implementation arrangements are adequate and will remain the same as under the parent project. Implementation of the proposed additional activities will rely on the borrower's existing safeguards implementation capacity. The RAB/Single Project Implementing Unit (SPIU) has an Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist who will continue to support management of E&S risks and impacts of the AF activities. The SPIU will also monitor the COVID-19 related community and occupational health and safety issues, and compliance with the mitigation measures. It will continue to be closely supported and guided by the World Bank team's environmental and social safeguards specialists, as well as service providers where warranted.

## **F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project areas will be expanded from 8 to 11, spread mostly across the Eastern and Western provinces. The original 8 areas are Muyanza, Rwamagana-34, Karongi-12, Karongi-13, Kayanza-4, Nyanza-23, Gatsibo-8, Nyabihu. The 3 new areas are Ngoma 22, Rwangingo, and Nyabirasia and are adjacent to the current sites. The sites are not close to protected areas. All sites were selected as they have existing schemes and catchment areas with adequate irrigation and land husbandry infrastructure to improve agriculture (irrigation dams, canal networks and water flow systems, rehabilitated marshlands, improved terraces and soil bunds, levelling, agroforestry trees and grasses, and other soil erosion control measures for increasing agriculture productivity) developed under previously funded World Bank projects. They have also experienced similar COVID-19 impacts. The beneficiary farmers from all the sites are organized into producer-based organizations (SHGs, Cooperatives and Water Users Associations). The three new sites are summarized below: Ngoma 22 site is in Ngoma District in the Eastern Province. It covers a total developed area of 1,880 ha including 300 ha of irrigation and 1,580 ha under rain-fed condition. Its land husbandry infrastructure includes terraces, soil bunds, levelling and agroforestry trees and grasses and covers 1,880 ha.



Its irrigation infrastructure includes an irrigation dam with 960,000m<sup>3</sup> capacity and 14.9m height and open main irrigation canals (L=20km). The AF targets 1,689 ha including 200 ha under irrigation which will be intensified for food crop and horticultural production. The site has 880 beneficiaries (346 men and 534 women). Rwangingo site is in the Gatsibo district of Eastern Province. It has hillsides treated with sustainable land management practices (terraces and ditches). The AF will cover 259 ha (terraces (129ha) and ditches (130ha) on hillsides in the water catchment of the dam. The site has 1,513 beneficiaries (1,056 men and 457 women). Nyabirasi site is in Rutsiro District in the Western Province. Nyabirasi site was developed with land husbandry techniques will have no irrigation activities. The AF will cover a terraced area of 427ha. It has 2,393 beneficiaries (1,402 males and 991 females). The new sites triggered (OP4.01), (OP 4.04), (OP 4.36), (OP 4.09), (OP 4.11), (OP 4.12), (OP/BP 4.37) and (OP 7.50) and will be covered by the parent projects' existing safeguards instruments.

#### G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Christine Kasedde, Environmental Specialist  
George Bob Nkulanga, Social Specialist

#### SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	



## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The AF has been proposed to help alleviate the spill-over negative impacts of the unprecedented strict COVID-19 global pandemic containment measures on the ongoing SAIP and its beneficiaries. It will target producer organizations with emphasis on the most vulnerable, youth and women beneficiaries who have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. The AF will contribute to the Project's objective to increase agricultural productivity, market access and food security through expanded use of improved agriculture technologies, efficient irrigation and small scale irrigation technologies (SSIT) and value addition. It will scale-up and build on ongoing activities in the current 8 sites and in 3 new sites, and incorporate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to prevent the spread of COVID-19, which will not change the environmental and social safeguards category.

The bulk of the additional funds will be allocated to scale-up activities under 1 Component 1 - Institutional Strengthening, Agriculture Productivity Enhancement, and Nutrition Improvement; and Component 2 - Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency, in particular agricultural productivity enhancement and improvement of water use efficiency, expansion of existing targeted irrigation schemes and rehabilitation of select damaged irrigation infrastructure.

Project activities have not changed under the AF and take into account likely environmental and social safeguards risks and impacts. They include an expansion of production practices (use of improved seeds, integrated pest management; soil and water conservation approaches and technologies); irrigation in existing schemes, civil works for post-harvest infrastructure, and land husbandry activities. Potential environmental impacts may include soil erosion, vegetation cover loss, sedimentation and siltation from land husbandry activities, loss of top and fertile soils, increased Occupational Health Safety (OHS) risks due to use of agrochemicals, soil and water quality degradation due to inappropriate use of pesticides and agrochemicals, loss of biodiversity and spread of pests and crop diseases, water flow reduction in sites with irrigation, and loss of property (land or assets on land due to construction of post-harvest facilities). During preparation of the parent project, a possible adverse social impact was the risk of women and other vulnerable groups not being adequately consulted, informed about the project, or excluded from project benefits. This risk did not materialize. The project has been inclusive through deliberate targeting of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the design of project activities and ongoing stakeholder engagement per an existing Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The AF will continue this targeted approach. Under the AF, measures are in place to address possible COVID-19 related risks from implementation of the new COVID-19 activities under component 3. Potential COVID-19 exposure to project beneficiaries will be minimized through implementation of the COVID-19 related investments which are complemented by the broader national containment protocols. The proposed AF activities per component are summarized below:

Component 1 AF activities will expand agriculture productivity of the project's selected staple and horticulture produce and diversification of ongoing nutrition interventions. Priority activities will include the scale-up of: (i) provision of seeds and fertilizers; (ii) support to logistics and equipment costs for eligible companies involved in the export of fresh agriculture commodities; (iii) provision of light agricultural machinery to youth groups to increase productivity and offset labor shortages; and (iv) support to small livestock farming to increase accessibility to animal





protein for household consumption as well as provide an alternative source of income.

Component 2 AF activities will contribute to the component's aim of improving efficiency, expanding existing irrigation schemes, and strengthening irrigation capacity to increase crop productivity and farmers' resilience to climate volatility. Priority activities will include: (i) increasing matching grants for the provision and installation of SSIT systems and related capacity building to beneficiaries, to improve water use efficiency in the original and new project areas. The AF aims to: (i) develop water use efficiency technologies on at least 200 ha in the new Ngoma 22 site; (ii) scale-up training to farmers in the proper use of irrigation equipment and to water user associations on irrigation water management; (iii) expand ongoing and planned maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation and land husbandry infrastructures; and (iv) repair damaged irrigation infrastructure which were destroyed by floods and landslides in April-May 2020, and could not be routinely maintained and rehabilitated by project beneficiaries during the COVID-19 lockdown period.

Component 3 AF activities will include: (i) scale-up of ongoing activities to strengthen the technical, institutional, managerial and marketing capacity of farmer organizations and value chain actors (capacity development of farmers organizations to access business related finance, capacity building in post-harvest and in pre-processing; agriculture sector related training to financial institutions; and development of business plans); (ii) scale-up of ongoing activities to improve market linkages (i.e. matching grants to beneficiaries for the construction of processing facilities and required equipment, operation and maintenance of those facilities and equipment); (iii) construction of hand-washing amenities in post-harvest facilities; (iv) provision of personal protection supplies and equipment (facemasks, sanitizers, gloves) to minimize the spread of the corona virus in the post-harvest facilities; and (v) mobilization through community meetings, local radio spots, bulk SMS messages/SMS blasts, and any other communication tools; and training for the use of communication technologies to link farmers to local markets, to reduce face-to-face interactions.

Component 4 AF activities will include all additional project management aspects for the AF including: (i) management, coordination; (ii) M&E; (iii) communication and knowledge sharing; (iv) additional staff, operating costs; O&M and (v) TA.

The AF is in line with the original project design which provides opportunities for overall positive impacts. It is not expected to have any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible environmental and social impacts. The residual environmental and social risks will continue to be site specific, of low to moderate significance, predictable, and be mitigated through site specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), and therefore remain "Moderate". Overall, these risks will primarily be mitigated through the adherence of good construction practices stipulated in environmental and social clauses to be included in the civil works contracts, as per the provisions and elaboration of site specific ESIAs/ESMPs using the guidance provided in the parent project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF also provides guidance for the elaboration of relevant instruments (ESIAs/ESMPs) for activities for which sites have yet to be identified.

The AF will not trigger new safeguards policies. The policies triggered under the parent project remain applicable to the AF as listed below:

(i) Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01). Some of the agricultural production and irrigation activities could potentially impact the environment, however the potential risks and impacts will vary in scale or magnitude, be site specific and will be managed through site specific EMPs. The ESMF for the parent project was approved by the World



Bank and disclosed in-country on June 8, 2018. For purposes of the AF, it has been updated to take into account the expanded scope of activities and COVID-19 risk aspects, especially the health and safety aspects of project workers and beneficiaries, including labor and GBV measures, and the COVID-19 considerations for labor and OHS protocols. On April 6, 2021, consultations with representatives of scheme users (cooperatives and Water User's Association leaders) and local authorities were held in Ngoma 22, one of the three new sites. The updated ESMF has been submitted to the RSA for review and will be redisclosed in-country and on the World Bank's external website upon approval.

(ii) Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04). Project activities involve agricultural intensification in marshlands and hillsides. The OP was triggered by precaution in the event of possible expansion of irrigation in existing irrigation schemes which may potentially contribute to degradation of natural habitats such as wetlands downstream of the command areas. The project design incorporates appropriate conservation and mitigation measures to remove or reduce adverse impacts on these ecosystems or their functions. Activities that risk significantly degrading or converting critical natural habitat will not be funded under the project. Significant degradation or conversion of natural habitats under is not expected under the AF.

(iii) Pest Management (OP 4.09). Agricultural production activities could lead to increased use of pesticides as means of enhancing productivity of selected crops. There are health and safety risks associated with handling, transportation, storage, use and disposal of pesticides and containers/packaging materials. These risks are expected to be moderate and can be mitigated with known measures. The parent project's Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) was approved and disclosed in-country on May 28, 2018. There are no new activities under the AF that necessitate updates to it and its re-disclosure. The IPMP as is, will guide integrated pest management for the AF activities.

(iv) Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11). Construction of postharvest handling facilities under component 3 could lead to opportunistic finds of physical cultural resources. "Chance Finds" procedures are included in the ESMF.

(v) Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). The project could acquire more land for expanded irrigation under component 2 and postharvest handling facilities under component 3. To-date there has been no land acquisition under the parent project. The parent project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which was approved and disclosed in-country on May 21, 2018, provides guidance for management of resettlement, citizen engagement and grievances issues. Involuntary resettlement is not envisaged under the AF. There are no new activities under the AF that require an update and re-disclosure of the RFP. The existing RFP as is, will cover the AF. In addition, if and as required, site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) would be prepared. Any land acquisition if needed or possible resettlement will follow the OP requirements as detailed in the RPF.

(vi) Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37). The project will not involve the construction or rehabilitation of any dams. However the irrigation and water efficiency activities rely on existing dams constructed under the LWH project [Kayonza (9.5 m high and 1,600,000 m3 volume) , Rwamagana (14 m high and 1,500,000 m3 volume), Nyanza (19 m high and 1,820,000 m3 volume) and Muyanza (26m and 2,240,000m3 volume)], out of which Nyanza and Muyanza are large dams. World Bank cleared dam safety plans are in place and will continue to be implemented and monitored regularly through the project safeguards reporting.

(vii) Projects on International Water Ways (OP/BP 7.50). The project sites are located in tributaries of the Nile and Congo, which are international rivers of transboundary significance. An exception to notification of other riparians was



approved by World Bank management on May 23, 2018 and applies to the AF.

The parent project's overall environmental and social safeguards performance and compliance is rated "Satisfactory". Safeguards compliance monitoring in all project sites is done regularly and recorded in progress reports. The existing safeguards instruments and mitigation measures are used appropriately by the client. Safeguards monitoring and implementation support provided by the World Bank Team remains consistent. Each site with a large dam is guided by the World Bank approved Small Dam Guidelines for Rwanda and accompanying dam safety plans (Emergency Preparedness Plan, Construction Supervision and Quality Assurance Manual, and Operations & Maintenance Manual). A SEP is available and in use. Project stakeholders are seasonally identified at site level and fully involved in all site activities. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is functional. GRM committees (GRCs) are in place and operational in all current project sites, are gender and labor sensitive. All the members have been trained in conflict resolution. Additional GRCs will be established in the proposed new sites as needed and trained. Since project effectiveness, 43 complaints have been received and resolved.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The project activities are not expected to have any highly significant long term direct impact in the project areas. The AF does not anticipate land use change or conversion of natural habitat for project activities. Any potential negative cumulative environmental and social impacts are expected to be minimal and or manageable through use of the screening process and negative list of activities detailed in the updated ESMF.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

There are no project alternatives. Implementation of the AF activities will continue to minimize potential adverse impacts on the environment in all project sites in compliance with all the applicable safeguards policies and approved instruments.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The environmental and social risk category of the project will not change under the AF. The proposed additional activities will not raise the environmental category of the project or trigger any new safeguard policies. The assigned Environmental Assessment Category B remains.

Under the parent project, the borrower prepared and disclosed the following instruments in compliance with the triggered safeguards policies: (i) ESMF; (ii) IPMP; and (iv) RPF. These are sufficient and remain applicable to the AF. Continued use of the ESMF, which is the previous framework, was approved by World Bank management on February 22, 2021 in line with the Bank Policy, "Operational Policy Waivers", and Bank Procedure, "Operational Policy Waivers and Waivers of Other Operational Requirements" and Bank Procedure for Additional Financing for Investment Project Financing applying the World Bank Safeguard Policies. To accommodate the extended scope of AF activities and COVID-19 related risks considerations, the ESMF has been updated, consulted upon and will be re-disclosed in-country in June 2021. The ESMF includes procedures and methodologies for environmental and social planning, review, approval and implementation of AF sub-projects. The borrower has also revised and fine-tuned the existing environmental and social screening tool for sub-projects which will guide the preparation of site-specific instruments



for the three additional AF sites if required. As and when needed, the borrower will prepare RAPs and site specific EMPS, translate them into the local language, disclose, and widely distribute them to all relevant Project and government entities, and participating districts and communities.

The parent project's existing grievance redress mechanism which is fully operational, robust, and gender and labor sensitive will cover the AF. GRCs are in place and operational in all current project sites. They are gender balanced and all the members have been trained in conflict resolution. Additional GRCs will be established in the proposed new sites as needed and trained. The GRM will be updated to reflect adequate Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sensitivity in relation to COVID-19. It will include COVID-19 related streamlined and efficient procedures for: (a) addressing labor complaints, including terms and conditions of work and occupational health and safety; (b) resolving Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH) complaints, with strict application of confidentiality, survivor-centricity, and survivor safety; and (c) implementing the COVID-19 enhanced consultation and engagement mechanisms.

The borrower's current capacity and existing environmental and social safeguards implementation and monitoring arrangements for the parent project are sufficient for implementation of the AF activities. The RAB Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) has dedicated and qualified environmental and social safeguards staff and a dedicated budget allocation to ensure implementation and monitoring of the safeguard activities. The SPIU will continue to be advised by the World Bank project team's environmental and social safeguards specialists, and supported by service providers for certain environmental activities as needed.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The key project stakeholders are the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Board (RAB), the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Land and Forestry (MINILAF), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), and participating project districts and beneficiaries.

Consultations were carried out with primary stakeholders during preparation of the parent project and reflected in the project design. Consultations were also conducted for the AF. Citizen engagement activities to be continued under the AF include: (a) community sensitization and awareness campaigns; (b) community outreach activities; and (c) community dialogues to support formation and strengthening of Self-Help Groups. Emphasis is on ensuring women and youth participation and leadership in the SHGs and cooperatives. The existing detailed SEP will be used to ensure continuous stakeholder engagement during the AF implementation.

## **B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

### **Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**



## **The World Bank**

Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Additional Financing for COVID 19 RESPONSE  
(P175912)

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### **CONTACT POINT**

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Senior Agriculture Economist

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## The World Bank

Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Additional Financing for COVID 19 RESPONSE  
(P175912)

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### APPROVAL

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