

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

**Report No.: ISDSA16917**

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 23-Apr-2016

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**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**1. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Africa	<b>Project ID:</b>	P143307
<b>Project Name:</b>	AFCC2/RI-Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Project (P143307)		
<b>Task Team Leader(s):</b>	Amadou Oumar Ba,Nora Kaoues,Omar Lyasse		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	08-Mar-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	21-Jun-2016
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	GFA07	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (100%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Land administration and management (50%), Nutrition and food security (50%)		
<b>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</b>			No
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
Total Project Cost:	152.70	Total Bank Financing:	150.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			150.00
Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund			2.70
Total			152.70
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	A - Full Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**2. Project Development Objective(s)**

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization in targeted areas in DRC, improve agricultural regional integration, and provide immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency.

### 3. Project Description

1. The proposed project is based on a holistic and integrated approach to support agricultural growth and commercialization with the active involvement of the private sector. The project will work through three main channels: (i) strengthening agricultural value chains; (ii) developing the private agro-industrial sector through activities that include promoting enabling environment reforms, developing agro-industrial parks, and providing access to business development services; and (iii) supporting regional integration.

2. The project also aims to reduce and prevent conflict in a region-specific context where tensions are chronically high. Putting this region and its people on an equitable agricultural growth path can help attenuate these tensions. Conflicts cannot be prevented, in the short run, without dialogue between communities, and in the long run, in the absence of equitable economic growth. The project encompasses interventions to promote sustainable landscape management as well as the environmental services that are critical for agriculture to become (and remain) more productive. The project design will expand to include Burundi as soon as the situation there stabilizes; project support for Burundi will be processed as a second series of projects (SOP).

3. Two core-targeting principles have shaped the design of the proposed project. The first is that productive investments will be geographically concentrated within the project area to achieve a larger impact that should crowd-in future economic activities. The second targeting principle is to work through priority value chains that—beyond their effective market demand and commercial opportunities—are highly significant for: (i) improving food security in the targeted area; (ii) balancing crop and livestock production; and (iii) fostering regional coordination. The selected value chains will respond to current food security needs, improve the market orientation of the evolving agricultural sector, and foster import substitution (particularly of rice and dairy products). By selecting value chains that strike a good balance between livestock and crop production, the proposed project will help to ensure that the needs of different communities are met and reduce existing tensions. The inclusion of livestock and crop producers also makes it possible to introduce these communities to workable conflict-resolution mechanisms without excluding either group. The selected value chains are a significant means of fostering regional coordination in agricultural research for development and for managing shared resources such as the Ruzizi Plain. In addition, the proposed project will proactively support the inclusion of women and young people, and it will give attention to nutrition-sensitive interventions in the targeted value chains.

4. All dimensions of the proposed project are closely intertwined (as the next section shows in detail), and the success of each one is necessary to achieve the PDO. For instance, the value chain activities in Component 1 will succeed only to the extent that a well-conceived conflict filter guides the planned investments to ensure a conducive general business environment. Similarly, Component 2 will contribute to enhancing agribusiness services and market linkages, while the regional integration dimension of the proposed project will ensure that interventions in the value chains take advantage of regional economies of scale.

#### Project Components

Component 1: Agriculture Value Chain Development (Total Financing: US\$70.7 million, of which IDA: US\$68 million; PHRD Grant: US\$2.7 million).

5. Component 1 seeks to increase the productivity and production of selected value chains in targeted

areas of South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces. The proposed project will scale up successful value chain initiatives that have demonstrated results on the ground. Specifically, VECO (an NGO) has experience in developing a value chain for table and brewery rice in the Ruzizi Valley and Kalemie area, in partnership with the private sector; VSF has developed services for the livestock sector; and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) has worked on genetic improvement of cassava and improved cassava processing in value chains in eastern DRC.

6. In building on these partners' efforts, Component 1 will: (i) use a conflict filter and support community dialogue platforms to select the beneficiaries, sites, and communities in ways that help to reduce social tensions and contribute to peacebuilding; (ii) support activities that secure access to land and mediate land grievances, particularly with respect to preventing elites from capturing the benefits of irrigation investments under the project; (iii) mainstream nutrition in the value chain interventions; and (iv) promote market linkages by establishing productive partnerships between producers and buyers.

7. Component 1 also builds on the main findings of the sector scan by IFC in June 2015, which confirmed the market potential of the targeted commodities, as well as on key findings from the Master Plan (Schéma Directeur) prepared in 2015/16 as part of the design process for the proposed project. The sector scan, undertaken to identify agricultural subsectors ready for commercial investment, noted opportunities in the rice, dairy, cassava, maize, and wheat subsectors, as well as opportunities for import substitution in fisheries, coffee, and palm oil. For rice, the scan found that local buyers were present, with plans to expand. It also found a functioning system of rice cooperatives that, with increased support, could more readily meet demand from current and prospective buyers and support import substitution (20 percent of rice is imported from neighboring countries). Commercial opportunities in the dairy sector also included demand from domestic consumers, the presence of producer cooperatives, and suitable environmental conditions for raising higher-yielding European or hybrid cattle. The sector scan confirmed that cassava, with an annual production of 6 million tons, one-third of which is sold commercially to meet local food demand, is the most important food staple and cash crop in South Kivu. It is equally important in Fizi, where official data place the average annual household income from cassava at US\$ 2,600 in 2013.

Subcomponent 1.1: Enhancing productivity and market linkages of selected value chains (Total financing: US\$ 32.7 million, of which IDA: US\$ 30 million; PHRD: US\$ 2.7 million)

8. Support to the rice and cassava value chains. The proposed project will: (i) strengthen the capacity of selected producer organizations (POs) or cooperatives of rice and cassava; (ii) facilitate access to quality seed and planting material; (iii) introduce and promote improved production techniques for both crops; and (iv) facilitate access to input and output markets through a matching grant scheme. In addition, Subcomponent 1.1 will promote techniques for intercropping with leguminous species (such as soybeans) and off-season vegetables to improve the availability of nutrient-dense foods throughout the year. To promote these good agricultural practices (GAPs), the project will adopt the Farmer Field School approach to facilitate group-based learning. A matching grant scheme will be used to establish the production base required to meet market demand by improving access to improved inputs and equipment; financing will be contingent upon the establishment of purchasing arrangements between the producer organizations and buyers to develop market links and productive partnerships.

9. Development of the livestock/dairy value chain. Interventions in the livestock and dairy value chain will build on the best practices derived from three projects (PRASAB, PRODEMA, and

PARSE) and experienced groups working in the local dairy value chain. The proposed project will simultaneously increase the productivity of livestock at the farm level and build linkages with the market for dairy products. More specifically, it will support technical assistance for small-scale producers to form organizations of about 30 members concentrated along market roads; these groups will serve as entry points for further support. In parallel, the project will strengthen animal health services by building a network of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and private veterinary officers to conduct vaccination campaigns for cows, goats and poultry. It will improve animal nutrition through innovations in forage production, valorization of crop and fishery residues, pasture management, and good practices in animal husbandry. The project will also prepare and implement an action plan for animal genetic improvement, based on the importation and distribution of improved animals from neighboring countries, in parallel with local artificial insemination services. Small groups of dynamic entrepreneurs and established small-scale dairy processing units will be supported to improve the collection, processing, and marketing of milk and dairy products. As with the other value chains, a matching grant scheme will be used to finance productivity-enhancing investments in livestock and dairy production, and financing will be contingent upon purchasing arrangements between the producer organizations and buyers.

Subcomponent 1.2: Development of infrastructure to support the value chains (IDA: US\$ 38 million)

10. Subcomponent 1.2 will support the development of public and collective infrastructure to support the value chains. In particular, it will: (i) rehabilitate 540 kilometers of feeder roads connecting production areas to markets; (ii) rehabilitate irrigation schemes in the Ruzizi River Valley and other lowlands; and (iii) support the rehabilitation of selected small hydro-electricity dams, where identified as necessary and the connection of selected agro-enterprises to existing water systems. The rural road program will take the regional dimension of the proposed project into account and enhance connectivity between DRC and Burundi. It will establish a community-based road maintenance mechanism and develop the institutional capacity of the Public Works Department. Water user associations will receive training to manage the irrigation schemes.

Component 2: Support for the Development of the Private Agro-industrial Sector (IDA: US\$ 50 million)

Subcomponent 2.1: Improving the business environment and access to financial services (IDA: US\$ 8 million)

11. Private firms operating in agriculture and agribusiness face market failures that need to be addressed if the private sector is to develop and contribute to economic growth. SMEs are more affected by regulation and transaction burdens than larger firms (business environment constraints), have little access to credit (finance constraints), and have limited access to information, advisory services, technology, and innovation (knowledge constraints). Subcomponent 2.1 aims to address these market failures through support for business regulatory policy and reform, better access to finance for private agribusinesses, and capacity building.

12. Support policy strategies and regulatory reforms to encourage private investments in targeted areas. As a first step, the proposed project will support the completion of sector assessments to identify private sector costs, opportunities, and challenges, including key investment constraints, and it will design a plan to overcome obstacles to investment. The sector assessments will make it possible to develop and implement a targeted investor outreach campaign. To improve the inclusiveness and sustainability of regulatory reforms, the project will develop a public-private dialogue mechanism at the provincial level through the Fédération des Entreprises du Congo. The

project will build capacity at the provincial level to implement investment climate reforms and carry out investment promotion campaigns, in collaboration with the Agence Nationale de Promotion des Investissements (ANAPI) and relevant line ministries.

13. Facilitating access to finance for agro-processors and market operators. This subcomponent also supports a market study to clarify the demand of private firms and cooperatives for financial services along the agricultural value chains. The study will assess the supply of financial services, highlighting the capacity and interest of financial institutions to serve the targeted sectors. Based on recommendations from that study, the project will finance tailored technical assistance to selected financial institutions to strengthen their operations as needed and develop financial products and services specifically for the agricultural sector. Capacity building and training will enable financial institutions to match their offerings to the needs of various borrowers in the agricultural sector, such as producers, producer associations, aggregators, wholesalers, and agro-processors. Depending on the situation in these institutions, capacity building will be delivered in up to three phases: (i) training loan officers in the essentials of agricultural lending as well as general lending practices and procedures; (ii) helping to establish agribusiness finance as a core offering by developing a strategy, risk management framework, operations process, and products catering for this market segment; and (iii) if needed, technical assistance to enhance the performance of lending institutions.

14. Build the capacity of cooperatives, private enterprises, and startups. Capacity building for cooperatives, aggregators, industries, startups, and other actors in agricultural value chains will target the demand side of credit. Training will focus on preparing sound business plans (including choice of technology) and loan applications, banking literacy, business management, access to national/ regional and international markets, financial planning, and creditworthiness (so that participants can more easily obtain loans). The technical assistance will help beneficiaries design solid projects acceptable to private investors and financial institutions and obtain financing through initiatives developed by other IDA projects and donors to improve access to finance. One such initiative is a pilot program by the IDA-funded Financial Infrastructure and Markets Project to set up a US\$ 15 million line of credit to finance medium- to long-term projects of private MSMEs, especially enterprises linked to the targeted value chains, including capital investment and capacity expansion projects. Currently, two or three sound financial institutions that offer services for MSMEs (for instance, ProCredit and FINCA) have been identified to participate in the pilot. Another initiative (developed by USAID's Development Credit Authority) supports private lending to MSMEs in eastern Congo through a loan portfolio guarantee, in partnership with ProCredit and other financial institutions interested in serving agricultural value chains (including producers, traders, processors, and transporters). This technical assistance will be provided by training centers that have demonstrated good results on the ground, such as the Guichet d'Economie Locale du Sud-Kivu (GEL), an NGO created in 2003 by IITA (through its Youth Agripreneur program) with the NGOs Louvain Development and ONE Group.

Subcomponent 2.2: Support development of competitive and inclusive agro-industrial parks based on market demand and economic, social, and financial viability (IDA: US\$42 million)

15. In the context of this Project, the agro-industrial park (AIP) concept is based on a concentrated agro-industrial zone, mainly focused on value addition/agro-processing services of food products, including crops, livestock/dairy products and fisheries. It is also based on a PPP scheme aiming at facilitating private sector investment in agribusiness by providing: (i) access to basic industrial infrastructure; (ii) shared common services and facilities and creation of economies of scale in service provision, including warehouses, cold storage facilities, logistic services, quality control

services, waste management, etc.; (iii) improved access to technical support and information and management services; and (iv) improved agri-business linkages between and within actors through effective network between primary producers, agro-processors, traders, retailers and end markets.

16. The Bukavu–Kalemie corridor provides potential locations and markets for piloting the development of AIPs, including sites near the cities of Kalemie (rice, maize, cassava, and fish processing), Uvira (food crops, livestock, and fish), Luvungi (rice, maize, and cassava processing), and Kabare (dairy products and food crop processing). The final site identification and assessment will be carried out based on specific criteria including demonstrated market demand (domestic/regional/export), access roads, site specific risks, key cost factors, etc. In-depth technical and economic feasibility studies for the design of each selected site will be conducted (including a market demand assessment, sizing of necessary industrial land for the establishment of the AIP, master planning and development, and business development plan including local population, environmental and social safeguards, etc.). Conflict risk assessments will be undertaken to make sure that the ownership of land is clear with title and the project cannot lead to large displacements or trigger inter-community conflict dynamics.

17. The project will take a sequenced approach to agro-industrial park diagnostics with a series of go/no-go decision points and the possibility for reallocating the funds for AIPs if analysis shows a lack of demand for the AIPs or a lack of feasibility. The first step will be to conduct a site assessment to determine which of the sites identified for AIP development, if any, are suitable, and rank them according to their potential feasibility. If no sites are found to be suitable, either the Project can ask the government to propose alternative sites, or the AIP component can be discontinued. Should the subcomponent be discontinued, a reallocation of the budget foreseen for the AIPs in this project will be considered upon agreement between the Government of DRC and the World Bank, following established procedures governing project restructuring.

18. The next step will be to conduct a benchmarking exercise on the top two or three sites to determine the competitiveness of each site as well as a demand survey. If the demand survey demonstrates insufficient demand for the AIP, funds can be reallocated to other project components.

19. If demand is deemed sufficient, a feasibility study will be done (including a Master Plan, economic and financial analysis, and an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) on the site for which demand is greatest. If, based on the feasibility study, certain pre-established criteria are met (among others, the internal rates of return are acceptable and the cost-benefit analysis indicates that the economic benefits of the project to the country outweigh the costs), the AIP can proceed to implementation. In implementing the first pilot AIP, the government may decide whether to develop the first few phases of the AIP itself, or it may select private developers through competitive tendering to develop the AIP. The government may be required to complete certain off-site, last-mile infrastructure projects for the site to be viable.

20. In line with the UN Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure and the guidelines for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, the proposed project will encourage socially inclusive and environmentally friendly investments that are mutually beneficial for investors, landowners, local communities, and the region. It will promote procedures that ensure that affected communities have the opportunity and responsibility to: (i) to engage in the identification of land appropriate for investment, based on informed choices; (ii) secure sustained and well-defined benefits; (iii) receive fair compensation for the land (including common areas) and natural resources that they make available for investment; (iv) engage in ongoing partnerships with investors and the

government; and (v) be able to hold investors and government institutions accountable to their commitments.

### Component 3: Regional Integration (IDA: US\$ 15 million)

21. Component 3 will foster more effective regional integration by: (i) creating an enabling environment for regional cooperation and joint natural resource management and (ii) promoting a regional agenda for agricultural research for development (R4D).

#### Subcomponent 3.1: Regional cooperation and joint natural resource management (IDA: US\$ 6 million)

22. The proposed project will provide targeted support to develop the capacity of sub regional organizations such as CEPGL. CEPGL will be supported through its Agriculture and Food Security division, which has policy objectives similar to those of the proposed regional project. The project will finance: (i) regional planning, monitoring, and evaluation to establish and monitor complementary investments with neighboring countries, particularly with regard to managing natural resources in shared watersheds and adapting to the expected impacts of climate change; and (ii) the regional exchange of information, knowledge, and technologies through (among other activities) the establishment of a web-based exchange platform in coordination with CEPGL.

23. Activities that focus on the management of shared watersheds require a trans-boundary effort, in which cooperation between DRC and neighboring countries is crucial. Investments in three major activities are planned for the Ruzizi River watershed. The first activity is to prepare a shared vision for managing natural resources. That vision will build on the Master Plan formulated in designing the proposed project, as well other planning instruments, such as the planning document that will be developed for the Ruzizi Plain, with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB). Second, targeted reforestation and agroforestry activities are planned to protect productive investments for the Ruzizi River and its tributaries in the Ruzizi Plain. The third activity consists of South-South exchanges between DRC and neighboring countries to share knowledge and build capacity in natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

#### Subcomponent 3.2: Regional agricultural research for development and promotion of other strategic value chains (IDA: US\$ 9 million)

24. Regional agricultural research for development. Subcomponent 3.2 brings national and regional agricultural research priorities into better alignment by building capacity within the national agricultural research system (INERA) and strengthening cooperation with CGIAR centers. To that end, the proposed project will support: (i) nutrition-sensitive agricultural research; (ii) improved research infrastructure, including physical infrastructure and equipment for two research facilities (selected based on an institutional analysis and needs assessment); (iii) improved knowledge and information systems, including information on nutrition; and (v) human capital development, through scientific training at the postgraduate level and the development of specific skills through short courses or targeted training. The focus will be on pursuing key agricultural R4D priorities, while making the best use of scarce resources to achieve meaningful progress in increasing agricultural growth and reducing extreme poverty. Regional integration is an effective way for DRC to increase the efficiency of its investments in agricultural R4D.

25. Technical Assistance (TA) to promote fisheries and aquaculture and other value chains. TA will

be mobilized to prepare strategic interventions in priority value chains, including the fisheries and aquaculture subsector. FAO, with its proven capacity in fisheries and aquaculture, will provide TA to: (i) produce an action plan to reduce post-harvest losses in the Lake Tanganyika area (an estimated at 20,000 tons per year, valued at US \$5 million, are lost through inappropriate processing); (ii) produce an action plan to develop inland aquaculture and reduce the pressure on Lake Tanganyika fisheries; (iii) produce a strategy for communities to play a stronger role in managing fisheries through co-management and community surveillance; (iv) conduct specialized studies to strengthen research institutions in data collection, fisheries, and limnological research; (v) analyze the role of fish in nutrition and the impact of limited access to animal protein on children's health; (vi) analyze the quality of locally processed and imported fish products, with an emphasis on preventing health hazards; and (vii) assess pollution and other destructive impacts of human and naturally induced processes in the Lake Tanganyika Basin and the potential for mitigating them.

#### Component 4: Support Services and Project Management (IDA: US\$ 17 million)

##### Subcomponent 4.1: Strengthening capacity of public, NGO, and private technical services (IDA: US \$ 7 million)

26. Subcomponent 4.1 provides results-based capacity building on a needs basis to national and provincial technical services in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development to strengthen their role in the direct implementation of the proposed project. This subcomponent also supports capacity building for the extension services and for establishing a sustainable seed industry in which the National Seed Service (SENASA) can perform its essential functions of controlling and certifying seed production. Based on a needs assessment, the proposed project will finance: (i) construction or rehabilitation of office buildings and seed laboratories; (ii) training and study tours for individuals from public agencies to visit neighboring countries to learn from successful experiences; and (iii) TA and equipment to the designated technical services to enable them to perform their functions more effectively. In addition, the project will finance training and provide technical support to NGOs (particularly to producer organizations such as FOPAC-SK) and private actors at the provincial level to enable them to participate more effectively in implementing and monitoring project activities.

##### Subcomponent 4.2: Project management, monitoring, and evaluation (IDA: US\$ 10 million)

27. Subcomponent 4.2 encompasses activities related to project management, coordination, communication, monitoring, and evaluation at the national and provincial levels. The proposed project will establish an M&E system to collect data in a timely manner, enable the timely adoption of corrective measures, and monitor impact. This subcomponent will finance a baseline and final impact assessment, goods and equipment, hiring of staff, consultant services, workshops, and training. Under this subcomponent, the project will also ensure proper monitoring of environmental and social safeguards policies.

##### Subcomponent 4.3: Contingency emergency response (IDA: US\$ 0.0M)

28. Subcomponent 4.3 will provide immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency. This zero-budget subcomponent establishes a disaster recovery contingency fund that could be triggered in the event of a natural or human-induced disaster through formal declaration of a national or regional state of emergency, and upon a formal request from the government. In such cases, funds from the unallocated expenditure category or from other program components may be



reallocated to finance emergency response expenditures.

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

The proposed regional project target area is located 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 based on the master plan that is expected to be completed by June 2016.

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 is densely populated with complex issues related to conflicts, resettlement, and indigenous peoples.

#### 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Antoine V. Lema (GSU01)

6. 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. However, up today the exact locations of investments are unknown. In this regard, the proper safeguard instrument to prepare is an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This document has been prepared, reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed both in DRC and at the Infoshop on February 22, 2016.
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 are expected to generate significant positive impacts for the conservation of natural habitats. In addition to make sure that all precautions have been taken, the ESMF prepared in accordance of OP/PB4.01 deals with issues

		related to 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. The ESMF includes a chapter which addresses this concern.
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. 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. Consequently, an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) has been developed to serve as a guidance in the use of such products and the management of its contents. It has been disclosed both in DRC and at the Infoshop on February 22, 2016.
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 implementation that such resources are discovered (e.g., sacred sites, archaeological remains, historical sites). The ESMF contains a chance-find guidance to handle this matter during the project implementation phase.
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 includes measures and investments to ensure there are no impacts on indigenous peoples and that there is an equitable sharing of project benefits. To this end, an Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared, reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed publicly both in DRC and at the Infoshop on February 22, 2016.
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. To deal with these issues two safeguard documents namely: a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Process Framework (PF) were developed. Thereafter, both instruments have been reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed both in DRC and at the Infoshop on February 22, 2016.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dams. However,

		rehabilitation/development of identified irrigation schemes within the Ruzizi plain and other specific areas rely on very small dams that criteria do not meet World Bank's safeguard policy related to dams safety. Consequently, the ongoing bank's operation does not trigger this policy.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	Activities related to irrigation are expected to be undertaken along the Ruzizi river. As international water body, a notification should be sent to riparians namely to Zambia, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. The other concerned country is the DRC which is the project beneficiary. The specific canals to be rehabilitated are to be determined during project implementation and these are all small irrigation schemes that currently draw water from four different tributaries of the Ruzizi River (Luvungi, Luberezi, Sange, and Runingo) which flow into the Ruzizi River and run all exclusively within the DRC. The detailed feasibility studies and environmental assessments will be completed. However, the main principle is to rehabilitate the canals and to use the water savings only from the rehabilitation to irrigate additional area. In this regard no significant potential adverse impacts are anticipated. Consequently, the project falls under the exception to the riparian notification requirement under paragraph 7(a) of OP 7.50, Projects on International Waterways. To be fully in compliance with the OP/PB7.50, an Exception memo to the Riparian Notification Requirement to riparian countries was prepared and approved by the regional Vice Presidency on March 9, 2016. The country has elaborated both environmental instruments (ESMF and IPMP), which were consulted upon on January 25, 2016 and disclosed in the country on February 22, 2016 and at InfoShop on February 22, 2016.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No disputed areas are included in the project area.

## II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p><b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b></p>
<p>This program will support basic physical infrastructure in the target area (rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, rural roads, canals, and a range of minor infrastructure such as processing facilities or buildings). It is intended to stimulate a major increase in agricultural production with activities related to the construction of warehouses, feeder roads, storage facilities, agro-industrial parks, etc. These civil works will unquestionably induce environmental and social adverse impacts in terms of trees cutting, dust, noise, waste management, security issues both for populations and</p>

for employees. However, as it is rehabilitation works, most of adverse impacts associated with these investments will likely be site-specific, so manageable at an acceptable level.

In addition, rehabilitation works mainly concerning rural roads will take place in forested areas and sensitive ecosystems. Potential adverse impacts could occur on biodiversity, on natural resources and fauna by facilitating through the rehabilitation of roads the access of these parks and forests.

On social level, the construction/rehabilitation of feeder road sections may induce the displacement of populations. In addition, Indigenous People are present within areas where rehabilitation works will be undertaken with the possibility to register some adverse impacts on them.

The program is rated EA category A and triggers 08 safeguards policies namely: OP/PB 4.01; OP/PB 4.04; OP/PB4.36; OP4.09; OP/PB4.11; OP/PB4.10; OP/PB 4.12 and OP/PB7.50. Safeguard instruments (ESMF, IPMP, IPPF, PF and RPF) have all been prepared and disclosed.

In order to ensure that all the sub-projects to be financed under the operation will be in compliance with Bank safeguards policies and in line with the national regulatory framework, a protocol will be signed between the program and the National Agency in charge of environmental impact assessment and safeguards monitoring (Groupe d'Etudes Environnementales du Congo –GEEC became since November 2014, Agence Congolaise de l'Environnementale-ACE). This agency's staffs will organize regularly supervision missions and produce reports on their findings and propose mitigation measures if needed be.

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

Potential long term indirect and cumulative impacts of rural and feeder roads rehabilitation could be adverse impacts on rainforest in the area of influence of the road segments, and the reduction of biodiversity through agricultural expansion.

Other negative impacts include an increased rate of accidents due to increased motorized traffic, and higher respiratory health hazards for the populations living along the roads due to dust in the air generated by fast moving vehicles during the dry season.

Impacts on physical cultural resources are expected to be site specific and limited to possible damage to sites within the right of way, such as graves, sacred places and trees.

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

The use of existing rural and feeder roads footprints will limit the physical impacts of their construction/rehabilitation. In addition the master plan under preparation will provide details in terms of data, sites where projected investments will be undertaken to make sure adverse impacts will be minimized.

**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 borrower has prepared the following safeguard instruments: an ESMF, an IPMP, an IPPF, a PF and a RPF.

The ESMF contains standards, methods, and procedures specifying how future activities whose

location, number, and scale are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues. It includes: (i) a systematic environmental and social impact assessment for all activities before selection and implementation; (ii) procedures for conducting activity-specific ESIA, Limited Environmental Impact Assessment (LEIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); (iii) capacity strengthening and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at relevant stakeholder groups for better implementation and monitoring of project safeguard measures; and (iv) establishment and implementation of a consultation framework for the environmental control and monitoring.

The IPMP has also been prepared to take into account potential use of chemical products within agricultural activities. As the ESMF, the IPMP gives guidance to protect population health and environment integrity in promoting best practices.

To manage land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or loss of livelihoods induced by the implementation of activities and other sub-projects, the client has developed a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). That safeguard instrument clarifies the principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to investments/sub-projects to be prepared during project implementation. Investment-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be prepared, as necessary, in line with the RPF and submitted to the Bank for approval.

The IPPF seeks to set up guidelines to make sure that all precautions have been taken to safeguard indigenous people culture, livelihoods and community. It also aims to bring them to be fully involved in each level of the planning, execution and the monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The rights and their way of living and their customs must be taken into account in different level of the program, in accordance with national law and the requirement of the saving policy of the World Bank.

As for the PF, this social safeguard instrument seeks to establish new modalities of the use of parks and protected areas resources.

All the above safeguard documents provide detailed mitigation measures to ensure sustainability and compliance with DRC's regulations and legislations, as well as with the World Bank environmental and social policies.

The PIU will include a specific environmental specialist with a big experience of world bank's policies and its related safeguard instruments. This expert who will benefit from safeguards training during Bank supervision missions will be responsible for safeguards implementation. In other words, he will oversee the implementation of the programme safeguards instruments and coordinate efforts at the national level. The PIU staff will regularly monitor and follow-up with any safeguard issues. Moving forward, the Bank's supervision missions will also include environmental and social specialists.

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

Stakeholders concerned by the program are constituted by irrigation agricultural farmers, site-specific breeders, and agroforestry partners. At the national level, there are ministries in charge of agricultural activities, livestock development, fisheries, and environment. During the safeguard instruments preparation, the various stakeholder groups have been consulted. Once the safeguards documents were completed, new series of consultations were held where all of these stakeholders

have been consulted and their recommendations, comments and suggestions taken into account in the safeguards documents finalization. The latest versions and their summaries are available in provinces, municipalities and public areas.

### ***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	22-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	22-Feb-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	22-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	22-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	22-Feb-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	22-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	22-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	22-Feb-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	22-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	22-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	22-Feb-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	22-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

### ***C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level***

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ × ]
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] TBD [ ]
500 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [ ] No [ × ] TBD [ ]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
<b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways</b>	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

### III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Amadou Oumar Ba, Nora Kaoues, Omar Lyasse	
<b>Approved By</b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 03-May-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dina Umali-Deiningner (PMGR)	Date: 09-May-2016