

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project/Activity Data

Project/Activity Name:	USAID/Rwanda Thrive Project
Geographic Location(s) (Country/Region):	Rwanda/East Africa
Amendment (Yes/No), if Yes indicate # (1, 2...):	No
Implementation Start/End Date (FY or M/D/Y):	2020 – 2025
If Amended, specify New End Date:	N/A
Solicitation/Contract/Award Number:	N/A
Implementing Partner(s):	N/A
Bureau Tracking ID:	
Tracking ID of Related RCE/IEE (if any):	
Tracking ID of Other, Related Analyses:	

Organizational/Administrative Data

Implementing Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	USAID/Rwanda Health Office
Other Affected Operating Unit(s):	USAID/Rwanda Economic Growth Office
Lead BEO Bureau:	Africa Bureau
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If Amended, specify funding amount:	
If Amended, specify new funding total:	
Prepared by:	Khatidja Naithani
Date Prepared:	March 2020

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW DATA

Analysis Type:	• Environmental Examination • Categorical Exclusion(s) • Negative	• Deferral • Positive • Deferred (per 22CFR216.3(a)(7)(iv))
Environmental Determination(s):		
IEE Expiration Date (if different from implementation end date):		
Additional Analyses/Reporting Required:		
Climate Risks Identified (#):	Low ☒ Moderate ☒ High ☐	
Climate Risks Addressed (#):	Low ☒ Moderate ☒ High ☐	

THRESHOLD DETERMINATION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

PROJECT/ACTIVITY SUMMARY

The Health Office believes that—through strengthening the health system for increased sustainability; improving utilization of health, nutrition and WASH services; and strengthening the capacity to address the health needs of high-risk individuals—we can improve the health outcomes for targeted populations. Activities within the Thrive Project will engage the mission, the Government of Rwanda, implementing partners, local civil society organizations, and the private sector. Moreover, the results of these activities are seen as mutually supportive and intersecting with other sectors programmed by USAID/Rwanda. In the nutrition and WASH sectors, the Health and Economic Growth (EG) teams plan to continue their long-standing collaboration and coordination with specific attention to nutrition-sensitive agriculture and animal-source foods. To support early childhood development and youth engagement, the health team envisions growing its collaboration with the Education team and Youth Advisor. Finally, the focus on district-level capacity building for health programming and health services has highlighted the need for the Health Office to collaborate closely with its Democracy and Governance counterparts in its upcoming health program.

The Thrive Project will focus on the following three intermediate results:

IR 1: Health System Strengthened for Increased Sustainability: Moving beyond a focus on the health system in isolation, multiple systems and policies that cut across sectors must be strengthened in order to sustainably increase capacity of the GOR to self-govern and finance the health, nutrition, and WASH sectors.

IR 2: Improved Utilization of Health, Nutrition and WASH Services: Health care providers at community and facility levels will be supported to provide high quality services to the Rwandan population, along with creating increased demand for services and adoption of healthy behaviors.

IR 3: Strengthened Capacity to Address the Health Needs of High-Risk Populations: There will be focused interventions around early childhood development, GBV services, physical rehabilitation services for the disabled, and prevention of adolescent pregnancy (as well as support for teen mothers).

The proposed Thrive Project will consolidate and replace two existing projects:

1. The Community Health and Improved Nutrition (CHAIN) Project is a six-year (FY 2014-FY 2020), \$182 million project to increase the utilization of quality health, nutrition, and WASH services and products by target populations and communities; and
2. The Strengthening the Capacity of Health Sector to Deliver Quality Health Services Project (SCHS) is a five-year (October 2014 – September 2019), \$290.6 million project to strengthen Rwanda's health system.

Funding by activity is included in Annex 1.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

Upon approval of this document, the determinations become affirmed, per Agency regulations (22CFR216).

ACTIVITY TYPES

This analysis addresses the following activity types that can be expected under this IEE:

Activity Type 1: Training, mentoring, capacity building and technical assistance

Activity Type 2: Policy, strategy and tool development

Activity Type 3: Strengthening supply chain (procurement, warehousing, distribution and waste management)

Activity Type 4: Malaria Prevention

Activity Type 5: Infection Prevention Control (Training, technical assistance, and capacity building of workers, waste workers, staff, and volunteers in areas of PPE use, waste management, procurement, storage, and disposal of commodities, and disinfection)

Activity Type 6: Nutrition activities

Activity Type 7: WASH

Activity Type 8: Social Behavior Change

Activity Type 9: Refurbishment/rehabilitation

CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Rwanda is already impacted by climate change and will likely continue to be affected in numerous sectors including health, water, energy, and agriculture. With little adaptive capacity and extensive proliferation of non-climate stressors (e.g. degraded environments, conflict, land tenure issues), climate change impacts will continue to be felt by vulnerable populations in Rwanda and East Africa at large. Climate threats to project infrastructure may affect health in communities by contamination of water suppliers or increase of disease due to increased vector outbreaks. These risks are low to moderate in the time frame of this project, and will be addressed via strengthened surveillance systems, communication activities, and modification of project activity grants/contracts to incorporate specific language on climate risk assessment and subsequent management actions. Engineering analysis preceding design activities must include consideration of climate change and its potential impacts on the location (siting), functionality and sustainability of resulting infrastructure and infrastructure services. Such analysis must include identification of relevant data sets and gaps, review of local building standards and codes for adequacy; and determination of safety factors or other measures of uncertainty that will be carried through design. The results of this analysis, including risks identified and how they are addressed, shall be documented.

BEO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The activities in this IEE are likely to produce significant medical waste; refer to section 5.3 for mitigation measures on how medical waste should be handled.

IMPLEMENTATION

In accordance with 22CFR 216 and Agency policy, the conditions and requirements of this document become mandatory upon approval. This includes the relevant limitations, conditions and requirements in this document as stated in Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the IEE and any BEO Specified Conditions of Approval. **If additional activities are added to the project outside of this document, an amendment will be submitted.**

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROJECT/ACTIVITY NAME: Thrive Project

Bureau Tracking ID: _____

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1.0 PROJECT/ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1.1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF IEE

The purpose of this document, in accordance with Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22CFR216), is to provide a preliminary review of the reasonably foreseeable effects on the environment of the USAID/Rwanda Thrive Project described herein and recommend determinations and, as appropriate, conditions, for these activities. Upon approval, these determinations become affirmed, per 22CFR216 and specified conditions become mandatory obligations of implementation. This IEE also documents the results of the project/activity level Climate Risk Management process in accordance with USAID policy (specifically, ADS 201mal).

This IEE is a critical element of USAID's mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound activity design and implementation. Potential environmental impacts should be addressed through formal environmental mitigation and monitoring plans (EMMPs) and/or Environmental Assessments (EAs), if needed.

In addition, this IEE sets out activity-level implementation procedures intended to ensure that conditions in this IEE are translated into project-specific mitigation measures, and to ensure systematic compliance with this IEE during project and activity implementation. These procedures are themselves a general condition of approval for the IEE, and their implementation is therefore mandatory. This IEE is a critical element of a mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound activity design and implementation.

AOR/CORs are responsible for ensuring that the Mission Agreement Officer (AO) and/or Contracting Officer (CO) incorporate these conditions into all solicitation documents and, thereafter, into contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or other implementing mechanisms. This is especially important during the Post Award Briefings and during work plan preparation and work plan reviews. Incorporation of environmental requirements in procurement documents ensures that Implementing Partners (IPs) apply environmental compliance issues during the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

This IEE replaces and supersedes the Mission's previous health IEEs; except that ongoing activities operating under an approved environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) may continue operating under that EMMP.

1.2 PROJECT/ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

For many years, USAID has been supporting a number of facility and community health service delivery and health systems strengthening activities. This support, along with that of other donors and stakeholders and the leadership of the Government of Rwanda, has led to significant development progress and improvements in the health sector and health outcomes. As a result, the focus of USAID activities and development assistance may need to shift in its new Thrive Project. The approach for Thrive will be to coordinate various sectors and programs in support of improved health. The activities of the project will encompass nutrition, WASH, agriculture and economic growth, early childhood development, youth engagement, and capacity building at the district level.

1.3 PROJECT/ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

TABLE 1: DEFINED OR ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES AND SUB-ACTIVITIES

Activity Type	Implementing Mechanism	IRs/Sub IRs
Activity Type 1: Training, mentoring, capacity building and technical assistance	-Ubaka Ejo -Turengere Abana -Gimbuka -ACHIEVE -Rwanda Integrated Health Systems Activity -Ingobyi Activity -Nutrition Activity -WASH Activity -Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey -One Health Workforce NextGen -MDIVE -Digital Square -Ingobyi Activity Follow-On -OVC/DREAMS Follow-on -HSS (RIHSA Follow-on) -GHSA/EPT Preparedness	IR1/Sub-IRs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 IR2/Sub-IRs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 IR3/Sub-IRs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
Activity Type 2: Policy, strategy and tool development	-Rwanda Integrated Health Systems Activity -WHO Consolidated Grant -Ingobyi Activity -Nutrition Activity -WASH Activity -One Health Workforce NextGen -Ingobyi Activity Follow-On -ACHIEVE -OVC/DREAMS Follow-on -HSS (RIHSA Follow-on) -GHSA/EPT Preparedness	IR1/Sub-IRs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 IR2/Sub-IRs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 IR3/Sub-IRs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
Activity Type 3: Strengthening supply chain (procurement, warehousing, distribution and waste management)	-Medicines, Technologies and Pharmaceutical Services -Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement Supply Management -Rwanda Medical Supply, Ltd. -Promoting the Quality of Medicines +	IR1/Sub-IRs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
Activity Type 4: Malaria Prevention	-CDC Interagency Agreement -VectorLink -Environmental Compliance Support -Ingobyi Activity -Impact Malaria -Ingobyi Activity Follow-on	IR2/Sub-IRs 2.1, 2.4
Activity Type 5: Infection Prevention Control (Training, technical assistance, and capacity building of workers, waste	-Ingobyi Activity -Ingobyi Activity Follow-On -GHSA/EPT Preparedness	IR2/Sub-IR 2.2

workers, staff, and volunteers in areas of PPE use, waste management, procurement, storage, and disposal of commodities, and disinfection)		
Activity Type 6: Nutrition activities	-Nutrition Activity	IR2/Sub-IR 2.1, 2.4 IR3/Sub-IR 3.1
Activity Type 7: WASH	-Isuku Iwacu -WASH Activity - Private Sector and Water Supply	IR2/Sub-IRs 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1,
Activity Type 8: Social Behavior Change	-Ubaka Ejo -Turengere Abana -Gimbuka -ACHIEVE -RSMP -Ingobyi Activity -Ingobyi Activity Follow-On -Nutrition Activity -WASH Activity - Private Sector and Water Supply -OVC/DREAMS Follow-on -GHSA/EPT Preparedness -Social Marketing for Health Products	IR2/Sub-IRs 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 IR3/ Sub-IRs 3.1, 3.2, 3.4
Activity Type 9: Refurbishment/rehabilitation	-Ivuriro Iwacu -Ingobyi Activity -Ingobyi Activity Follow-On	IR2/ Sub-IR 2.2

Project/Activity / Result 1: Health System Strengthened for Increased Sustainability

1.1 Strengthened Financing and Governance of the Health System

- Reduce financial barriers to health care through a mix of public and private interventions and provide tools for improved domestic resource mobilization and improve health care financing for the GOR
- Provide TA to MOH, RSSB and others for a sustainable CBHI system
- Strengthen the accreditation process at hospitals and health centers
- Create/strengthen fora for community engagement for accountability

1.2. Improved use of data for evidence-based decision making

- Training and mentoring in data use
- Track and respond to trends in data
- Build capacity of government staff to conduct/use quality of care surveys, audits of maternal, newborn and child deaths/near misses

1.3. Improved efficiency of the supply chain

- Strengthen and support a parastatal supply chain organization to improve efficiency and ensure sustainability of the national supply chain

1.4. Strengthened ability to prevent, detect and respond to Global Health Security threats

- Strengthen university networks to develop and deliver sustainable training that equip current and future professionals with competencies to address complex health issues
- Procurement of PPE and renovation of EVT isolation units; Training of CHWs on awareness, recognition, and reporting of EVD

Project/Activity /Result 2: Improved Utilization of Health, Nutrition and WASH Services

2.1 Improved quality of community-based services

- Establish and support savings groups complying with evidenced based modalities
 - Implement an evidence-based financial literacy curriculum
-

-
- Deliver evidence-based curricula on HIV, SRHR, nutrition and hygiene that is age-appropriate
 - Train community workers to facilitate access to adolescent-friendly HIV and SRHR services
 - Implement a mentoring program for OVC and AGYW enrolled in the program
 - Implement an evidence-based violence prevention program
 - Enable policy environment for water and sanitation at district level
 - Engage Private sector to increase water, sanitation and hygiene services
 - Indoor residual spraying for malaria prevention
 - Improved malaria diagnosis and response
-

2.2 Improved quality of facility-based services

- Apply WHO maternal and newborn, pediatric, and small and sick newborn quality of care standards
-

2.3 Increased demand for services

- Increase basic sanitation services in households
 - Promote behavior change related to WASH
 - Increase early ANC visits
 - Increase uptake of family planning services
-

2.4. Increased adoption of healthy behaviors

- Promote positive health behaviors in the antenatal period, immediate and essential newborn care, for prevention of common childhood illnesses
 - Promote nutrition, and dietary practices for women of reproductive age
 - Promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices
 - Strengthen referral pathways from community to facility
 - Promote behavior change related to WASH Practices
 - Promote malaria prevention activities
-

Project/Activity 3: Strengthened Capacity to Address the Health Needs of High-Risk Individuals

3.1 Increased effectiveness of ECD programs

- Support establishment of ECD services at community growth promotion sites
 - Improve positive parenting and early stimulation from 0-6 years
 - Increase access for children with disabilities to ECD services
 - Strengthen community-based growth monitoring and promotion including tracking of child stunting at community level
 - Build the capacity of community providers to deliver integrated nutrition, ECD, WASH, and related health services
 - Strengthen referral pathways from community to health facilities on acute malnutrition and development challenges for children
-

3.2 Increased access to comprehensive services for GBV victims

- Support community service providers, families, and girls and young women in efforts to prevent and to respond appropriately to violence
 - Strengthen community linkages to facilities that offer post-violence care including PEP and emergency contraceptives, and education about PEP
 - Develop tools and procedures to strengthen the successful facilitation of violence response services by community cadres
-

3.3 Increased access to quality sustainable physical rehabilitation services

- Map and strengthen referral pathways
 - Community outreach/orientation to raise awareness about availability/importance of rehabilitation services and increase demand
 - Targeted support to persons with disabilities and their families, or Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs)/community-based organizations to facilitate access to services and opportunities
 - Develop and implement relevant trainings for existing and emerging relevant professionals
-

3.4 Adolescent pregnancy reduced and teen mothers supported

- Support at risk adolescent girls and teen mothers
 - Support youth-friendly health services to enable adolescents to access contraceptives
-

BEO CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The activities in this IEE are likely to produce significant medical waste; refer to section 5.3 for mitigation measures on how medical waste should be handled.

2.0 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

2.1 LOCATIONS AFFECTED AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT (ENVIRONMENT, PHYSICAL, CLIMATE, SOCIAL).

Activities implemented by the Health Office take place throughout the country and a variety of environmental situations may be encountered. Over the life of the PAD, USAID anticipates further refinements and adjustments to the targeted districts to ensure support is reaching those most in need, as well as being harmonized with other Mission priorities and investments by the GOR and other development partners. The country's environmental baseline is summarized in section 2.2 below.

Rwanda, known as the “land of a thousand hills”, is a small fertile country in the heart of Africa. The Rwandan relief is hilly and mountainous with an altitude averaging 1700 meters. The highest point on Mt Karisimbi is 4,507 meters above sea level. Rwanda has volcanic mountains at the northern fringe and undulating hills in most of the central plateau. However, the eastern part of the country is relatively flat with altitudes well below 1500 meters. This relief pattern gives Rwanda a mild and cool climate that is predominantly influenced by altitude. The average temperature is 20 degrees Celsius with monthly variations of about 1.5 degrees. Total average annual rainfall is around 1,028 mm and it follows the typical bimodal pattern found in other parts of Africa (REMA Rwanda: State of Environment and Outlook Report, 2017). The lowlands of the southwest in Bugarama plain with an altitude of 900m are part of the tectonic depression of the African Rift Valley. It shares boundaries with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, and Burundi to the south.

Rwanda's hilly topography and the rainy climate together create conditions that lead to floods and landslides, exacerbated by the influx of migrants to unplanned urban settlements on fragile slopes combined with increased rainfall due to climate change. In particular, climate change is predicted to cause excessive rainfall in the western part of the country and at the same time long dry spells in some areas of the East, both leading to regular food insecurity with associated nutrition and health consequences. It is projected that between 1970 and 2050, average annual rainfall will increase by up to 20 percent. As well, climate change is likely to increase average temperatures, which could alter the growing range of key crops, lead to food insecurity and water stress and potentially force even more subsistence farmers to migrate to informal urban settlement (REMA Rwanda: State of Environment and Outlook Report, 2017). The changes will lead to various environmental and health challenges for the country.

Rwanda's economy and the livelihoods of its people are inextricably linked to the environment and the country's natural resources such as water, land, air, plants, and animals.

Population

Rwanda's population growth over the last 4 decades has been unprecedented from approximately 2.6 million in 1960 to 8.2 million in 2002 (National Census Service, 2005) to a population in mid-2014 was estimated at around 11.1 million people, with a population growth rate of 2.3 percent (Population Reference Bureau, 2014). That population growth rate implies a population doubling time of 30 years. Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa, with an average of 421 people per km².

Forest Cover

Rwanda has a wide variety of forested landscapes that fall into four categories namely:

- Afro-montane rainforests: the natural forests of the Congo Nile Ridge comprised of Nyungwe National Park (NNP), Gishwati, and Mukura; the natural forests of Volcanoes National Park (VNP);
- Natural forests in savannah and gallery-forest in the Akagera National Park (ANP) and remnants of gallery forests and savannahs of Bugesera, Gisaka and Umutara;
- Tree plantations dominated by exotic species (*Eucalyptus* spp, *Pinus* spp, *Grevillea robusta*, etc.); and
- Trees scattered on farmlands (agroforestry species) and along anti-erosion ditches.

Since about 2007, Rwanda has stemmed forest loss and significantly increased the area under forest cover by banning timber felling in indigenous forests and state plantations and through an aggressive tree-planting program. By 2015, 29.2% of the country was covered in forest. Natural forests, which cover 10.8% of the country, are comprised of an association of forested belts in national parks, forest reserves, natural and gallery forests, and other remnant forests. Human-made forests consisting of forest plantations of exotic tree species (mostly eucalyptus and pine,) woodlots, and agroforestry plantations cover 18.4% of the country and make up 63% of all forest cover.

Biodiversity and Protected Areas (national parks and reserves).

Rwanda is one of Africa's most biologically rich regions, with some 2,150 known plant species, 151 mammal species (representing 40% of Africa's mammalian species,) 87 species of amphibians and reptiles, and 670 bird species. It is home to about 30% of the global population of mountain gorillas and provides habitat for a large troupe of 500 chimpanzees as well as many other primate species. According to the Rwanda Development Board Annual Report, the tourism sector brought in \$438 million in revenues in 2017, a significant proportion of which was generated by gorilla tourism. Gorilla-related tourism not only protects the species and its habitat but also generates jobs and combats poverty through revenue sharing schemes.

Rwanda has four types of protected areas which include national parks (Akagera National Park, Nyungwe National Park, Volcanoes National Park, and the Gishwati-Mukura National Park); forest reserves (Iwawa Island forest); forests of cultural importance (Buhanga forest); and wetlands of global importance (Rugezi-Bulera-Ruhondo wetland complex). Besides those forests with a legal status of protected areas, there are other forests of cultural importance (Busaga forest in Muhanga district) and other remnants natural forests which are more or less protected by law. In fact, the current law on forests prohibits human activities in natural forest.

Rwanda's hydrological network

Rwanda is endowed with abundant water resources, but they are unevenly distributed over the country's area and throughout the year. The main watersheds are the Congo and Nile River Basins. Rwanda's hydrological network includes numerous lakes and rivers and their associated wetlands.

The major lakes include Kivu, Burera, Ruhondo, Muhazi, Cyohoha, Sake, Kilimbi, Mirayi, Rumira, Kidogo, Mugesera, Nasho, Mpanga, Ihema, Mihindi, Rwampanga and Bisoke Crater Lake. The major rivers include the Akagera, Akanyaru, Base, Kagitumba, Mukungwa, Muvumba, Nyabarongo, and Ruvubu in the Nile Basin and Koko, Rubyiro, Ruhwa, Rusizi, Sebeya in the Congo Basin.

An inventory of wetlands was conducted by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) showed that Rwanda has 860 marshlands and 101 lakes covering a total surface of 278,536 ha (10.6 % of the country surface area), and 149,487 ha (5.7% of the country surface area), respectively. This inventory also found 861 rivers totaling 6,462 km in length. 41 percent of the inventoried marshlands are recovered by natural vegetation, 53 percent are under cropping (which represents about 148,344 ha), and about 6 percent are fallow fields. The biggest marshlands are associated with and clustered around the rivers. Rugezi and Kamiranzovu are high altitude wetlands while most of the others are low altitude.

Energy

Rwanda has ample non-renewable and renewable energy resources, including peat and methane deposits, and hydro, geothermal, solar and sustainable biomass. Current electricity generation is as follows: Hydro is 48 percent of the installed capacity, Diesel & Heavy Fuel Oil 25 percent, Methane gas 14 percent, Peat seven percent and Solar six percent. Rwanda imports all of its oil-based products. Biomass production, transport, and combustion have important environmental impacts, including the release of methane and carbon dioxide. Only 23 percent of Rwanda's households (500,000 customers) are connected to the grid, and its per capita electricity use, at 42 kWh per year, is one of the world's lowest (REMA State of the Environment, 2015).

Agriculture

Landholdings in Rwanda are very small (50% cultivating less than 0.5 ha, and more than 25% cultivating less than 0.2 ha). Crops are grown on steep slopes of up to and above 55% grade. Agriculture, especially rain-fed subsistence farming, continues to be the most important economic sector in Rwanda. According to the GDP National Accounts, at the end of 2018, the agriculture sector accounted for 30% of GDP and, according to the EICV5, employs 69% of the working population. Agriculture also makes up the largest share of land use nationally according to the NISR's report on Rwanda Natural Capital Accounts - Land in 2018. Based on 2014 data from the land administration information system, agriculture accounts for 60.6% of land use, followed by forestry (9.3%) residential (8.5%), livestock (5.7%), and industrial (0.2%). Respectively, 13.5% and 2.2% of land use is categorized as "unclassified" and "other".

Climate change

Rwanda is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially temperature and rainfall fluctuation, since it relies heavily on rain-fed agriculture for subsistence livelihoods and tea and coffee cash crops.

According to the Rwanda Health Project Climate Change Considerations prepared by USAID, by the 2050s, the average annual temperature in Rwanda is expected to increase by 1.4-2.3°C and

the duration of heat waves will increase by 7-22 days. Rwanda will likely experience an increase in average rainfall (range of -3 to +9 percent) and an increase in the frequency (7-40 percent) and intensity (2-11 percent) of heavy rainfall (7-40 percent). Rwanda will also likely experience an increase in the duration of dry spells with a range of 0 to +7 days.

Increases in rainfall, drought, and temperature fluctuation all have effects on population health, which are described with mitigation and adaptation recommendations in Section 4.2 Climate Risk Management.

2.2 APPLICABLE AND APPROPRIATE PARTNER COUNTRY AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (E.G. WHO), ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

In Rwanda, and also at the global level, there is growing concern that development activities may cause damage to the environment and the natural resources upon which economies are based. A major national challenge in Rwanda today is how to maintain sustainable development without damaging the environment. As a result, environmental management in Rwanda has been given great prominence. Rwanda has strong environmental regulations—inspired by donors and regional and international conventions ratified by Rwanda—and a major focus of environmental management has been to ensure adherence with the established regulations.

The political and economic context affecting the environment is also described in national and sectorial development strategies, policies, plans, and laws, most of which have been reviewed and updated in the last 10 years. In 2005, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) was established to act as the implementation organ of environment-related policies and laws. REMA is also tasked with the coordination of different environmental protection activities undertaken by environmental promotion agencies. The other mandates of REMA include the following:

- To promote the integration of environmental issues in development policies, projects, plans and programs;
- To coordinate implementation of Government policies and decisions taken by the Board of Directors and ensure the integration of environmental issues in national planning among concerned departments and institutions within the Government;
- To advise the Government with regard to the legislation and other measures relating to environmental management or implementation of conventions, treaties and international agreements relevant to the field of environment as and when necessary;
- To make proposals to the Government in the field of environmental policies and strategies.

REMA and other related agencies have developed laws and ministerial orders which govern environmental management in Rwanda. REMA regulations also require that any projects, programs, or policies that may affect the environment be subjected to environmental impact assessment before obtaining authorization for implementation.

The last environmental threats and opportunities assessment (ETOA) produced for review by USAID in 2014 characterized Rwanda's national and sectoral development strategies, policies, plans, and laws as the most updated and comprehensive legal framework for environmental management in the region. There are various socio-economic development and strategic policy documents that ensure, regulate and promote environmental conservation. These documents call for a well-regulated environment management system that takes into account principles of sustainable development while at the same time contributing to poverty reduction.

These policies, particularly those that govern environmental management in the health sector, include but are not limited to the following:

- Vision 2050 (2018)
- National Strategy for Transformation (2018)
- National Environmental Policy (2005)
- Health Sector Policy for Rwanda (2015)
- Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (July 2018 – June 2024)
- National Community Health Policy (2008)
- National Sanitation Policy (2016)
- Environmental Health Policy (2008)
- Land Policy (2004)
- Environmental Policy (2003)
- National Forestry Policy (2010)
- National Policy for Water Resources Management (2011)
- National Climate Change and Low Carbon Development Strategy (2011)
- Rwanda Biodiversity Policy (2011)
- Protected Areas Concessions Management Policy (2013)
- Second National Communication, UNFCCC (2012)
- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (2015)
- Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (2011)
- Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy Sectoral Working Papers (2011)
- National Adaptation Program of Action (2006)
- Organic Law on the Environment (2005)

The following are some of the key policy, legal and legislative documents that have a bearing on and must be adhered to by this project:

The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, adopted in June 2003, ensures the protection and sustainable management of environment and encourages rational use of natural resources. The Rwandan constitution addresses certain environmental dimensions, including environmental impact. Article 48 states: 'Any citizen has a right to a safe environment, satisfying and sustainable. Any person has the duty of protecting, maintaining and promoting the environment. Any act aiming at damaging the environment is punished by the law. The state must protect the environment.'

Later, article 192 forbids any accords authorizing the storing on Rwandan territory of toxic waste and other substances, which may dangerously damage the environment. It states: 'Accords on installation of military barracks on the national territory and those authorizing the storage of toxic waste and other substance which are dangerous for the environment are prohibited.'

Organic Law (No. 04/2005 of 08/04/2005): The Act dictates that the national environment protection, conservation and management policy is the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda. This law serves to: conserve the environment, people, and their habitats; set up fundamental principles related to protection of environment; discourage any activities that may degrade the environment; promote the social welfare of the population while considering equal distribution of the existing wealth; consider the durability of resources with a special emphasis on equal rights to present and future generations; guarantee to all Rwandans sustainable development which does not harm the environment and the social welfare of the population; and

establish strategies of protecting and reducing negative effects on the environment and improving/restoring the degraded environment.

The National Land Law Organic Law N°24/2012 of 15/06/2012: This Law determines modalities of the allocation, acquisition, transfer, use and management of land in Rwanda. It also establishes the principles applicable to rights recognized over all lands situated on Rwanda's national territory and all rights united or incorporated with land, whether naturally or artificially. For the purpose of land use consolidation, it is prohibited to subdivide plots of land reserved for agriculture and animal resources if the result of such subdivision leads to parcels of land of less than a hectare in size. Owners of lands are prohibited to subdivide and shall co-own and use the land in accordance with the laws.

2.3 COUNTRY/MINISTRY/MUNICIPALITY ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY ANALYSIS (AS APPROPRIATE)

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
USAID	USAID is the financier and oversees the technical implementation and monitoring of this IEE as well as project activities for the Integrated Health Project.
Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)	The mission of the Ministry of Infrastructure is to ensure sustainable development of infrastructure—transport, energy, water supply and sanitation, housing and human settlement—and drive economic growth with a view toward enhancing the quality of life of the population. MININFRA supervises activities meant to elaborate, monitor and assess the implementation of national policies and programs on matters relating to habitat and urbanism, transport, energy, water and sanitation, including leading programs to improve access to affordable energy, water and sanitation, and related services for the population. MININFRA oversees the implementation of national policies and quality standards and norms to promote cost effectiveness, environmental sustainability, and safety.
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	The Ministry of Environment was established to ensure the conservation, protection and development of the environment. The Ministry is responsible for the development of environmental policies and procedures (including impact assessments), protection of natural resources (water, land, flora, and fauna), environmental legislation, biodiversity, and other environmental aspects informed by the Environment Law among others. It is also tasked with safeguarding green and climate resilience for growth of the economy. Chapter IV of the Organic Law Article 65 specifies that every project shall be subjected to environmental impact assessment prior to its commencement.
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	With regards to the management of the bio-physical environment throughout Rwanda, the overall responsibility lies with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority. In November 2003, the Government of Rwanda approved the law establishing the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). The functions of REMA include: To advise the Government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment or the implementation of relevant international conventions, treaties and agreements in the field of environment, as the case may deem necessary.

	• To take stock and conduct comprehensive environmental audits and investigations, to prepare and publish biannual reports on the state of natural resources in Rwanda. • To ensure monitoring and evaluation of development programs in order to control observance of proper safeguards. • To render advice and technical support, where possible, to entities engaged in natural resource management and environmental protection.
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	This is a one-stop institution bringing together several government bodies in Rwanda focused on promoting investment in Rwanda. RDB has a department responsible for EIA processes including reviewing all projects EIA reports before approval of the implementation of the projects, a duty that was previously undertaken by REMA
Ministry of Health (MoH)	The MOH is currently implementing its Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP IV) July 2018 – June 2024. The MOH supports, coordinates, and regulates all interventions whose primary objective is to improve the health of the population. Services are provided at different levels of the health care system (community health workers, health posts, health centers, district hospitals, and referral hospitals) and by different types of providers (public, confessionnal, private-for-profit, and NGO). At all levels, administrative structures (e.g. boards and committees) and implementing agencies oversee the provision of health-related services and the health system. At the village level, community health workers (CHWs) are supervised administratively by local officials in charge of social services and technically by the health centers. CHWs receive compensation for their work through formally established local cooperatives. At the sector level, health center committees provide oversight of the work of the various units in the health center, its outreach and supervision activities, and general financial control
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)	The GOR's Vision 2050, National Strategy for Transformation, and the Strategic Plan for Transformation of Rwandan Agriculture IIII all have the overall goal of changing the Rwandan agriculture sector from subsistence-based agriculture to a productive high-value, market-oriented farming that is environmentally friendly and has a positive impact on other sectors of the economy. The policy of the MINAGRI is to increase animal production, modernize farming, reduce poverty, ensure food security, and produce a surplus for the market. <u>The Directorate General of Rwanda Agriculture and Livestock Inspection and Certification Services</u> is responsible of the overall coordination of all the functions of the National Plant Protection Services (NPPS) including enforcement of the Rwanda plant health law and regulations for phytosanitary measures necessary for trade; plant pest/disease monitoring, surveillance and diagnosis; conducting Pest Risk Analysis; and conducting inspection and certification. It delivers animal products certification services including the enforcement of sanitary laws, monitoring and surveillance of animal diseases, and animal inspection and certification.

		<u>The Directorate General of Strategic Planning and Programs Coordination</u> coordinates the formulation of policies and sector strategies and monitors and evaluates the implementation of agricultural sector programs. It ensures timely preparation of budget and operational action plans; coordinates the preparation of short, medium, and long term investment plans for the agriculture sector; monitors macroeconomic coherence in the agriculture sector; establishes and develops working relationships with partners; supervises and coordinates agriculture statistics activities; coordinates, monitors, and evaluates the implementation of agricultural programs in collaboration with the Directorates General of Crop and Animal Production; produces regular reports for the agricultural sector; coordinates new projects formulation; and coordinates multilateral and bilateral cooperation and reporting. <u>The Directorate General of Crop Production</u> monitors and evaluates the implementation of programs related to crop production and participates in the formulation of policies and strategies related to that sub sector in collaboration with the Directorate General of Strategic Planning and Program coordination. It produces regularly reports on the implementation of programs related to crop production including input supply, input use, soil and water management programs, mechanization programs, post-harvest handling and storage programs, crop protection programs, and agricultural extension programs. <u>The Directorate of Animal Resources</u> establishes and monitors policies, strategies, guidelines, and instructions aimed at improving animal resources in Rwanda. The Directorate monitors the implementation of the numerous nutrition-focused programs including the one cow per poor family (girinka) program; milk drinking campaign to fight malnutrition; one cup of milk per child in schools; programs for improving animal production including genetic improvement programs aimed at increasing animal products, the dairy strategy and meat strategy, the promotion of small stock in the country (sheep, goats, pigs and rabbits), promotion of poultry, promotion of beekeeping, and fish master plan
Rwanda Board	Agriculture	The Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) is an autonomous body with a mission of promoting development of the agriculture sector into a knowledge-based, technology-driven, and market-oriented industry. RAB advocates using modern methods in crop, animal, fisheries, forestry and soil and water management in food, fiber and fuel wood production and processing. RAB is responsible for implementing MINAGRI policies for agricultural and animal husbandry, including: controlling and monitoring the use of selected seeds and agricultural inputs; coordinating activities of NGOs and private operators implementing agricultural and animal husbandry programs; providing extension services, and supporting technology dissemination for improved management of land, water and use of agricultural and animal husbandry mechanization.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)	Planning	The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) was formed in March 1997 from the joining of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning. This was done in order to improve the co-ordination between the functions of finance and planning. In the ministerial re-structuring of February 1999, the Ministry took on the function of development cooperation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. MINECOFIN is responsible for mobilizing both domestic and external financial resources as well as their efficient allocation and ensuring public financial

	management. The mission of the MINECOFIN is to raise sustainable growth, economic opportunities and living standard of Rwandans and achieve the highest standard of accountability and transparency in public financial management.
Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC)	The RBC was formed in 2011, merging fourteen institutions and several programs previously under the Ministry of Health. RBC's mandate is to improve health outcomes of Rwandans by improving quality of services, access and equity, providing integrated services, promoting research activities, and ensuring financial stability and sustainability. RBC merges the procurement plans of the formerly independent institutions into one comprehensive health procurement plan and provides essential medicines and medical supplies for all health facilities.
Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)	MINALOC is responsible for good governance, decentralization, community development, local finance and social affairs as well as the implementation of the National Strategy for Community Development and Local Economic Development, the National Social Protection Strategy, and the National Decentralization Policy.
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)	MIGEPROF facilitates the implementation of the National Gender Policy and Plan of Action to ensure effective gender mainstreaming and the full participation of women in all activities related to Rwanda's socio-economic development and the National Policy for Family Promotion; the National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children; and the National Policy for Family Promotion. The National Early Childhood Development Program, which coordinates nutrition interventions in Rwanda, is also located within MIGEPROF.
District Local Governments	Responsible for the provision of basic services, including health, water, sanitation, and solid waste management. Local governments have financial autonomy (fiscal decentralization). They are responsible for the local implementation of health and nutrition-related programs and policies since they prepare and implement the consolidated district development plans. The District Health Management Team (DHMT) comprises the district director of health, the hospital director, the director of CBHI, the director of pharmacy, and a representative of the health center managers. It is chaired by the vice-mayor for social affairs. The role of the DHMT revolves around planning and management, supervision, coordination, financial and resource oversight, regulation, and increasing participation on the part of the local community in the delivery and management of services. For administrative matters, they are under the supervision of the District Health Unit (DHU). This is an administrative unit in charge of the provision of health services in the district and responsible for planning, monitoring, and supervision of implementing agencies. It participates in inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination through the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF).

Water and Sanitation Corporation Ltd (WASAC)	The Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) manages water and sanitation services in Rwanda. The mission of WASAC is to provide quality, reliable and affordable water and sewerage services through continuous innovations and detailed care to our customers' needs. Anyway water or sanitation-related projects will be done in collaboration with WASAC guidelines.
Rwandan civil society organizations (CSOs)	Rwandan civil society organizations (CSOs) operate in all parts of the country and in a wide range of fields relevant to the implementation of the Thrive Project including health, nutrition, services for vulnerable populations, and agriculture. These organizations participate and contribute to health and nutrition programs at both the local and national levels and play a major role in community health matters. Many CSOs participate in the JADF at the district level to promote cooperation between civil society, the private sector, and the public sector. However, cooperation and formal CSO networking could be improved.
Communities	Often the beneficiaries of health programs, they are also involved in project identification, planning, and implementation.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL RISK¹

This section describes the results of an analysis of activities/project elements for potential adverse environmental, social, and climate impacts. The risks that climate change poses to the activities is described in Section 4.2. While development activities are intended to provide benefits for targeted recipients, when managed ineffectively they may cause adverse impacts that can offset or eliminate these intended benefits. Impacts can be direct, indirect, or cumulative. They can also be beneficial or negative.

For the purpose of environmental review, USAID/Rwanda Thrive Project activities addressed by this IEE are grouped into the following intervention categories:

1. Activities not likely to involve biophysical interventions, including technical assistance, training, training modules development, communications campaigns, strategies, baseline data collection, PPPs for service delivery in health sector and other activities;
2. Activities that may involve biophysical interventions related to water and WASH, including WASH services provision, water supply operation and maintenance, and small scale construction or rehabilitation activities (e.g. improved warehouses) ; and
3. Activities likely to involve biophysical interventions at health facilities, including testing, treatment and health care in health centers, and provision of malaria treatment , newborn care, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health services, and medical procurement and production.

Each category contains a number of entailed activities. In sections 3.1 - 3.3, the entailed activities are described and their potential impacts discussed. Certain Thrive Project activities fall under 216.2(c)(2) and are eligible for a pre-determination categorical exclusion from further analysis within this IEE as they do not have an effect on the natural or physical environment or they are research activities that have a limited scope and are carefully controlled with effective monitoring. Activities that offer technical assistance, build capacity through training and education, offer analysis or academic studies and surveys, and transfer information or data, do not have foreseeable impact on the environment unless the support leads to direct action or effects on the environment or on social constructs.

Categorical Exclusions

In summary, the following activities have low or no environmental impact. These activities also coincide with those eligible for pre-determination categorical exclusions as excerpted from 22 CFR 216.2(c)2:

- i. Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.);
- ii. Controlled experimentation exclusively for the purpose of research and field evaluation which are confined to small areas and carefully monitored;
- iii. Analyses, studies, academic, or research workshops and meetings;
- iv. Document and information transfers;
- v. Programs involving nutrition, health care or population and family planning services except to the extent designed to include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, wastewater treatment, etc.);

¹ Includes analysis of environmental and social

- vi. Programs of maternal or child feeding.
- vii. Studies, projects, or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.); and,
- viii. Activities which involve the application of design criteria or standards developed and approved by A.I.D.

The actions under review that justify Categorical Exclusion are detailed in Table 3. In general, they are technical assistance and capacity-building activities that involve education, training, workshops, research, studies and transfer of information

Negative Determinations with Conditions. Activities with low or moderate environmental impact requiring mitigation measures are assigned a negative determination with conditions. Conditions are those requirements or specific mitigation measures applicable to the project planning, implementation, and operation.

Table 3 summarizes the recommended determinations based on the environmental analysis conducted. Upon approval, these determinations become affirmed, per 22CFR216. Specified conditions become mandatory obligations of implementation per ADS 204. The environmental threshold decisions in this IEE are contingent upon full implementation of the following general implementation and monitoring requirements (Sec. 5). USAID will ensure that applicable requirements are met.

Climate Risk. Climate risk analysis is detailed separately (Section 4.2), and threshold determinations are separate from climate risk categorization of high, moderate, or low risk.

TABLE 2. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Activity Type	Potential environmental and social impacts
Activity 1. Training, mentoring capacity building and technical assistance	Adverse environmental and social impact is unlikely.
Activity 2. Policy, strategy and tool development	Adverse environmental and social impact is unlikely.
Activity 3. Strengthening supply chain (procurement, warehousing, distribution and waste management)	Possible environment impacts include: a) Improper handling, storage and disposal of waste can spread disease through several mechanisms. Waste management is important in mitigating risk, but waste management in its procedures, equipment operation, and maintenance has its own associated risks. b) Disposal of waste via landfilling may lead to leaching of hazardous waste into the soil and surrounding water sources. In addition, at improperly managed or unsecured landfills, scavengers may collect disposed materials and reuse them or circulate them in the community, which could result in health impacts.
Activity 4. Malaria prevention	When details about the indoor residual spraying program are confirmed, its activities should be covered under a supplemental environmental assessment (SEA). All pesticides used in the program must be included in the PERSUAP. The SEA and PERSUAP should include mitigating conditions for the use of pesticides in activities

	related to indoor residual spraying.
Activity 5. Infection Prevention Control (Training, technical assistance, and capacity building of workers, waste workers, staff, and volunteers in areas of PPE use, waste management, procurement, storage, and disposal of commodities, and disinfection)	Training, technical assistance, and capacity building can directly lead to generation of wastes during the training events and demonstrations. Indirectly, the support as it is instructional in nature, can also lead to environmental or health and safety impacts once the training is complete (e.g., they lead directly to how staff manage wastes). Incorrect PPE use, sample acquisition, handling, storage and management of healthcare waste can spread the disease through several mechanisms.
Activity 6. Nutrition activities	Categorical Exclusion 22 CFR 216.2(c)2 (v) programs involving nutrition, health care or population and family planning services except to the extent designed to include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, wastewater treatment, etc.) programs of maternal or child feeding
Activity 7. WASH	Possible environment impacts include: a) Construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in or near sensitive areas like wetlands or estuaries can destroy flora, fauna, and/or their habitats, leading to losses in biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. It can also cause reductions in ecosystem services such as regulation of water flows and water quality, non-consumptive use (for generating power and transport/navigation, aesthetics, and recreational value). b) Soil erosion of exposed soils during construction can cause sedimentation into nearby water bodies, reducing the hydraulic capacity and water quality of surface water, and increasing risk of flooding and biodiversity loss.
Activity 8. Social Behavior Change	Adverse environmental and social impact is unlikely.
Activity 9. Refurbishment/rehabilitation	Environmental impacts from small-scale construction and rehabilitation may include: • Generation of solid waste and potential for soil and groundwater contamination • Improper siting, site grading, drainage, and lack of erosion control can compromise waterways, water sources, and sensitive areas • Potential for air pollution (both indoor and outdoor), noise pollution, traffic, congestion, odor, and visual quality impacts • Resource depletion and indirect impacts from energy and water use

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

4.1 RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS

The recommended threshold determination is recommended using the following logic:

Categorical Exclusions. Activities with no foreseeable direct or indirect environmental impact and falling within the activities detailed as those qualifying for a pre- threshold determination of a

categorical exclusion (22 CFR 216.21) are identified and will not be considered further. However, monitoring of activities for changes or unforeseen impacts must still be in place.

Pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(C)(2), the following activities are categorically excluded from further environmental analysis, UNLESS they have a [foreseeable] effect on the natural or physical environment, either indirectly or directly.

- (i) Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.);
- (ii) Controlled experimentation exclusively for the purpose of research and field evaluation which are confined to small areas and carefully monitored;
- (iii) Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings;
- (v) Document and information transfers;
- (viii) Programs involving nutrition, health care or population and family planning services except to the extent designed to include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, wastewater treatment, etc.);
- (x) Support for intermediate credit institutions when the objective is to assist in the capitalization of the institution or part thereof and when such support does not involve reservation of the right to review and approve individual loans made by the institution; and
- (xiv) Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.).

Many Thrive Project activities will not have direct biophysical interventions but involve policy and regulation assistance, training, capacity building, strengthening of government institutions, planning, information dissemination, data analysis, coordination, and other forms of support and technical assistance to advance sustainable health integration, growth, and resilience.

Negative Determinations with Conditions. Activities with low or moderate environmental impact requiring mitigation measures are assigned a negative determination with conditions. Conditions are those requirements or specific mitigation measures applicable to the project planning, implementation, and operation. Conditions are detailed for these activities in Section 5.

The following table summarizes the recommended determinations based on the environmental analysis conducted. Upon approval, these determinations become affirmed, per 22CFR216. Specified conditions become mandatory obligations of implementation per ADS 204. The environmental threshold decisions in this IEE are contingent upon full implementation of the following general implementation and monitoring requirements (Sec. 5). USAID will ensure that applicable requirements are met. Climate risk analysis is detailed separately (Section 4.2), and threshold determinations are separate from climate risk categorization of high, moderate, or low risk.

The following table summarizes the recommended determinations based on the environmental analysis conducted. Upon approval, these determinations become affirmed, per 22 CFR 216.

Specified conditions, detailed in Section 5, become mandatory obligations of implementation, per ADS 204.

TABLE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

Activity/Implementing Mechanism	Categorical Exclusion Citation (if applicable)	Negative Determination	Positive Determination	Deferral
-Ubaka Ejo	216.2(c)2(i)			
-Turengere Abana	216.2(c)2(i)			
-Gimbuka	216.2(c)2(i)			
-ACHIEVE	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-Rwanda Integrated Health Systems Activity	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-Ingobyi Activity		X		
-Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey	216.2(c)2(i)			
-One Health Workforce NextGen	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-MDIVE	216.2(c)2(i)			
Digital Square	216.2(c)2(i)			
-Ingobyi Activity Follow-On		X		
-OVC/DREAMS Follow-on	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-HSS (RIHSA Follow-on)	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-GHSA/EPT Preparedness	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-WHO Consolidated Grant	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-Medicines, Technologies and Pharmaceutical Services		X		
-Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement Supply Management		X		
-Rwanda Medical Supply, Ltd.		X		
-Promoting the Quality of Medicines +		X		
-CDC Interagency Agreement	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			

-Environmental Support	Compliance	216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-VectorLink				X	
-Impact Malaria		216.2(c)2(i), (iii), (v), (vii)			
-Nutrition Activity		216.2(c)2(i), (v), (vii)			
-Isuku Iwacu				X	
-WASH Activity - Private Sector and Water Supply				X	
-RSMP		216.2(c)2(i)			
-Social Marketing for Health Products		216.2(c)2(i)			
-Ivuriro Iwacu			X		

4.2 CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this CRM screening is to identify climate related risks to health activities now and in the future to make this project more resilient to both future and current climate variability and change. This screening is part of implementing the Reference for ADS Chapter 201, 'Climate Risks Management for USAID Projects and Activities.'

The actions identified in this IEE were screened based on USAID guidance noted above. The communities targeted for these activities may experience a low level of climate change vulnerability and risk of other non - climate stressors such as conflict and environmental degradation.

4.2.1 SUMMARY OF CLIMATE RISK SCREENING PROCESS

This CRM was completed largely through a desktop review. This included reviewing:

- Project specific information,
- Climate information, including information specific to East Africa and the infrastructure and health sectors found on ClimateLinks.org (i.e., Climate Risk Profile; Climate Vulnerability Profile; GHG Emission Factsheet).
- International climate documentation such as the NAPA and the INDC Draft.
- Climate Risk Management Toolkit.

Based on this review, the CRM screening matrix (Table 4) was completed by utilizing the above resources. The CRM screening is summarized in Table 5. The matrix outlines specific climate risks to project implementation, and opportunities to address those risks. In addition, key findings, and recommendations to address climate risks, are highlighted below.

4.2.2 SUMMARY OF CLIMATE RISKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted, Rwanda is already impacted by climate change and will likely continue to be affected in numerous sectors including health, water, energy, and agriculture. With little adaptive capacity and extensive proliferation of non-climate stressors (e.g. degraded environments, conflict, land tenure issues), climate change impacts will continue to be felt by vulnerable populations in Rwanda and East Africa at large. Climate threats to project infrastructure may affect health in communities by contamination of water suppliers or increase of disease due to increased vector outbreaks.

4.2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESS RISKS

Recommendations are given in Table 5 below to address some for the climate risks of the Thrive Project.

TABLE 4. PROJECT CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

Defined or Anticipated Project Elements ²	Climate Risks ³	Risk Rating ⁴	How Risks are Addressed at Project Level ⁵	Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation ⁶	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience ⁷
IR 1 : Health System Strengthened for Increased Sustainability 1.1 Strengthened financing and governance of the health system 1.2 Improved use of data for evidence-based decision-making 1.3 Improved efficiency of the supply chain 1.4 Strengthened ability to prevent, detect and respond to Global Health Security threats	• Interruptions of delivery of basic services as a result of inhabitants being unable to access facilities due to severe weather events and flooding. • Increased extreme weather events such as droughts and floods may disrupt training, monitoring, supervision and other activities associated with improved quality of care and operationalization. • Water shortages and disrupted provision of water supplies due to increase in	Low	• Climate proofing the designs and establishment of water and sanitation facility systems. • Incorporate climate data and information in strategic planning, training activities, technical studies, engineering designs, and construction of infrastructure. • Develop contingency plans in the event of disruptions and install redundant systems to back up a primary system. • Strengthen malaria surveillance and support prevention and prompt	• Include specific language on climate risk assessment and management in with heavy rainfall, water supply services may become overload or pipes may become exposed and damaged due to erosion and landslides. • Develop contingency plans in the event of disruptions and install redundant systems to back up a primary system. • Encourage the Thrive Project team and other stakeholders to use climate data and	• Encourage stakeholder's participation (e.g., private sector, NGOs, etc.) in water and sanitation activities to develop and implement climate risk management measures which will enhance sustainability of investments. • Work with concerned agencies on climate change adaptation. • Develop public-private partnerships to build climate-resilient health care infrastructure. • Consider climate concerns in warehouse design and

² Purpose/Sub-purpose, Area of Focus, or Activity/ Mechanism, etc.

³ List key risks related to the project elements identified through either the strategy- or project-level climate risk assessment.

⁴ Low/Moderate/High

⁵ Describe how risks have been addressed at the project level. If a decision has been made to accept the risk, briefly explain why.

⁶ Describe CRM measures to be integrated into activity design or implementation, including additional analysis, if applicable.

⁷ Describe opportunities to achieve development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures.

Defined or Anticipated Project Elements ²	Climate Risks ³	Risk Rating ⁴	How Risks are Addressed at Project Level ⁵	Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation ⁶	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience ⁷
	rainfall or temperature. - Increases in temperature and rainfall may cause malaria to spread to previously non-endemic areas. These communities may have limited immunity and higher sensitivity to the disease. - Excessive rainfall may impact commodities due to damage of storage facilities and spoilage of medicines		diagnosis and treatment of malaria	related information in the development of training and research activities.	management and train on the standard good storage guidelines.
IR 2: Improved utilization of health, nutrition and WASH services 2.1 Improved quality of community-based services 2.2 Improved quality of facility-based services 2.3 Increased demand for services 2.4 Increased adoption of	Increased extreme weather events such as droughts and floods may disrupt training, monitoring, supervision and other activities associated with improved Quality of Care at All Levels and operationalization of the same in addition	Moderate	- Utilization of climate services (data and information) for policy and protocol development, financial risk protection, local health governance, and general strategic planning and management. - Climate proofing the designs and establishment	- Include specific language on climate risk assessment and management on Project Descriptions, Scopes of Work, Requests for Applications/ Proposals, and Expressions of Interest. - Encourage activities to use climate	Train and provide capacity building for local government and stakeholders on conducting climate vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning to build technical skills in applying and accessing climate data, using

Defined or Anticipated Project Elements ²	Climate Risks ³	Risk Rating ⁴	How Risks are Addressed at Project Level ⁵	Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation ⁶	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience ⁷
healthy behaviors	standardization of quality standards and organizational development • Damage to water and sanitation facilities and increasing health risks due to severe weather events and flooding • Frequent/stronger weather events (strong rains, flooding) may impede the implementation of the health, nutrition, and WASH practices and activity implementation • Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall, temperatures, and duration of dry spells may reduce agricultural productivity through increased pest and disease incidence, loss of crops and livestock, and damaged		of water and sanitation facility systems. • Incorporate climate data and information in strategic planning, training activities, technical studies, engineering designs, and construction of infrastructure • Develop contingency plans in the event of disruptions and install redundant systems to back up a primary system • Technical team should consider climate risks during the process of design and implementation of activities and include specific coordination actions with relevant government agencies. • The activity team will adjust or reschedule tasks to ensure the implementation is not affected by severe	services in strategic planning, management, and budgeting. • Incorporate results of climate risk screening into solicitation, annual work planning, and MEL plans. • Develop and use maps of risks and risks management tools to account for and address the effects of frequent/stronger weather events with project support. • Identify opportunities to work with the communities to promote climate resilience.	geospatial platforms, and writing effective proposals • Encourage stakeholders' participation (e.g. private sector, NGOs, etc.) in water and sanitation activities to develop and implement climate risk management measures, which will enhance sustainability of investments. • Work with concerned agencies on climate change adaptation. • Encourage inter-ministerial cooperation between MOH and Ministry of Agriculture to address climate risks to food security for vulnerable populations.

Defined or Anticipated Project Elements ²	Climate Risks ³	Risk Rating ⁴	How Risks are Addressed at Project Level ⁵	Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation ⁶	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience ⁷
	infrastructure and could lead to: (1) increased economic vulnerability; (2) decreased total and diversity of calorie consumption, especially by mothers and children, and eventual growth faltering; and (3) decreased resistance to infectious disease. These risks may be more pronounced in the east of the country (including Bugesera, Mayaga, and Umutara districts.) Secondary impacts from decreased food security and nutrition (as discussed above) may result in poor maternal nutrition and lead to an increase in low birth weight babies and difficult deliveries and PLHIV may become more economically vulnerable,		weather events. - Set up kitchen gardens and animal breeding programs to support the most vulnerable families. - Promote farming techniques that provide vulnerable families with greater nutrients for their families. - Roll out awareness campaigns on signs of malnutrition and the diseases associated with malnutrition - Promote stronger antenatal care adherence via community health workers and other community level liaisons. Support maternal nutrition counseling by CHWs. Encourage the consumption and distribution of IFA and fortified blended food products. - Raise awareness on		

Defined or Anticipated Project Elements ²	Climate Risks ³	Risk Rating ⁴	How Risks are Addressed at Project Level ⁵	Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation ⁶	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience ⁷
	struggle with adherence to treatment, and experience greater immunological suppression. - With increased drought and limited water, hygiene suffers and rates of water-washed diseases (e.g. intestinal worms, diarrheal diseases, cholera) increase. - Increased flooding and erosion create new transmission sites for soil-transmitted helminths, schistosomiasis, and infectious diseases like diarrheal disease and cholera.		safe water storage and water purification. Raise awareness on transmission and prevention of water-related diseases.		
IR 3: Strengthened Capacity to Address the Needs of High-Risk Individuals 3.1 Increased effectiveness of ECD programs 3.2 Increased	Frequent/stronger weather events (strong rains, flooding) may impede the implementation of the health, nutrition, and WASH practices and activity	Low	Develop contingency plans in the event of disruptions and install redundant systems to back up a primary system.	Develop contingency plans in the event of disruptions and install redundant systems to back up a primary system.	Encourage stakeholders' participation (e.g. private sector, NGOs, etc.) in water and sanitation activities to develop and implement climate risk management

Defined or Anticipated Project Elements ²	Climate Risks ³	Risk Rating ⁴	How Risks are Addressed at Project Level ⁵	Further Analysis and Actions for Activity Design/ Implementation ⁶	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience ⁷
access to comprehensive services for GBV victims 3.3 Increased access to quality, sustainable physical rehabilitation services 3.4 Adolescent pregnancy reduced and teen mothers supported	implementation . • Interruptions of delivery of basic services as a result of inhabitants being unable to access facilities due to severe weather events and flooding.				measures, which will enhance sustainability of investments. • Work with concerned agencies on climate change adaptation.

5.0 CONDITIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 CONDITIONS

The environmental determinations in this IEE are contingent upon full implementation of the following general implementation and monitoring requirements, as well as ADS 204 and other relevant requirements.

5.1.1. During Pre-Award:

- 5.1.1.1 Pre-Award Briefings: As feasible, the design team and/or the cognizant environmental officer(s) (e.g., MEO, REA, and BEO) will provide a pre-award briefing for potential offerors on environmental compliance expectations/responsibilities at bidders' conferences.
- 5.1.1.2 Solicitations: The design team, in coordination with the A/CO, will ensure solicitations include environmental compliance requirements and evaluation criteria. A/CO will ensure technical and cost proposal requirements include approach, staffing, and budget sufficient for complying with the terms of this IEE.
- 5.1.1.3 Awards: The A/COR, in coordination with the A/CO, will ensure all awards and sub-awards, include environmental compliance requirements.

5.1.2. During Post-Award:

- 5.1.2.1 Post-Award Briefings: The A/COR and/or the cognizant environmental officer(s) (e.g., MEO, REA, BEO) will provide post-award briefings for the IP on environmental compliance responsibilities.
- 5.1.2.3 Workplans and Budgeting: The A/COR will ensure the IP integrates environmental compliance requirements in work plans and budgets to comply with requirements, including EMMP implementation and monitoring.
- 5.1.2.4 Staffing: The A/COR, in coordination with the IP, will ensure all awards have staffing capacity to implement environmental compliance requirements.
- 5.1.2.5 Records Management: The A/COR will maintain environmental compliance documents in the official project/activity file and upload records to the designated USAID environmental compliance database system.
- 5.1.2.6 Host Country Environmental Compliance: The A/COR will ensure the IP complies with applicable and appropriate host country environmental requirements unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in the case of a conflict between the host country and USAID requirements, the more stringent shall govern.
- 5.1.2.7 Work Plan Review: The A/COR will ensure the IP verifies, at least annually or when activities are added or modified, that activities remain within the scope of the IEE. Activities outside of the scope of the IEE cannot be implemented until the IEE is amended.

- 5.1.2.8 IEE Amendment: If new activities are introduced or other changes to the scope of this IEE occur, an IEE Amendment will be required.
- 5.1.2.14 USAID Monitoring Oversight: The A/COR or designee, with the support of the cognizant environmental officer(s) (e.g., MEO, REA, BEO), will ensure monitoring of compliance with established requirements (e.g., by desktop reviews, site visits, etc.).
- 5.1.2.16 Environmental Compliance Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: The A/COR will ensure the IP develops, obtains approval for, and implements Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (EMMPs) that are responsive to the stipulated environmental compliance requirements.
- 5.1.2.17 Environmental Compliance Reporting: The A/COR will ensure the IP includes environmental compliance in regular project/activity reports, using indicators as appropriate; develops and submits the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Reports (EMMRs); and completes and submits a Record of Compliance (RoC) describing their implementation of EMMP requirements in conjunction with the final EMMR or at the close of sub activities (as applicable). And where required by Bureaus or Missions, ensure the IP prepares a closeout plan consistent with contract documentation for A/COR review and approval that outlines responsibilities for end-of-project operation, the transition of other operational responsibilities, and final EMMR with lessons learned.
- 5.1.2.18 Corrective Action: When noncompliance or unforeseen impacts are identified, IPs notify the A/COR, place a hold on activities, take corrective action, and report on the effectiveness of corrective actions. The A/COR initiates the corrective action process and ensures the IP completes and documents their activities. Where required by Bureaus or Missions, ensure Record of Compliance is completed.

5.2 AGENCY CONDITIONS

- 5.2.1 Sub-contract Screening: The A/COR will ensure the IP uses an Environmental Screening Tool to screen any sub-grant applications and to aid in the development of EMMPs.
- 5.2.2 Programmatic IEEs (PIEE): PIEEs stipulate requirements for additional environmental examination of new or country specific projects/activities. The A/COR of any project/activity being implemented under a PIEE will ensure appropriate reviews are conducted, typically through a Supplemental IEE, and approved by the cognizant BEO.
- 5.2.3 Supplemental IEEs (SIEEs): An SIEE will be prepared for any new project/activity being planned which fall under a PIEE. The SIEE will provide more thorough analysis of the planned activities, additional geographic context and baseline conditions as well as specific mitigation and monitoring requirements.
- 5.2.4 Other Supplemental Analyses: The A/COR will ensure supplemental environmental analyses that are called for in the IEE are completed and documented.

- 5.2.5 Resolution of Deferrals: If a deferral of the environmental threshold determination was issued, the A/COR will ensure that the appropriate 22CFR216 environmental analysis and documentation is completed and approved by the BEO before the subject activities are implemented.
- 5.2.6 Positive Determination: If a Positive Determination threshold determination was made, the A/COR will ensure a Scoping Statement, and if required an Environmental Assessment (EA), is completed and approved by the BEO before the subject activities are implemented.
- 5.2.7 Compliance with human subject research requirements: The AM, A/COR shall assure that the IP and sub-awardees, -grantees, and -contractors demonstrate completion of all requirements for ethics review and adequate medical monitoring of human subjects who participate in research trials carried out through this IEE and ensure appropriate records are maintained. All documentation demonstrating completion of required review and approval of human subject trials must be in place prior to initiating any trials and cover the period of performance of the trial as described in the research protocol.

5.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures presented in this section constitute the minimum required based on available information at the time of this IEE and the environmental analysis in Section 4. These measures shall provide general direction for completing the project/activity Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and/or the EA and PERSUAP, if required.

PROJECT/ACTIVITY 1: Health System Strengthened for Increased Sustainability

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES FOR PROJECT/ACTIVITY 1

Activity Type	Mitigation Measure
1. Training, mentoring, capacity building and technical assistance	These activities will not have a direct effect on the environment and don't require mitigation measures.
2. Policy, strategy and tool development	These activities will not have a direct effect on the environment and don't require mitigation measures.
3. Strengthening supply chain (procurement, warehousing, distribution and waste management)	Regarding waste handling equipment and infrastructure, activities should address the need for facilities to adequately handle the wastes that they may generate, including human waste. Select personnel who work in USAID-supported facilities should be trained in medical waste management so that each facility has a minimum of 1-2 staff able to implement environmental risk mitigation measures. Implementing partners will work with GOR on all aspects of essential pharmaceutical supply chain management, including estimating demand, distribution, and storage issues of time and temperature. Consignees for all pharmaceutical drugs will be advised to store products according to the information provided on the manufacturer's Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If disposal of pharmaceutical drugs is required, the consignee will be advised that the preferred method of disposal is to return the

	product(s) to the manufacturer and, if not possible, should follow WHO guidelines for safe disposal. Implementing partners will make reasonable attempts to facilitate the disposal of expired drugs under this activity to mitigate the impact of medical waste.
4. Malaria Prevention	For activities related to the acquisition, distribution or marketing of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs), implementing partners will be required to use WHO-approved brands and adhere to relevant USAID environmental policies. Specifically, indoor residual spraying, behavior change campaigns, malaria testing, treatment and malaria indicator surveys will need to be adopted in activity designs and solicitation. If a need for net treatment or re-treatment arises, the Health Office will prepare and gain approval for a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for the ITN program. When details about the indoor residual spraying program are confirmed, its activities should be covered under a supplemental environmental assessment (SEA). All pesticides used in the program must be included in the PERSUAP. The SEA and PERSUAP should include mitigating conditions for the use of pesticides in activities related to indoor residual spraying. The use of Insecticide Treated Nets will likely involve the use of pyrethroids, which though of low toxicity to humans, are very toxic to fish, amphibians, arthropods and other aquatic life. The Health Team shall adhere to the recommendations contained in the <i>PERSUAP</i> and the following: <i>Integrated Vector Management Programs for Malaria Vector Control;</i> <i>Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) 2012 update;</i> <i>and</i> <i>The Uganda Supplemental Environmental Assessment, Amendment #1 2014-2019.</i>
5. Infection Prevention Control (Training, technical assistance, and capacity building of workers, waste workers, staff, and volunteers in areas of PPE use, waste management, procurement, storage, and disposal of commodities, and disinfection)	Training and procurement support for materials such as masks, gloves, protective caps, bins, bags, among others, will be included to encourage providers to implement some measures of safety, occupational health, and personal health. Where USAID support increases the delivery of healthcare services, such as through the provision of supplies, equipment, and/or staffing, USAID will take responsibility for ensuring the proper management of medical waste from that facility; including, but not limited to, proper handling, labeling, treatment, storage, transport and final disposal. When USAID supports healthcare service delivery in partnership with other actors, including the host country, the GRA, NGOs, CSOs, etc., USAID will ensure appropriate, sufficient, and sustainable medical waste management through collaboration. If significant deficiencies* in medical waste management persist in spite of collaborative efforts, USAID must reallocate its resources to either independently close those gaps or to work in facilities where medical waste is properly managed.

	Significant deficiencies are defined as not meeting “minimum approaches” as established by WHO Guidance for each of the following aspects of medical waste management: health care waste management policy; planning; waste minimization; segregation, storage and transport; treatment and disposal; wastewater management; waste management costing; health and safety practices; hygiene and infection control; training, education and public awareness. USAID must regularly monitor the state of healthcare waste management in the healthcare facilities it supports, and USAID should request reports on that monitoring with the same regularity as it receives reports on other programmatic objectives of the activity. When reports or other information indicate significant deficiencies in the management and disposal of medical waste in a given facility, USAID will commit its resources (independently or through collaborative efforts) to a speedy correction of significant deficiencies. In this case, USAID will request from implementing partners or prepare internally a Corrective Action Plan that will resolve the subject deficiencies as quickly as possible, not to exceed 6 months from the initial indications of deficiencies. As applicable, all efforts to strengthen or improve health commodity supply chains (e.g., pharmaceuticals, diagnostic tests kits (including HIV test kits), VMMC disposable kits etc.), including procurement, storage infrastructure, and distribution must address and take all practicable efforts to assure that adequate facilities, procedures and capacities are in place to properly manage expired, used, obsolete or surplus commodities and/or that plans and strategies incorporate and provide for such management. In any instance that a USAID project controls commodity at end-of-life, appropriate end-of-life management must be assured. Mandatory references for “appropriate end of life management”: WHO Guidelines for Safe Disposal of Unwanted Pharmaceuticals. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85349/9789241548564_eng.pdf;jsessionid=29E4FC7B647745587FF832EB6C1E8EED?sequence=1 “Healthcare Waste” chapter, USAID Sector Environmental Guidelines: https://www.usaid.gov/environmental-procedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/seg-healthcare-waste/pdf Any healthcare waste generated by USAID-funded training, capacity building and/or technical assistance activities must be appropriately managed, including disposal, following WHO guidelines as well as the Government mandatory procedures and guidelines. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85349/9789241548564_eng.pdf;jsessionid=29E4FC7B647745587FF832EB6C1E8EED?sequence=1 Training, supervision, curricula development and other health
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	care workforce capacity building must address appropriate management practices concerning the proper handling, use, and disposal of medical waste, including blood, sputum, and sharps, when techniques or care situations being addressed would generate and require disposal of hazardous or highly hazardous waste (e.g. sharps, afterbirth from delivery, waste from screening for HIV or STDs, sputum samples for diagnosis of TB). Note that this condition applies to activities targeting home care AND community health workers, not just those in clinics and health facilities. Wherever relevant, appropriate disposal mechanisms in home-based and community-based situations that are cost effective and safe must be identified and appropriately incorporated in training, protocols, and guidelines. This includes training home care and community health workers to deliver positive messages about personal and household hygiene, sanitation, and proper disposal of condoms and other potentially harmful materials.
6. Nutrition activities	These activities will not have a direct effect on the environment and don't require mitigation measures.
7. WASH	Technical assistance to design water and sanitation facilities should also include provision of the following: • Clean and disinfect water systems following construction or maintenance activities using chemical disinfectants (e.g. chlorine). • Monitor disinfectant residual levels in water source and ensure that levels are in compliance with WHO guidelines. • Implement a water surveillance program to monitor the quality of the water supply system throughout operation. Document water testing requirements, including responsible parties, frequency of testing, and protocols in the Water Quality Assurance Plan (WQAP). Frequency of testing may vary based on population served, reliability of the quality of the drinking-water, degree of treatment, presence of local risk factors, and local or host country requirements. • Provide outreach, educational materials, and training to users/community on the proper use, operation, and maintenance of the water supply system to ensure the long-term sustainability of the system.
8. Social Behavior Change	These activities will not have a direct effect on the environment and don't require mitigation measures.
9. Refurbishment/rehabilitation	Conduct a site survey to adequately evaluate site conditions based on the size and complexity of the construction activity. The implementing partner must develop a design plan that includes the use of appropriate building materials and complies with international best management practices and host country laws and regulations. The implementing partner will develop a waste management plan that includes procedures for properly disposing of nonhazardous and hazardous materials and recover reusable materials to reduce the disposal of construction debris by recycling. USAID developed a set of resources that analyze potential

	environmental impacts associated with activities common to USAID, including indirect impacts from technical assistance. For additional analyses of environmental impacts in construction, healthcare facilities, healthcare waste, solid waste management, and housing, among others, refer to USAID Sectoral Environmental Guidelines and Resources (https://www.usaid.gov/environmentalprocedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/segconstruction/pdf)
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6.0 LIMITATIONS OF THIS INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

The determinations recommended in this document apply only to projects/activities and sub-activities described herein. Other projects/activities that may arise must be documented in either a separate IEE, an IEE amendment if the activities are within the same project/activity, or other type of environmental compliance document and shall be subject to an environmental analysis within the appropriate documents listed above.

Other than projects/activities determined to have a Positive Threshold Determination, it is confirmed that the projects/activities described herein do not involve actions normally having a significant effect on the environment, including those described in 22CFR216.2(d).

In addition, other than projects/activities determined to have a Positive Threshold Determination and/or a pesticide management plan (PERSUAP), it is confirmed that the projects/activities described herein do not involve any actions listed below. Any of the following actions would require additional environmental analyses and environmental determinations:

- Support project preparation, project feasibility studies, or engineering design for activities listed in §216.2(d)(1);
- Affect endangered and threatened species or their critical habitats per §216.5, FAA 118, FAA 119;
- Provide support to extractive industries (e.g. mining and quarrying) per FAA 117;
- Promote timber harvesting per FAA 117 and 118;
- Lead to new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or renovation work per §216.2(b)(1);
- Support agro-processing or industrial enterprises per §216.1(b)(4);
- Provide support for regulatory permitting per §216.1(b)(2);
- Lead to privatization of industrial facilities or infrastructure with heavily polluted property per §216.1(b)(4);
- Procure or use genetically engineered organisms per §216.1(b)(1); and/or
- Assist the procurement (including payment in kind, donations, guarantees of credit) or use (including handling, transport, fuel for transport, storage, mixing, loading, application, clean-up of spray equipment, and disposal) of pesticides or activities involving procurement, transport, use, storage, or disposal of toxic materials. Pesticides cover all insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc. covered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act per §216.2(e) and §216.3(b).

7.0 REVISIONS

Per 22CFR216.3 (a)(9), when ongoing programs are revised to incorporate a change in scope or nature, a determination will be made as to whether such change may have an environmental impact not previously assessed. If so, this IEE will be amended to cover the changes. Per ADS 204, it is the responsibility of the USAID A/COR to keep the MEO/REA and BEO informed of any new information or changes in the activity that might require revision of this environmental analysis and environmental determination.

ANNEX 1: ACTIVITY FUNDING

Activity Name	Total Estimated Cost (FY20-24)	Activity End Date (if Existing) or Estimated End Date (if New)
Existing Activities		
Ingobyi	31,291,991	7/26/2023
Rwanda Social Marketing Program	954,695	10/24/2022
Gimbuka	6,430,479	09/11/2022
Ubaka Ejo	11,299,048	09/11/2022
Turengere Abana	8,459,749	09/11/2022
RIHSA (in procurement)	16,394,000	6/30/2023
Gikuriro	777,300	11/9/2020
Isuku Iwacu	1,277,647	11/9/2020
Ivuriro Iwacu	510,000	4/18/2021
Sugira Muryango	20,120	1/29/2021
Central Contraceptive	5,100,000	11/28/2023
Procurement GHSC-PSM	69,000,000	28/11/2023
Impact Malaria	3,325,000	02/12/2023
Vector Links	17,929,054	09/29/2022
MDIVE	810,000	9/30/2025
Digital Square	810,000	9/30/2025
Demographic Health Survey	5,089,974	3/8/2023
MTaPS	3,975,000	9/19/2023
New Activities		
RMS	75,000,000	8/31/2025
Promoting the Quality of Medicines Plus (PQM+)	2,000,000	9/30/2025

Activity Name	Total Estimated Cost (FY20-24)	Activity End Date (if Existing) or Estimated End Date (if New)
OVC/DREAMS TBD	50,400,000	9/30/2027
Nutrition TBD	42,500,000	12/1/2026
WASH Private Sector TBD	21,000,000	9/1/2026
Achieve (Buy-In)	9,000,000	9/30/2022
GHSC-PSM follow-on (Buy-In) Supply Chain Support Partner	36,000,000	9/30/2025
Ingobyi Follow-on	30,000,000	6/24/2028
RIHSA Follow-on	15,000,000	06/30/2028
Administration & Oversight	23,900,142	
Program Design, Learning and Assessments	1,162,104	
M&E	1,112,655	
TOTAL	490,528,958	

USAID APPROVAL OF INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROJECT/ACTIVITY NAME: Thrive Project, USAID/Rwanda

Bureau Tracking ID: _____

Approval:	 _____ Leslie Marbury, Mission Director	8/4/2020 _____ Date
Clearance:	Lisa Godwin _____ Lisa Godwin, Health Office Director	7/24/2020 _____ Date
Clearance:	Fina Kayisanabo _____ Fina Kayisanabo, Acting Economic Growth Office Director	7/30/2020 _____ Date
Clearance:	Jean Damascene Nyamwasa _____ Jean Damascene Nyamwasa, Mission Environment Officer	7/22/2020 _____ Date
Clearance:	David Kinyua _____ David Kinyua, Regional Environmental Advisor	7/22/2020 _____ Date
Clearance:	Stephanie Altman _____ Stephanie Altman, Regional Legal Officer	7/28/2020 _____ Date
Clearance:	Colin Quinn _____ Colin Quinn , AFR/Bureau CIL	8/6/2020 _____ Date
Concurrence:	 _____ Brian Hirsch, Africa Bureau Environmental Officer	8/6/2020 _____ Date