

**Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
Public Sector Window projects**

Funding for COVID-19 Response
Request Guidelines and Application Template
(Filled Format)

August 2020

DISCLAIMER

Successful additional funding request documentation, including this document, will be publicly disclosed. If the proposal documentation includes confidential or sensitive text or data that cannot be disclosed publicly, this should be highlighted in the submission.

Public Sector Window: COVID-19 Response Additional Funding Request Template

Please review the “Public Sector Window: COVID-19 Response Additional Funding Request Guidelines” prior to completing this template. Submissions should be in English and no more than 11 pages in length (excluding annexes and supporting documents) and should include a Government request letter.

1. Basic Project Information (complete information for investment and/or TA project as applicable)

a. Project Name(s)	Investment project: Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP)
b. Current project development objective	Investment project: To increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas.
c. Responsible Supervising Entity/ies (SE)	Investment project: World Bank
d. Investment SE Project Team Leader	Name: Winston Dawes Title: Task Team Leader Email: wdawes@worldbank.org
e. TA SE Project Team Leader	NA
f. Project country	RWANDA
g. Counterpart Government Ministry/ies and Department(s)	Investment project: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB)
h. Date of Project approval by the SE	Investment project: September 14, 2018
i. Current Project closing date	Investment project: August 31, 2023
j. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for investment project	Rating towards project development objective: Satisfactory. Date: April 15, 2020 Rating on implementation progress: Satisfactory. Date: April 15, 2020
k. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for TA project	NA

2. Project Financial Information (as of August 2020)

l. Project Funding	Investment project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All funding sources¹: US\$ 32,968,753 (including US\$ 2,668,753 of beneficiaries' contribution and US\$ 4,000,000 of Government of Rwanda Counterpart contribution) Of which GAFSP grant amount: US\$ 26,300,000
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¹ Include GAFSP funds as well as other financing sources, such as bilateral, multilateral, government or beneficiary contributions.

m. Disbursements	<p>Investment project: US\$ 8,162,840.28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All funding sources: US\$ 8,162,840.28 (Including US\$ 647,602.80 from Government Counterpart contributions) GAFSP grant: US\$ 7,515,237.48 (28.6% of the total Grant amount)
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3. Summary of Additional Funding Request

n. Additional Funding amount requested	Investment project: US\$ 5,985,295
o. Supplemental SE administrative fee request ²	Investment SE: US\$ 478,824 TA SE: US\$
p. Costed list of proposed components and/or activities to be funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening farmers' organizations: US\$ 503,158 - Agricultural productivity enhancement: US\$ 1,487,158 - Improving nutrition outcomes at household level: US\$ 231,495 - Improvement of efficiency and expansion of existing irrigation schemes: US\$ 1,390,000 - Strengthening irrigation capacity: US\$ 50,000 - Capacity building to foster market linkages: US\$ 615,923 - Investment support to market linkages: US\$ 952,204 - Project management: US\$ 655,357 - TA: US\$ 100,000
q. Revised Project Development Objective (if applicable)	Investment project: NA TA project: NA
r. Revised project closing date (if applicable)	Investment project: August 31, 2024
s. Estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (indicate if these are additional to the current project beneficiaries)	<p>Direct beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing: 38,606 Household heads (M=22,391, and F=16,215 (200,000 individuals)) - Additional: 7,082 household heads (M=4,108 and F=2,974 (35,409 Individual; M=19,379 and F=16,030))

²The supplemental administrative fee should cover the SE's cost to appraise and approve the additional funding, and any additional funds needed for project implementation support. The indicative fee ceiling is 8% of the requested grant amount.

4. COVID-19 impact and Funding Needs (25%)

t. Impact and disruptions caused by COVID-19: The COVID-19 pandemic's first positive case in Rwanda was reported on 14 March 2020 while stringent containment measures including the total lockdown started on 21 March 2020. Other containment measures included borders closure, nightly curfews, a ban on public places/events, and the closure of schools and churches. These essential and unprecedented measures significantly impacted Rwanda's economy at large and particularly the agriculture sector, by disrupting both supply and demand of agriculture commodities. Moreover, the pandemic induced labour shortages in agricultural sector because of the lockdown and social distancing provisions.

Despite a relatively better performance of the agriculture sector compared to the industry and tourism sectors observed earlier during the onset of the pandemic, the shortage in farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides resulting from global supply chains disruption will likely lower yields later in the year if not well organized. All these present a great concern to agricultural production and productivity as well the food supply.

The Government of Rwanda received a grant from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), to implement the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security (SAIP) Project whose objective is to increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries with the focus on youth and women in the project areas. The grant became effective on 14 December 2018, and its implementation is supervised by the World Bank.

SAIP implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources (MINAGRI) focuses on consolidating and expanding the results obtained under the World Bank- funded projects, namely the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) and the third Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP3), and other selected MINAGRI-developed schemes. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, income generating activities for cooperatives such as those involved in production of horticulture produce for export, aggregation and commercialization of produce as well as input agro-dealership could not be conducted as usual. This has financially weakened those organizations and left them unable to acquire inputs required to maintain production and run their businesses. This also caused profound shock to small business initiatives for youth and women.

- The shortage in farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides resulting from global supply chains disruption has resulted in the reduction of production from SAIP project sites. Rwanda not being a manufacturer of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, and horticultural seeds has made it difficult for farmers to access them due travel restrictions imposed across the globe. The activities initiated by SAIP to enhance farmers' access to seeds were hugely hampered by movement restrictions on both project technical staff and labourers involved in these activities.
- Movement restrictions on labour has contributed to reduced production. The restrictions on travel and movement, as well as the health impacts of the virus, has led to shortage of labor during the agricultural seasons and this negatively affected the cultivated area as well as productivity of agriculture produce in project area.
- Disruption in global food supply will likely contribute to rising food prices putting an additional burden on the vulnerable households in project sites. This implies that households especially with women and youth that were in a vulnerable situation even before the COVID-19 (households in Ubudehe³ category 1 and 2 or

³ Ubudehe is a Rwandan practice and a cultural value of mutual assistance among people living in the same area in order to overcome or solve their socio-economic problems. Ubudehe categories refer to the poverty classification system which forms the basis of implementation of all Government social protection programs.

households in the two last categories with the highest poverty incidence) will be in a more insecure situation than before.

- The maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation and land husbandry infrastructures was negatively impacted. These activities are regularly conducted in SAIP intervention areas by local community organized in Water Users Associations (WUAs) and Cooperatives. Subsequently, due to heavy rains which occurred in March – May 2020, some of the irrigation and land husbandry infrastructures across SAIP sites were significantly affected by landslides and floods. Maintenance and rehabilitation including through community works (Umuganda) by scheme users could not be regularly performed as usual due to drastic measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. This has resulted in infrastructure damages in some cases that are beyond the farmer’s repairing capacity in SAIP intervention sites.
- Small Scale Irrigation Technologies (SSIT) potential beneficiaries’ financial capacity to pay their contribution has been weakened during lockdown period because the marketing of their produce, essentially horticulture was among the most affected by containment measures. This has delayed the planned start of the SSIT program in the project areas which also requires farmers’ contribution.
- Agriculture produce market shrinkage due to COVID-19 pandemic. The largest consumption of horticulture produce has been in the urban centers, particularly in hotels, restaurants, schools, and cross-border and international trade. However, during this time of COVID19, demand and prices dropped significantly leaving a surplus of unsold produce with farmers. For instance, the volume of exported horticulture produce dropped from 2,015 tons in March to 688 tons in April 2020 leading to reduction of revenues from US\$ 2.1 to \$1.2 million respectively. The reduced sales and lower prices affected farmers’ incomes and their capacity to maintain production.
- Project capacity building to foster market linkages was affected including training on postharvest handling, storage and production aggregation as these activities were prohibited during COVID period as means to contain the pandemic. This resulted in an increase in post-harvest losses. Similarly, mobilization of international experts from FAO to provide technical assistance in the implementation of SAIP activities was not possible.
- The general implementation of project activities during COVID-19 period was not conducted as planned due to lockdown measures which led to delays of annual planned activities, consequently, affecting budget execution.

During lockdown, the government of Rwanda also provided support to vulnerable people through providing relief food country-wide. To ensure that there is sufficient food stock in the country and insulate the country from unexpected food shortage due to uncertainties associated with global logistics disturbance, the government through its Economic Recovery Plan, is mobilizing farmers to carry out intensive cultivation of all cultivable land. This will be achieved through ensuring; availability, access and use of productivity enhancing inputs, mainly improved seed, fertilizers, lime, pests and disease control products and water at affordable rates.

Supervising Entity involvement in the national COVID-19 response mechanism: In response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the World Bank approved \$14.25 million International Development Association (IDA) credit in immediate funding to support Rwanda under a new operation, the Rwanda COVID-19 Emergency Response project. The project is designed to help the government prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by the coronavirus and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. Additionally, the World Bank together with other development partners, supported the Government to prepare its Economic Recovery Plan to respond to Covid-19 impacts, including the agriculture sector response plan.

u. Summary of the current project implementation progress and COVID-19 impact: Despite the challenges brought about the COVID-19 pandemic, SAIP project registered various achievements among which include;

- An average increase of 7.32 % of yield for targeted crops resulting from provision of inputs (1,223 tons of lime, 6,210 tons of compost) coupled with capacity building programs on good agricultural practices,
- Introduction of protected agriculture (6 greenhouses) as demonstration and consequently triggering farmers' demand for 50 greenhouse projects to be funded through the project's matching grant arrangement.
- Strong farmer organizations management systems through capacity building programs (training, mentorship/coaching and study tours) where by 5,738 farmers (Female= 2,871 and male =2,867) were reached.
- Improvement of nutritional status at household level through provision of 5,800 mushroom tubes, 800 layer chicken which have so far produced 789 eggs shared among 52 households with 180 children below 5 years and 32 pregnant women, 2,517,782 cuttings of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes rich in Vitamin A and 4.5 tons of Iron fortified beans, 160 kg of vegetable seeds among which 136 kitchen gardens demos resulting into establishment of 4,238 kitchen gardens at household level; 253,500 fruit tree seedlings produced for nutrition improvement. A total of 23,406 beneficiaries (12,918 females) are benefiting from nutrition interventions.
- Water use efficiency improvement in existing schemes was done on 148.39 ha with new irrigation technologies (drips, rain pipes, hosepipes and sprinklers) mainly for chili, French beans, tomatoes, watermelon, onions and ginger. The use of efficient irrigation techniques has resulted in; (i) Significant decrease in labor investment by 50%, (ii) Meeting the right crop water requirement that led to crop production optimization (up to 60% increase), lower incidence of pest & diseases, and (iii) Development of farmers' skills in operation and management of new irrigation technologies.
- Reduction of post harvested losses through construction of 2 Maize drying shelters as well as mobilization of farmers to raise 125,360 USD that was used in production aggregation of 9,398 Metric tons.

Since the project inception, 35,883 beneficiaries including 15,104 females (42%) grouped into 782 Self Help Groups, 7 Water Users Associations and 16 Cooperatives have been supported in different project interventions. COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the project implementation by affecting agricultural seasons (2020 season B and C) as well as delaying some of its planned activities during the lockdown period. However, with the hope of containing the pandemic in the short run, the project remains optimistic towards achieving the original development objectives within the planned implementation period.

v. Project response to COVID-19 impacts in targeted areas: In order to minimize the shocks created by COVID-19 crisis, some vulnerable project beneficiaries were supported with agricultural inputs as well as post-harvest handling equipment to help maintain production. However, this intervention is limited due to budget constraint as this was not envisaged during the project's conception. Additionally, fresh horticulture exports from Rwanda were among the most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Most of these exports were done by air to Europe and Middle East, and closure of airports disrupted significantly the supply chains. Airfreight costs for the few remaining operators increased while at the same time the market price of the exported commodities continued to fall. Horticulture being one of the major supported value chains by the SAIP, the project supported some of the logistics costs, including subsidizing a portion of the airfreight cost; which contributed to maintain Rwanda's level of exports, preserve farmers revenues and ensure the business will continue with limited challenges when the transport logistics challenges will be eased.

5. COVID-19 Response Activities (40%) Description of Additional Financing Activities (Max 3 pages, annex and supporting documents excluded)

SAIP project intends to use the additional funding to finance activities that will address/mitigate the COVID-19 impacts in the food system of the project area that directly respond to the agriculture recovery plan as stated in the national economic recovery plan.

w. Expected impact of the additional funding and targeted beneficiaries. the requested support will be targeting producer-based organizations with emphasis on the vulnerable, youth and women. The following section describes in detail and per current project component the additional proposed activities, expected impact and targeted beneficiaries.

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Agriculture Productivity Enhancement, and Nutrition Improvement.

- **Strengthening farmer organizations.** In order to recover from the impact of COVID-19 which was reflected mostly in reduced revenues, the farmer organizations from project sites will be supported to revive income generating activities including on/off farming activities, aggregation and commercialization of produce as well as input agro-dealership business. The project shall support small livestock farming among project beneficiaries, which will serve as alternative source of incomes while producing manure for soil fertility improvement. Small businesses of youth and women most affected by COVID-19 shall be financed in order to enhance their resilience to future shocks through saving and credit schemes.
- **Enhancement of agricultural productivity of staple and horticulture crops.** The disruption in the global supply chain of foods coupled with reduced productivity caused by COVID-19 may increase levels of food insecurity in many households if things are done in a business as usual mode. In this respect, the level of production needs to be increased significantly to ensure that there is sufficient food to insulate households from unexpected bans imposed by exporting countries of agriculture commodities responding to COVID-19. To achieve this, the project will expand its interventions to three additional sites adjacent to current project implementation sites, whose irrigation and land husbandry infrastructure was developed with the support of previously World Bank funded projects. These are Ngoma 22; 1,689 ha, Rwangingo; 259 ha and Nyabirasi; 427 ha with a potential of 7,082 households. The project will support farmers in crop intensification for the production of staple and horticulture produce, including maize, beans, Irish potatoes, vegetables and fruits. In this respect, the project will support in the provision of inputs such as seeds, lime and compost for productivity enhancement for both staple and horticulture crops in next four seasons in both existing and additional new sites. The project shall accompany the provision of input with training aimed at: (a) strengthening the knowledge of farmers related to improved agricultural practices, technology, and inputs use; (b) improving soil fertility and integrated nutrient management; (c) promoting conservation agriculture; and (d) setting technology demonstration trials.
- **Support farmers in project sites to acquire light and friendly agricultural machinery** to overcome the issue of labor shortage while increasing productivity as well as respond to COVID-19 mitigation measures. Youth groups will be strengthened to provide support for better use and management of these equipment as well as renting services to the farmers.
- **Improving nutrition outcomes at household level.** The reduction of food production in communities and markets led to the rise of food prices, for example the price of beans (rich in iron) increased by 25% from March to May 2020 which likely affected the consumption of nutritious foods especially by children under

five years, pregnant and lactating women, which could lead to increased cases of malnutrition. It is also essential to note that the households most vulnerable to food and nutrition issues in the context of COVID-19 are those households who were already exposed to limited food and dietary availability before the onset of the crisis, as such their nutrition status are likely to get worse. Current project nutrition interventions reach only project beneficiaries. Therefore, scaling up to more beneficiaries in the three proposed sites of Ngoma 22, Nyabirasi and Rwangingo will positively impact on containing COVID-19 repercussions on nutrition status in consolidated agriculture sites adjacent to the current SAIP implementation areas. Through support for nutrition sensitive Agriculture, the project has been promoting programs intended to increase accessibility to animal source of proteins, vitamins and minerals for 200,000 project beneficiaries. The additional funding on SAIP shall be used to support additional 30,000 people (located in new proposed sites for scale-up) through provision of seeds for increased production of iron fortified beans for iron sources, fruits and vegetables for vitamins and mineral sources, orange fleshed sweet potatoes for Vitamin A and promotion of back yard poultry farming for egg production as a potential animal source of proteins at household levels. The project will also support beneficiaries in ensuring year-round availability of nutrient-rich food items through diversification of nutrition sensitive value chains.

Component 2: Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency.

- **Increase of irrigated area while ensuring water use efficiency.** In a bid to boost crop production and guarantee food security, the project intends to respond to supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19 by refocusing its support to improve water use efficiency in existing schemes as well as proposed Ngoma 22 site irrigation scheme developed under the support of previously World Bank funded project. The water use efficiency practices have also proven to reduce to some significant extent the cost of production. The new site (Ngoma 22) proposed for scale up with additional funding is already developed with major irrigation infrastructures (dam, night storages, irrigation canal networks and water flow system) and land husbandry terraces covering 300 ha of irrigable area and 1,296 ha of rainfed area. In ensuring proper water management, the project will introduce new irrigation technologies (water saving techniques) such as drips, rain pipes, hosepipes and sprinklers aimed at helping farmers boost production and profitability on at least 200ha located in the command area.
- **In the same line of promoting irrigation and boosting crop production, small scale irrigation technologies (SSIT)** will be scaled up to Ngoma District on 200ha as cost effective irrigation technologies. Farmers will take advantage of potential water sources available mostly lakes to help them overcome long dry spells associated with this geographical area to increase production. With the additional funding, the project will intervene by support through matching grants the supply and installation of Small-Scale Irrigation Technology systems including pumps, sprinkler systems, hose pipes, etc as well as provision of capacity building to beneficiaries.
- **Repair and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation infrastructures.** Irrigation and land husbandry infrastructures were seriously damaged by heavy rains of April-May 2020 and were not maintained and rehabilitated during the lockdown period. Most of these damages beyond farmers' capacity to repair included; destruction of irrigation canals, land husbandry infrastructures, access roads and siltation of reservoirs as a result of landslides and flood sand this seriously affected crop production during season B and C 2020 in both rainfed and irrigated areas. Some marshlands such as Rwangingo will need additional drainage facilities. Therefore, planned interventions for the additional financing will focus on repair of irrigation infrastructures, rehabilitation of buffer zone and catchment areas with tree/shrubs planting, siltation control around dams and night storages by constructing sediment trap structures.

Component 3: Market Linkages and Value Addition Investments Support.

- **Adapt post-harvest facilities to COVID-19 mitigation measures.** The project will intervene in COVID-19 response activities around post-harvest handling sites by improving hygiene and sanitation, supporting the implementation of social distancing measures, and provision of safety equipment to beneficiaries. The proposed activities for the additional financing under this intervention will include connecting power and water supply lines, construction of hand washing and social distancing facilities at both new and existing post-harvest facilities.
- **Support farmers' organizations to acquire production post-harvest handling and aggregation, processing and storage facilities/equipment** to minimize post-harvest losses while guaranteeing good quality produce and ensuring availability and accessibility of food within the community throughout the year in a bid to develop resilience to lockdowns/restrictions to free movement. The project also intends to establish selling points especially for fresh horticulture commodities.
- **Support horticulture value chain development.** During lockdown, horticulture produce markets (both local and international) were deeply affected as a result of demand disruptions. The major markets for local horticulture produce which are urban centers, mainly hotels and restaurants as well as schools, were closed. In addition to this, exported horticulture produce was hindered by lockdown measures and high cargo aircraft freight charges leaving a surplus unsold produce with farmers as well as discouraging horticulture exporters. This resulted in reduced sales and lower prices affecting farmers' incomes to maintain production; for example, the price for exported chili dropped from 700 to 350 Frw per kilogram. Therefore, with the additional financing, the project will subsidize airfreight fees for high value horticulture crops from project sites to support farmer's access to market until air-traffic and airfreight costs return within the levels of pre - COVID -19 period.
- **The project will also intervene in linking farmers to local markets through the use of information and communication technology** by creating 'Producer-Consumer Digital Platforms' that will enable them connect without face-to-face interactions as response to COVID-19 mitigation measures (restrictions of free movement, social distancing).

Coordination mechanism of the implementation of the proposed additional activities: the current implementation mechanism of the project is strong and sufficient enough to carry out the proposed additional COVID-19 response activities. The project has a strong and experienced unit, with decentralized unities based closer to beneficiary farmers and groups. Additionally, the project will continue to rely on FAO technical assistance for the proposed extension services, nutrition, irrigation and business development. The partnership with WFP will also continue to be critical as more than ever farmers will need to improve their postharvest management and market linkage skills to increase their revenues. The mentorship services provided by the Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF) will equip the beneficiary groups and cooperatives with the organization and management skills and capacity needed to overcome the challenges resulting from the COVID-19 impacts.

x. The revised Results Framework with upward revised targets is provided in Annex 2. There are no proposed new indicators.

6. Project readiness to utilize additional funds (35%) (Max 3 pages, annex 1 and supporting reports excluded)

As the Government of Rwanda seeks to mitigate shocks resulting from the outbreak of COVID-19, an Economic Recovery Plan covering the period May 2020 – December 2021 has been prepared aimed at guiding the Government on appropriate key interventions across sectors that would provide support to households and boost employment and growth towards recovery. The priorities for this economic recovery are (i) Contain the pandemic, (ii) Mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 economic crisis on households' income, (iii) Ensure Food Self-Sufficiency by increasing Agriculture production, (iv) Support Businesses and Protect jobs and (v) Ensure a Coordinated Multi-sectoral response of Government.

y. Alignment of the proposed activities with existing development objectives and activities of the project. The activities to be supported with the additional funding are aligned with SAIP project development objective of increasing agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas. Planned activities will not require to revise the project's components, they will rather refocus the project support to address and mitigate the COVID-19 impacts in the food system of the project area, including by targeting activities to increase farmers revenues and strengthen their organizations.

Agriculture is one of the sectors set to contribute to quick economic recovery from the effects of COVID-19 through intensification to increase production and therefore the project is prepared to efficiently and effectively utilize the additional funding in the following ways;

- **Institutional set up and implementation arrangements for the proposed additional funding activities:** There is already a strong and experienced institutional framework in place, from which the project will leverage to the deploy the additional finance and efficiently implement the proposed additional activities within the planned period of 18 months:
 - The overall implementation of the additional funding will be coordinated by the experienced project implementation unit of the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP), under the oversight of the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), which is the main implementing agency of Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI).
 - The SAIP project has a strong team (technical, financial, procurement, safeguards, M&E), which has gained experience and has obtained excellent results in the previous Land husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside irrigation (LWH) and Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) projects. The two projects have registered tremendous success in increasing productivity and profitability of hillside agriculture across the country, both in irrigated and non-irrigated hillsides and marshlands.
 - The project has site-based teams in charge of implementation and coordination of project activities, RAB stations mandated to coordinate all agriculture activities as well as National Agriculture Export Board (NAEB) in charge of agriculture export promotion. In addition, the project works with local authority entities; the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and its decentralized entities (Districts, Sectors, Cells and Villages) where the implementation of agriculture activities is carried out.
 - The SAIP project also receives strategic guidance during implementation from a Project Steering Committee (PSC) made up of several stakeholders including various ministries and other relevant agencies, representatives of farmers' organizations, and private sector. The PSC will provide policy guidance and support the alignment between project activities and the respective national sectoral plans, projects of the Government with specific emphasis on mitigating the COVID-19 impact.

- At community level, there are well established farmers’ organizations including; Cooperatives with legal personalities issued by Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA) whose mandate is to ensure valorization of developed schemes, Water Users Associations with legal personalities issued by Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) whose mandate is to ensure proper operation and maintenance developed irrigated schemes as well as Self Help Groups formed based on land proximity facilitating farmers to do carry out agriculture activities together (land use consolidation).
- The project is working with different partners for the implementation of activities including Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF) for mentorship and coaching programs for farmer’s organization, extension services as well as fruit trees production, World Food Program (WFP) for linking farmers to market (FtMA) for grains and capacity in post-harvest handling. The project also works with National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP) for support in nutrition project interventions. For capacity building program, the project works with Nyarutarama Business Incubation Center (NBIC) under Work Force Development Authority (WDA) and Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA) specifically for entrepreneurship development and cooperatives organizational management. The project is also working with Rwanda Inspectorate Competition and Consumer Protection Authority (RICA) for certification and Rwanda Agriculture and Livestock Inspection and Certification Services (RALIS) with aim of enhancing safe trade by limiting the introduction and the spread of new pests to improve the quality of agricultural and livestock products for export. The project has a running MoU with FAO for the provision of technical assistance in all project activities.
- In line with ongoing SAIP project operations, there are two ongoing contracts namely; (i) Framework contract for the supply, installation and maintenance/repairs of irrigation infrastructures and (ii) Supply and installation of equipment for Small Scale Irrigation Technology (SSIT). With the additional funding, the project will use existing framework contracts to implement the activities related to (i) Repair and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation infrastructures and equipment, (ii) siltation control around dams and night storages by constructing sediment trap structures, (iii) rehabilitation of sites access roads and (iv) expansion of area under improved irrigation efficiency in scaled up sites.
- The project is currently operating in schemes with land husbandry and irrigation infrastructures developed under previously World Bank Funded Projects. With additional financing while supporting farmers with productivity enhancement kit, these schemes present high potential for increasing agriculture productivity in the short run to cater for COVID-19 outbreak shocks.
- To minimize post-harvest losses and reduce perishability in SAIP intervention sites, the current project (SAIP) and the previously World Bank Funded Projects, especially LWH, constructed post-harvest facilities for production aggregation, drying/ cooling, cleaning, sorting, grading, packaging and storage. With additional financing, the project will support producer organizations to capture value by promoting quality enhancing and processing activities as well as ensuring availability of food reserves to mitigate COVID-19 food related impacts.
- Similarly, the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) has a Post-Harvest management and Biotechnology division which is responsible for implementing the national agriculture policy related to post harvest and Biotechnology activities, focusing on development and dissemination of post-harvest technologies in order to reduce losses, improve the quality of produce and ensure the market competitiveness of produce. RAB and SAIP are effectively engaged in all activities of post-harvest management, working with different stakeholders, including farmers, local authorities and the private sector to meet the better harvest quality aflatoxin free for grains as well as for postharvest of Irish potatoes. Through RAB partnership with MASHAV, an Israel’s Agency for International Development Cooperation, there is an established Center of

Excellence for Horticultural Development with ambitions to increase production through modern technology and research in horticulture, transfer of knowledge, capacity building and demonstration, access to improved and appropriate agro-inputs such as nurseries for better seedlings and varieties as well as fresh produce.

- ***Timely implementation of activities in proposed new-geographical areas:*** The proposed three sites for scale up, located in Rwangingo, Nyabirasi and Ngoma-22, are adjacent to the current project implementation sites of Gatsibo, Nyabihu and Kayonza respectively. Therefore, the expansion of activities in the three proposed sites will not require significant administrative and logistics arrangements. The three sites have adequate infrastructure to improve agriculture; including irrigation dams and networks, rehabilitated marshlands, improved terraces and other soil erosion control measures providing required potentials for increasing agriculture productivity. Farmers from these sites are also organized in producer-based organizations (SHGs, Cooperatives and Water Users Associations) making it easy to implement activities in a timely manner to address prevailing COVID-19 impacts on agriculture and food security.

z. Expected results from additional financing, expected timeline to deploy the additional funds and implement proposed COVID-19 response activities: the additional finance will support project beneficiaries to face the current COVID-19 negative impacts and increase their resilience to future impacts. Additionally, the increased funding will help to increase in the level of project outcomes in the current implementation areas and expand them in the proposed scale-up sites. The number of targeted beneficiaries by the project will increase by 7,082 households to reach a total number of 45,688 households. Supply chains of agriculture produce were the most affected by the pandemic; the project will therefore refocus the support in commercialization and market linkage activities, and assist farmers to face the changing dynamics in both local and export chain logistics because of the covid-19 pandemic, and help to preserve and sustain rural jobs. The results framework which provides numbers for the expected increase of outcomes is provided in Annex 2; while a detailed 18-month work plan and allocation of the additional funding with timelines can be found in annex 3.

aa. If the project implementation progress is currently rated less than moderately satisfactory, please specify how any implementation challenges will be addressed. **Not Applicable, the project was rated satisfactory.**

bb. Annex 1 provides an updated project budget by component and activity, showing the original grant and the additional funding requested. The project has not looked for alternative sources of funding before this application.

cc. Include the latest technical progress report such as SE project supervision report, Government prepared technical progress report, or Aide Memoires etc. **Aide memoire from the latest (March 2020) implementation support mission included.**

Annex 1: Updated Project Budget
Investment Funding: SAIP& Technical Assistance (FAO)

Components	Activities	Original Budget (US\$)		Total Original Funding (US\$)	Additional Funding (US\$)	Total Budget (US\$) (Original + Additional)
		Disbursed	Available			
Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Agricultural Productivity Enhancement, and Nutrition Improvement	Strengthening farmers organizations	304,595.75	1,706,359.25	2,010,955	503,158	2,514,113
	Agricultural productivity enhancement	1,737,047.98	2,772,652.02	4,509,700	1,487,158	5,996,858
	Improving nutrition outcomes at household level	291,721.30	869,478.70	1,161,200	231,495	1,392,695
Component 2: Irrigation and Water Efficiency	Improvement of efficiency and expansion of existing irrigation schemes	1,231,829.61	5,051,270.39	6,283,100	1,390,000	7,673,100
	Strengthening irrigation capacity	176,325.48	726,074.52	902,400	50,000	952,400
Component 3: Market Linkages and Value Addition Investment Support	Capacity building to foster market linkages	348,839.22	2,284,760.78	2,633,600	615,923	3,249,523
	Investment support to market linkages	493,697.84	4,174,167.16	4,667,865	952,204	5,620,069
Component 4: Project Management and Technical Assistance	Project management	2,431,180.00	200,000.00	2,631,180	655,357	3,286,537
	Technical Assistance	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000	100,000	1,600,000
TOTAL		7,515,237.48	18,784,762.82	26,300,000	5,985,295	32,285,295

Annex 2: Updated Results Framework (or log frame)

Project Development Objective: To increase agricultural productivity, market access, and food security of the targeted beneficiaries in the project areas.										
PDO Level Results Indicators	UOM	Baseline (2019)	Target/Actual	Cumulative Target Values/Actual					Comments (for revised targets)	
				Year1 (Dec. 2019)	Year2 (June 2020)	Year 3	Year4	End Target		
PDO: Increase agricultural productivity, market access and food security of targeted beneficiaries										
1	Increase in harvested yield of targeted crops (Percentage)	%	0	Target	3	6	9	12	15	
				Actual	7.32%	7.32%				
2	Increase of produced commodities in targeted value chains marketed by participating producers (Percentage)	%	0	Target	5	10	15	20	25	
				Actual	6.7%	6.7%				
3	Food Consumption Score (Percentage)	%	83	Target	86				90	
				Actual	NA					
4	Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (CRI, Number)	Number	34,664	Target	35,358	36,065	41,119	43,871	45,688	7,082 additional beneficiary households
				Actual	34,870	35,883				
	1. Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (CRI, Number)	Number	14,512	Target	14,802	15,098	16,857	18,375	19,189	2,974 additional female headed households
				Actual	14,676	15,104				
	2. Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male (CRI, Number)	Number	20,152	Target	20,550	20,967	24,262	25,496	26,499	4,108 additional female headed households
				Actual	20,194	20,779				

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components	UOM	Baseline -2019	Target/ Actual	Target Values/Actual					Comments	
				Year1 (June 2019)	Year2 (June 2020)	Year3	Year4	End Target		
Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Agriculture Productivity Enhancement and Nutrition Improvement										
5	Producer-based organizations supported by GAFSP (GAFSP core 4) (Number)	Number	0	Target	874	1,048	1,633	1,883	2,397	650 New producer based organizations: 2 cooperatives in Muyanza, 1 Coop in Ngoma, 1 Coop in Nyabirasi, 1 Coop Rwangingo, 2 WUAs (Rwangingo & Ngoma); SHGs: Ngoma: 257, Nyabirasi: 226, Rwangingo: 10, Muyanza: 150
				Actual	555	805				
6	People receiving improved nutrition services and products (GAFSP core 11) (Number)	Number	0	Target	58,000	96,000	165,000	203,000	230,000	30,000 new individuals from additional sites
				Actual	17,932	23,406				
	1. People receiving improved nutrition services and products -Female (Number)	Number	0	Target	24,360	40,320	68,900	85,060	96,000	12,000 new individuals
				Actual	10,084	12,918				
7	Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (CRI, Number)	Number	0	Target	19,303	24,129	41,119	43,871	45,688	7,082 additional beneficiary households
				Actual	20,034	27,877				
	1. Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female (CRI, Number)	Number	0	Target	8,108	10,134	16,857	18,375	19,189	2,974 additional female headed households
				Actual	10,588	14,377				
Component 2: Irrigation and water use efficiency										
8	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (CRI, Hectare (Ha))	Ha	0	Target	125	625	1,575	2,575	2,900	400 ha to be added
				Actual	134.2	148.39				

	1. Area provided with new irrigation or drainage services (CRI, Hectare (Ha))	Ha	0	Target	50	250	650	1050	1,200	New 200 ha of SSIT in Ngoma district
				Actual	0	0				
	2. Area provided with improved irrigation or drainage services (CRI, Hectare (Ha))	Ha	0	Target	75	375	925	1,525	1,700	New 200 ha in Ngoma 22 site
				Actual	134.2	148.39				
9	Farmers benefiting from the project supported small-scale irrigation interventions (Number)	Number	0	Target	100	500	1,300	2,100	2,400	New 400 farmers to benefit from SSIT
				Actual	0	0				
	1. Farmers benefiting from the project supported small-scale irrigation technologies - Female (Number)	Number	0	Target	42	210	562	858	1,000	
				Actual	0	0				
10	Users paying water fees to the water users associations (Number)	Number	914	Target	1,387	2,775	5,662	6,455	9,330	Additional: 2,393, M=1,402, F=991 Rwangingo: M=1,056 and F=457 Total: 1,513 Ngoma: M= 346, F=534 Total= 880
				Actual	1,159	1,939				
	1. Users paying water fees to the water users associations – Female (Number)	Number	383	Target	583	1,165	2,248	2,739	3,904	
				Actual	481	735				
Component 3: Market Linkages and Value Addition Investment Support										
11	Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with project support -GAFSP core 9 (Metric ton)	MT	2,181	Target	2,290	4,690	8,102	11,316	15,045	Addition of 1,000 metric tons
				Actual	3,986.79	9,398				

12	Farmers organization - buyer linkages established (Number)	Number	0	Target	8	12	16	24	32	
				Actual	26	33				
12	1. Value of contracts/agreements negotiated through linkages established (Amount (USD))	\$	0	Target	137,400	281,400	456,000	649,400	842,700	
				Actual	620,833	908,890				
13	Amount of credit mobilized by farmers and farmers organization (Amount (USD))	\$	0	Target	50,000	112,500	185,500	275,000	375,000	
				Actual	72,919	125,360				
Component 4: Project Management and Technical Assistance										
14	Knowledge products produced by the project (Number)	Number	0	Target	7	10	15	20	20	
				Actual	7	7				
15	Beneficiaries satisfied with the services provided by the project (Percentage)	%	0	Target	100	100	100	100	100	
				Actual	NA	83.53				

TA		100,000.00																	
Grand Total		5,985,295.00																	