

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC7830

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 17-Jan-2016

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 10-Feb-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Africa	Project ID:	P143307
Project Name:	AFCC2/RI-Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Project (P143307)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Amadou Oumar Ba,Nora Kaoues,Omar Lyasse		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	08-Mar-2016	Estimated Board Date:	21-Jun-2016
Managing Unit:	GFA07	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
GEF Focal Area:	Multi-focal area		
Sector(s):	Agricultural extension and research (63%), Irrigation and drainage (16%), Animal production (10%), Public administration- Agricultur e, fishing and forestry (7%), Crops (4%)		
Theme(s):	Land administration and management (50%), Nutrition and food security (50%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	154.79	Total Bank Financing:	150.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			150.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			4.79
Total			154.79
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Development Objective(s) / Global Environmental Objective(s)

1. Project Development Objective(s)

A. Proposed Development Objective and Global Environmental Objective

1. The Program Development Objective (PDO) is to sustainably enhance the productivity of selected value chains in DRC and Burundi in targeted areas and to improve agricultural regional integration. The Global Environmental Objective (GEO) of the GEF-financed investments is “to sustain environmental services from the forested landscapes of the program area in South Kivu Province of the DRC”.

2. The proposed regional program is supportive of the World Bank’s twin goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, as well as of sectoral and regional strategies. The proposed program would contribute to poverty alleviation, and improved food and nutrition security through the development of agricultural value-chains. This would be combined with community-based planning processes, conflict prevention and landscape management approaches in the targeted areas in order to ensure sustainability of the achievements. All components of the program are closely intertwined and the success of each one of them is a necessary condition for the achievement of the PDO. More precisely, successfully carrying out the value chain-related activities in component 1 will only be possible to the extent that the activities in component 3 (conflict prevention, territorial approach, social cohesion) can ensure a conducive general business environment. Similarly, component 4 (promotion of regional integration) will ensure that the interventions in components 1 and 3 take advantage of regional economies of scale.

3. Beneficiaries. The direct beneficiaries of the regional Program will be: (i) the population living in the Ruzizi Plain, along Lake Tanganyika (both DRC and Burundi); and the highlands in the eastern Congo; it is estimated that approximately 350,000 households will benefit directly; (ii) the farmers’ and fishers’ organizations and their apexes in the targeted areas; (iii) private investors and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in the targeted areas; (iv) vulnerable groups in the targeted area, particularly women, children, youths, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and others at-risk of violent mobilization; and (v) agricultural support services, including the public agriculture research and extension services, and international and local NGOs and service providers involved in the targeted value-chains. Indirectly, private sector companies will also benefit from agriculture sourcing and market opportunities.

4. Target areas. The proposed regional program target area is located: (i) in Burundi, in the Ruzizi and Imbo regions as well as along Lake Tanganyika (the Cibitoke-Makamba corridor); (ii) in DRC, in the provinces of South Kivu and Tanganyika, and more specifically the Bukavu-Uvira-Kalemie corridor (Bukavu, Ruzizi plain, coastal plain Baraka-Fizi-Kalemie). Specific intervention areas will be determined during program preparation.

2. Global Environmental Objective(s)

Need to add

C. Project Description

The proposed program is based on the promotion of commercial agricultural value-chains combining soft (e.g. community mobilization, capacity building, service delivery) and hard (e.g. infrastructure, farm equipment) investments aiming to create opportunities for complementary private sector-led investments, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) development, and job creation. The design aims to reduce and prevent conflict in a region-specific context where agriculture cannot develop without conflict prevention and conflicts cannot be prevented, in the short run, without dialogue between communities and clarifying land tenure security issues, and in the long run, in the

absence of economic growth. The approach also aims to integrate sustainable landscape management with a social dimension focusing on community-based approaches, and an environmental dimension providing for environmental services that are critical for agriculture productivity (such as reducing sedimentation and hillside degradation, watershed treatment for the protection of investments in targeted sectors, biological control of pests and sensible management of pesticides, etc.). The program also strives to foster regional economic integration by strengthening an agricultural policy dialogue (on fertilizer policy, for example) and scientific exchanges between both countries based on respective comparative advantages.

The overall approach will be implemented based on two core targeting principles: (i) a geographic concentration of investments within the broader program area to achieve larger impact that could eventually crowd-in future economic activities; and (ii) the targeting of priority value-chains, with rice, dairy and fisheries having been pre-identified. In addition, the proposed regional program will proactively support gender and youth inclusiveness and support nutrition-sensitive interventions along the value chains in both countries.

Four components are proposed as follows:

Component 1: Support to the development of selected value-chains (rice, dairy and fisheries). (Amounting to around 50 percent of program financing.) The objective of the component is to intensify and increase production, encourage the value-addition process (conservation, processing) and to facilitate the marketing of larger volumes of agricultural products at competitive, affordable and profitable prices for the producer organizations.

Sub-component 1.1: Intensification of agriculture production. The project will support the intensification of agriculture production through: (i) a better organization of farmer producers to ensure inclusiveness, economies of scale, as well as environmental, social and economic sustainability; (ii) the promotion and dissemination of profitable and sustainable production techniques and technologies fully linked with research, using various complementary channels of communications for farmers (such as, public & private extension services, farmer field schools, on-farm demonstration, exchange visits); outreach to other participants in the value chain as well as the public at large (using mass media such as rural radio, TV, newspapers, internet articles, ICT-based extension services, etc.); (iii) access to quality inputs, equipment, and appropriate machinery including improved rice seeds, organic and mineral fertilizers, improved dairy cow breeds adapted to local conditions, etc.; and (iv) quality agricultural services (research, extension, seed production and strengthening of animal health services). Special attention will be paid to synergies between value chains including the crop-livestock integration (ex: maize silage production, manure-based fertilization, etc.) and the implementation of cultivation methods (including variety selection) that are sensitive to climate change. Three priority value chains are envisaged to be developed in both DRC and Burundi:

- Rice: The selection of rice value chain development was unanimous in Burundi as in Eastern Congo because of its ubiquitous presence, importance and comparative advantage in the Ruzizi Plain as well as its potential for increased productivity through irrigation, improved seeds, fertilizer and good agricultural practices. In addition, rice has significant economic importance as a cash crop both on local as well as on (regional) export markets. The proposed program will finance, among other things, the strengthening of rice producer organizations, the establishment (or rehabilitation) of irrigation schemes with a focus on sustainable water management, the provision of quality of seeds and additional service activities to support producer organizations (such as farm

mechanization, access to other farm inputs, agriculture advisory services , etc.)

- Dairy: This value chain has a huge comparative advantage given the vast grazing resources and the large numbers of herders that abound in the Ruzizi Plain, in particular on the medium and high plateaus. In addition to selectively restocking herds in some locations (including Kalemie), the project will encourage the introduction of hybrid breeds adapted to local conditions, the promotion of forage maize for silage, strengthening animal health system in the program area and the facilitation of the collection of milk production, transformation and marketing.
- Fisheries: The fisheries stand out as a strategic choice given the abundance of the resource on Lake Tanganyika and the opportunity for a regional program to support trans-boundary management of shared stocks. The project will strengthen: (i) the organization of fishermen and related fisheries activities (ii) the establishment of infrastructure (fishing docks, cold storage...) and fishing equipment to allow for a sustainable strengthening of the fishing industry and sound commercial management of the fisheries sector; (iii) the introduction of sustainable fishing techniques; (iv) support of trans-boundary fish stock management (building on several recent and ongoing initiatives); and (v) the introduction of fish processing technologies like salting-drying or smoking.

Sub-component 1.2: Development of rural infrastructure (roads, energy, water) and support to value-addition. The Program will selectively support (i) the rehabilitation and development of agriculture infrastructure such as irrigation schemes; (ii) the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads; (iii) the development of rural electrification and water supply to improve the business environment for private-sector led value-chain development; (iv) the construction of storage centers and processing of agricultural products, livestock and fisheries to strengthen marketing capacity managed by producer organizations and private companies; and (v) the development of local fishing docks and equipment storage.

The value-addition for the targeted value chains (rice, dairy, fish) will be supported through improved access to storage facilities, processing technologies and sustainable energy sources (such as, micro-hydroelectric dams, renewable energy). A particular focus will be on economic involvement of women and the creation of jobs for rural youth by specifically targeting these groups and supporting their specific activities: e.g. maintenance of fishing equipment and material, support the promotion of young “agri-preneurs” in processing activities as developed by IITA center in Bukavu, develop nutrition activities for women... To enable the development of a local economy consisting of small entrepreneurs and SMEs, the project will support ongoing initiatives in the field of business incubation, platforms of technological innovation and agribusiness training centers (as developed by some technical partners and NGOs such as FAO in the field of crops production and processing, the CATALIST project conducted by IFDC on rice value chain in the Ruzizi plain, Mazao in Kalemie in the rice value chain, ...)

Sub-component 1.3: Promotion of private sector and value-chain financing. The creation of an enabling environment for private sector growth, and improved access to credit will be the drivers of this sub-component. The development of commercial activities that can be both profitable and competitive will be made only if a framework providing minimum levels of security (law and order) and guarantees from political interference to entrepreneurs is actually established and maintained. In addition to poor agriculture infrastructure, energy shortages, and high cost of transport envisaged under sub-component 1.2, political and security situation (despite some improvement over recent months), issues related to access to credit (for local actors), land tenure security, and high levels of

taxation are currently some of the factors that discourage investment and private sector development, despite the business opportunities associated with the targeted value chains. The development of agro-industrial platforms, i.e. a limited zone providing good access to physical infrastructure while also offering special status (tax, security) to investors will be further investigated (by IFC) as well as the development of an investment promotion strategy. As for access to finance, a study could be conducted in both countries for instance to identify mechanisms to increase agribusiness financing and also determine actual and potential credit demand. The project will foster private-sector led investment in the selected value chains by supporting appropriate financing mechanisms for SMEs and working with MIGA through its political guarantees instruments for foreign investors to enable overall private sector development and job creation.

Component 2: Community-based conflict prevention and sustainable landscape management. (Around 20 percent of financing) The objective of the component is to reduce conflicts in the project intervention areas by supporting public policies, inter-community dialogue, local community initiatives that aim to clarify land and water rights, thereby providing a modicum of peace in which economic activities (investment, risk bearing, etc.) can be undertaken that is expected to lead to economic growth and opportunities which, in turn, is the long term condition for poverty reduction and shared prosperity. This component will strengthen communities' capacities to identify sub-projects and geographical zones for interventions by improving social cohesion and conflict prevention and thus support Component 1 (Intensification of Agriculture Production) in anticipating and preventing conflicts that could otherwise lead to new waves of litigation and jeopardize project activities and economic recovery. This component will also promote local economic opportunities and a sustainable landscape management, thus contributing to the long terms sustainability of the overall program.

Sub-component 2.1: Land tenure security and conflict prevention. The project will support inter-community dialogue and conflict prevention drawing on good practices and proven approaches (and ultimately economic investments in the value-chains). Special attention will be paid to establishing and implementing a framework for dialogue and conflict prevention between farmers and herders; as well as between different tribal power structures over land titles, and towards fostering concerted local initiatives to manage local transhumance corridors. The project will support community-based fora for dialogue, reconciliation and mediation in the DRC. Regarding land tenure security, this Sub-Component will support the registration of land rights by, for instance, scaling up improved customary land tenure mechanisms which are currently piloted in Kabare, South Kivu province of Eastern Congo; as well as implementing the new land tenure policy in Burundi to develop land rights registration and support the roll out of Communal Land Tenure Services. Local public services in charge of land tenure will be equipped and their capacities strengthened. This will be complemented by support to provincial policy formulation process on land tenure in DRC (enactment of provincial edicts, experience capitalization, provincial contribution to CONAREF , etc.) and the strengthening of the Coordination Unit of the National Land Tenure Program in Burundi.

Sub-component 2.2: Sustainable rural landscape management. Regarding the social dimension of rural landscape management, the Project will rely on participative and inclusive approaches where the communities are at the centre of the prioritization and planning process. The project will strengthen the existing territorial committees including local and customary authorities, representatives of the cooperatives and civil society, as well as the inter-community dialogue fora mentioned above, to ensure an inclusive process that addresses local needs and priorities. The inclusion of women and vulnerable groups (youth at risk, disabled, minorities, indigenous people, refugees, returnees) will be emphasized so that their priorities are reflected in local development

plans and conflict resolution, as well.

On the environmental front, the Project will adopt an integrated landscape management approach in the targeted areas, and maximize synergies between the various activities. Watershed protection and management activities will be included to ensure the sustainability of agricultural investments and related infrastructures, to generate direct environmental services, and to maintain the long-term environmental goods/services production potential of the natural resources (water, soils, etc.). Forests can also generate direct benefits for food security, livestock (forage and shadow), energy (charcoal) and biodiversity in agricultural settings working as buffer zone for protected areas. The proposed activities include steep slopes reforestation, agroforestry projects and trainings (fruit trees, forage), replanting for charcoal production and soil protection linked to the value-chain development. It is anticipated that GEF funds would be accessed to help finance the global environmental benefits of these activities.

Sub-component 2.3: Promotion of economic opportunities at local level. Based on the community-based planning process above, the project will support income generating activities and investment in secondary value-chains such as e.g. cassava, maize, beans and vegetables. Activities will be prioritized that create positive economic interdependency between communities, strengthen social cohesion and thereby prevent conflict. A strong focus will be placed on vulnerable groups, youth at risk of violent mobilization and women. In order to improve food security and chronic malnutrition, the project will benefit from a PHRD grant from the Japanese government of around US\$ 3 million that will be invested based on an in-depth analysis of the chronic malnutrition causes and successful approaches in partnership with the relevant UN agencies. Nutrition-sensitive activities could include, among others: (i) production and income increase among small farmers; (ii) reduction of post-harvest losses through storage and processing technologies; (iii) introduction of HarvestPlus bio fortified planting materials; and (iv) incorporation of nutrition of food and nutrition-hygiene messages into agriculture training and extension.

Component 3: Promotion of regional integration. (Around 15 percent of program financing). The project will contribute to the development of agricultural research and development (R&D) programs jointly implemented by DRC and Burundi. Component 3 will (i) strengthen the capacity of existing research centers in both countries (such as ISABU , INERA) but also the already existing cooperation with international centers such as IITA and IRRI ; (ii) promote scientific exchanges between the two countries on specific themes, including land conflict management, seed and fertilizer policy and climate smart agriculture (including the effects of climate change on agriculture and its related adaptation measures); (iii) set up in each country a center of specialization in one or more value chains anchored to ASARECA; and (iv) support actions geared to protected areas in the program areas and the Ruzizi River. . The project will also support capacity development of sub-regional organizations such as the Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL), particularly through its Agriculture and Food Security division which has policy objectives similar to the ones envisaged in the here proposed regional program.

Component 4: Capacity building of support services and program management. (Around 15 percent of program financing.)The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of public and non-public agencies (including NGOs) involved in the project activities to implement the project in a coordinated fashion. In doing so, the project will provide national and provincial actors (including public, private and civil society) with capacity building opportunities to reinforce their skills and

capabilities to perform support functions during program implementation. This component can also include support to local authorities on nutrition-sensitive agricultural planning, reinforcing ongoing governments' initiatives, notably (i) for DRC currently increasing its focus on the links between CAADP and nutrition, and (ii) for Burundi actively engaged in the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and multi-sectoral planning for nutrition. In addition, this component will support the costs related to project management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation, and communication of project activities to different audiences.

Subcomponent 4.1: Capacity strengthening of public technical services, private actors and NGOs. The Program will support a result-based strengthening of the public services (relevant departments in Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, agricultural statistics, technical services of provincial offices, land department offices, research institutes and seed certification including public, private sector and civil society (NGOs, Producer Organizations, etc.) to ensure a smooth implementation of the project activities and the post project institutional sustainability.

Subcomponent 4.2: Management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation at the national and provincial levels. This sub-component will include activities related to project management, coordination, communication and monitoring and evaluation (at the national and provincial levels).

D. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed regional program target area is located in the Ruzizi and Imbo regions as well as along the Lake Tanganyika. In DRC, the area covers the Bukavu-Uvira-Kalemie corridor and in Burundi, the Cibitoke-Makamba corridor. Specific intervention areas will be determined during project preparation.

The project area thus covers the Ruzizi River plain, coastal plains of both countries along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and adjacent forested areas of importance for biodiversity. The project area is currently impacted by negative environmental factors such as high erosion and sedimentation, poor environmental quality of the Ruzizi River and Lake Tanganyika, and forested areas that are under considerable threat of uncontrolled deforestation and degradation. With regard to social aspects, the project area in both countries is densely populated with complex issues related to conflicts, resettlement, and indigenous peoples.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Borrower's capacity for implementation and management of safeguard policies is limited, particularly in the DRC where the provincial ministries of agriculture and environment have limited staffing and limited training. The project will need to include significant efforts to improve safeguards capacity of the implementing organizations.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Antoine V. Lema (GSU01)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This project is likely to have considerable environmental risks and impacts in its area of

		influence. It involves the financing of basic physical infrastructure in the target area (rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, rural roads, canals, possibly dams, and a range of minor infrastructure such as processing facilities or buildings). It is intended to stimulate a major increase in agricultural production and activity and if poorly managed, this could have impacts on environmental quality of wetlands and rivers, could contribute to degradation of forests, and result in increased use of pesticides.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The bulk of the project area is converted habitat but there are natural habitats in remaining forest patches and in major forest areas (including protected areas) on the periphery of the project area. The Ruzizi River and Lake Tanganyika constitute aquatic natural habitats of national and regional importance. No negative impacts are expected in critical natural habitats. The policy is triggered because of possible impacts on natural habitats. In addition, investments in protected areas and in forest areas is expected to generate significant positive impacts for the conservation of natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This project could possibly impact the health and quality of forests or the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon the interaction with forests, and it may lead to changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will support the agriculture and agribusiness sectors, which is hoped to trigger a major expansion of agricultural activity in the two countries. Potentially the project could directly support acquisition and use of pesticides. A major expansion of agriculture will be necessarily accompanied by a major increase in pesticides use, an indirect impact of the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Although the project area contains no known physical cultural resources which would be impacted in any way by project activities, it is possible that during preparation and/or implementation that such resources are discovered (e.g., sacred sites, archaeological remains, historical sites).
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The project area does include populations of pygmies, considered by the Bank to meet the definition of indigenous peoples. The project will need to include measures and investments to ensure

		there is no impacts on indigenous peoples and that there is an equitable sharing of project benefits.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	Project investments could potentially result in some minor resettlement resulting from land acquisition or potential loss of farm land and structures. This could arise for example from investments in roads, canals, or other works. A Process Framework may be necessary if the project includes financing for protected areas that is anticipated to result in economic displacement of local communities.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	TBD	The project is expected to support investments in dams but in all likelihood, the dams will be too small to trigger this policy. This will be determined during project preparation.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	TBD	The project will involve the use and protection of international water resources, namely the Ruzizi River and Lake Tanganyika (shared by DRC and Burundi but also by Zambia and Tanzania). However, it is not expected that project activities will negatively affect the quality or quantity of such international resources. Therefore, the team will determine during preparation if a riparian notification would be required.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	No disputed areas are included in the project area.

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 30-Nov-2015

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.

The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

Safeguard instruments to be prepared by the Recipients during the preparation phase include: i) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); ii) Pesticides Management Plan (PMP); iii) Resettlement Framework (RF); iv) Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF); and v) Riparian countries notification (possibly also a Process Framework, to be determined). The preparation of these instruments will be funded by the project preparation advances that will be available to both countries. It is expected the instruments would be available by about mid-2015, depending on how quickly project preparation resources can be mobilized for this purpose.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Amadou Oumar Ba, Nora Kaoues, Omar Lyasse	
Approved By:		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 09-Feb-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dina Umali-Deining (PMGR)	Date: 10-Feb-2016

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.