



Note to Task Teams: The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 24-Feb-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA20573



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Zambia	Project ID P161490	Project Name Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 16-Jan-2017	Estimated Board Date 04-May-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Interim Climate Change Secretariat	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve landscape management and increase environmental and economic benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province and to provide an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Components

1. Enabling environment
2. Livelihood investments
3. Project management
4. Contingent emergency response

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
BioCarbon Technical Assistance Trust Fund	8.00
Borrower	0.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	8.05
International Development Association (IDA)	17.00
Total Project Cost	33.05

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here.

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Zambia is a lower-middle-income country with close to 16 million inhabitants. It had a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$27.1 billion in 2015, equating to a per capita income of about US\$1,300. Zambia has made significant socio-economic progress over the past two decades and achieved average growth of 7.4 percent between 2004 and 2014. However, since mid-2015 economic growth has slowed down considerably to 2.9% in 2015 and a forecasted 3.0 percent in 2016, as external headwinds and domestic pressures have intensified.
2. In 2015, global economic conditions for growth deteriorated and the price of copper (typically 77 percent of Zambia's exports) fell further from its 2011 peak. This has put downward pressure on revenues, widening the fiscal deficit and reduced the value of exports, opening up a trade deficit. In addition, Zambia experienced domestic pressures in the form of: (i) repeat fiscal deficits (reducing confidence in the economy); (ii) reduced and delayed rainfall in 2015 (undermining agricultural incomes and lowering the water level in reservoirs); and (iii) increased power outages. Further, the strengthening of the US\$ in 2015 put pressure on the Zambian Kwacha that combined with lower confidence so that the local currency lost 41% of its value against the US\$.
3. Close to the end of 2015 the government acted vigorously to contain the impact of ebbing confidence with monetary policy measures. These measures restored stability of the Kwacha, which appreciated by 11.2 percent in the first 9 months of 2016, and helped curb inflation from its peak of 22.9 percent in February 2016 to 8.8 percent in November 2016. However, fiscal policy remained loose in 2016 and monetary policy has had to remain very tight, reducing liquidity, putting pressure on the financial sector, and causing a drag on growth.
4. The August 2016 elections went in favor of the incumbent President and political party. After five elections in ten years the constitutional changes mean that a full five-year term is expected to be served, raising cautious optimism about the political space for reform in 2017 and over the medium-term. The Government has presented its economic recovery plan: "Zambia Plus" that provides a framework for restoring fiscal sustainability, closing the twin deficits and ensuring that structural reforms are carried out to boost the non-copper economy. The Government has requested the support of the World Bank, IMF and other partners to make it a success. Accordingly, GDP growth is forecast to rise to 4.0 percent in 2017 and 4.2 percent in 2018. The forecasts are subject to upside and downside risks, but the return of investor confidence in the fourth quarter of 2016 (evidenced by over-subscribed bond auctions), bold measures by government (including the removal of fuel subsidies), and a rally in copper prices (November 2016), suggest that economic circumstances are improving.



5. The rapid and sustained growth achieved from the early 2000s to 2014 was insufficiently inclusive and despite the economy doubling in size, poverty remains widespread. As based on the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report of the Government's Central Statistical Office, an estimated 54.4 percent of Zambians live in extreme poverty (below US\$1.90 per day, purchasing power parity terms) and poverty is higher among women. Rural poverty (at 76.6 percent) is more than three times the 23.4 percent rate of urban poverty. The benefits of growth have accrued mainly to those already above the poverty line, inequality has remained high, and efforts are needed not only to restore the economy to faster growth, but ensure planned pro-poor policies are implemented and more inclusive growth follows.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. In Zambia's Eastern Province (EP), the majority of the province's 1.7 million people live in rural areas with livelihoods dependent on natural resources. As in Zambia as a whole, this rural population is characterized by high levels of poverty and addressing this challenge is the highest priority of the provincial administration. According to the World Bank's *Mapping Subnational Poverty in Zambia* report, the Eastern Province is one of three poorest provinces in Zambia¹. In addition, according to the Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey (2015), at 70 percent, the Eastern Province had the fourth highest proportion of population that was poor. The Zambian diet is mainly composed of cereals, predominantly maize, starchy roots and, to a lesser extent, fruit and vegetables. Cereals provide almost two-thirds of the dietary energy supply. According to the 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, the nutrition indicators for Eastern province stand at 43 percent for children under five who are stunted and 20 percent of the women are overweight or obese (ZDHS, 2013-14). Women and children are the most vulnerable to the problems related to nutrition because of their socioeconomic characteristics.
7. Compounding the challenges of rural development in the EP is a changing climate, which models suggest will continue to change dramatically over the coming decades. The country is already experiencing climate-induced hazards. Droughts and floods have increased in frequency and intensity over the past few decades and have adversely impacted food and water security, water quality, energy generation, and livelihoods of people, especially in rural communities. Recent climate trends based on records from 1960 to 2003 indicate that the mean annual temperature increased by 1.3 degrees Celsius, an average rate of 0.34 degrees Celsius per decade. Mean rainfall in Zambia has decreased by an average rate of 1.9 mm/month (2.3 percent) per decade since 1960. The future trends in the country are towards a higher average temperature, a possible decrease in total rainfall, and some indication of more intense rainfall events. Zambia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) report to the UNFCCC has estimated national GDP loss due to climate change over a 10-20 year mid-term planning horizon will be in the range of US\$4,330-5,440 million with the following sector GDP losses: agriculture (US\$2,200 – 3,130), energy-related (US\$270 – 450), health (US\$460), and natural resources (US\$1,400).
8. In addition to being subject to the impacts of climate change, Zambia contributes to global carbon emissions. According to the Second National Communication (SNC), the latest data available from the UNFCCC, annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Zambia have increased by 6.2 percent from 51.52 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 1994 to 54.72 million tons CO₂e in 2000. The largest contribution to GHG emissions in 2000 came from land use change and forestry, which accounted for

¹ World Bank Group (2015), *Mapping Subnational Poverty in Zambia*.



73.7 percent followed by agriculture at 18.9 percent.

9. Addressing rural poverty and improving livelihoods, helping rural communities adapt to major impacts to be expected from climate change, and reducing national carbon emissions from the forest and land sector all require a carefully integrated landscape approach. Major sources of rural livelihoods in the EP are in agriculture, forestry, and wildlife, but all of these are inter-dependent and all are intertwined with climate change adaptation and mitigation.
10. The Government of the Eastern Province is in the process of preparing a development vision in consultation with provincial stakeholders. The vision statement is *“to improve rural livelihoods in Eastern Province by reducing deforestation and forest degradation using a low emission pathway through local community participation by 2030”*. In order to address the challenges associated with the drivers of deforestation, local communities’ participation and commitments as well as private sector involvement will be critical in optimizing natural resources management at both communal and individual farmer levels. According to the vision, the targets for reducing drivers of deforestation include reducing the total annual area burnt from 16.7 percent to 5.0 percent by 2036 through forest fire management; establishment of a minimum of 3,000 hectares of plantations on deforested land by 2037; promoting ecotourism with community participation to combat poaching; and promoting soil fertility improvement, good agricultural practices, and land use planning among 40 percent of the farmers in the province to tackle food security and poverty at local level. The estimated financing investment to achieve these goals is US\$140 million, part of which will be leveraging private sector investments and a significant part of which will be mobilization of additional financing for institutional strengthening and implementation of activities. The ZIFLP will contribute towards supporting activities for addressing the drivers of deforestation as stated in the vision.
11. Institutionally, responsibilities for coordination of the national climate agenda falls to the Interim Climate Change Secretariat (ICCS), under the Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP). The ICCS ensures coordination with the many other ministries and organizations which need to be engaged in a landscape-level livelihoods/climate change initiative such as this project. Responsibility for implementing projects is often with the line ministries. At the provincial level, the provincial administration of the Eastern Province exercises considerable control over activities in its jurisdiction, consistent with the recently adopted decentralization law of Zambia.

C. Proposed Development Objective

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

Development Objective

12. The PDO is **“to improve landscape management and increase environmental and economic benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province and to provide an immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency”**.



Key Results

13. The achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators i) Forest area brought under sustainable management practices as a result of the project (ha); ii) Land area under climate-smart agricultural practices (ha); iii) Yield change for selected crops (%); and iv) People in targeted communities with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits (% share of which women). The project outcome and intermediate indicators are presented below in the Results Framework.

D. Project Description

14. The project aims to provide support to rural communities in the EP to allow them to better manage the resources of their landscapes so as to reduce deforestation and unsustainable agricultural expansion; enhance benefits they receive from forestry, agriculture, and wildlife; and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. The project must also invest in ensuring that enabling conditions are in place for these changes to happen – conditions such as tenure security, planning at different spatial scales, and capacity development. Simultaneously the project will create the enabling environment for emission reduction purchases to be made in a subsequent project.
15. ZIFLP will promote the adoption of sustainable landscape management practices and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) as an alternative. Community empowerment, strengthening local and traditional governance and land use planning are the key to integrating, optimizing multiple land uses within the landscape. However, collective action is unlikely in the absence of rights to use, benefit from, and protect natural resources. Leverage for transforming the system will include village land use plans, improved governance, matching land use with land characteristics, and poverty reduction outcomes including emission reduction payments. This will require strong monitoring systems for livelihoods/economics, governance, the implementation of land use plans, and resources monitoring and protection.
16. ZIFLP would finance activities under four components over a five-year period using funds from the BioCFplus-ISFL (US\$8.0 million), GEF (US\$8.05 million) and IDA (US\$17.0 million). The project components include 1) Enabling Environment, 2) Livelihood and Low Carbon Investments, and 3) Project Management. A fourth component, with a zero budget, is included in the event funds need to be reallocated for an emergency response.
17. **Component 1: Enabling Environment.** This first component is intended to help create conditions that will allow the livelihood investment of Component 2 to be successfully implemented. This entails supporting plans, partnerships, and regulatory conditions to help rural communities in the project area to have the capacity to adopt sustainable and low-carbon land management practices. The component would include support for (i) Developing integrated district development and local planning; and (ii) Establishing emissions reduction framework leading to an Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) (for future results-based emissions reduction payments). Enabling environment interventions will be financed through grant support from the BioCarbon Fundplus-ISFL.
18. **Component 2: Livelihood and Low-Carbon Investments.** Component 2 will finance on-the-ground activities that improve rural livelihoods, conserve ecosystems and reduce GHG emissions. It has 2



subcomponents: Agriculture and forestry management and Wildlife management. These activities will be financed by IDA, BioCFplus-ISFL and GEF resources. Although the subcomponents are sectoral in nature, the cross-sectoral and landscape approach of the planning activities that will underlie the activities will ensure a landscape approach is retained.

19. **Agriculture and forestry management.** The objective of this subcomponent is to provide financing for interventions that increase agricultural productivity, enhance agro- and forest ecosystem resilience, reduce GHG emissions, and sequester carbon using a landscape approach. This subcomponent will cover the following activities: (i) scaling up of climate-smart agricultural practices; (ii) community forestry management; and (iii) land tenure and resource rights regularization, a pre-condition for the adoption of improved agriculture and forestry management.
20. **Climate smart agriculture.** Interventions under climate smart agriculture will apply a train the trainers approach to introduce (i) conservation agriculture (CA) practices and integrated soil fertility management, (ii) agroforestry, and (iii) enhanced market access for smallholders and private sector engagement. In addition, the project supports community matching grants which can support livelihood interventions including climate-smart agriculture interventions, introducing small ruminants or poultry, supporting market access through agro-processing. Interventions will aim at enhancing the income and livelihood of the communities and farmer families through income generating and value added activities in the Eastern Province.
21. **Community forestry management.** The objective of forestry management is to assist local communities and their organizations to improve the management and conservation of their natural resources, create income opportunities, and generate carbon benefits. This will be accomplished by developing and implementing participatory land and resource use planning and management—including fire control and prevention—and providing specialized technical assistance and training to identify viable investments from the sustainable production of timber and not-timber forest products. Activities to be supported will be consistent with the land and resource use plans developed at the village and district levels. The sub-component would finance specialized technical and extensions services, small works and equipment, operational costs and non-consultant services (e.g. workshops and study tours).
22. **Land tenure and resource rights regularization.** The sub-component will provide analytical and technical assistance support to expand past and ongoing efforts at documenting land rights that could underpin adoption of sustainable low-carbon land management practices and private sector engagement. Activities will feed into the National Land Titling Program, and will comprise (i) developing cost-effective systems to sustainably manage information on land rights and linking it to land use; (ii) identifying new possibilities of private sector engagement based on an assessment of the extent and impact of existing arrangements; (iii) documenting different types of land rights in ways that are supported by local stakeholders, and provide incentives for adoption of CSA, sustainable land use and intensification; and (iv) linking land rights to key parameters of land use (crop cover, soil moisture, soil carbon) using remotely sensed imagery.
23. **Wildlife management.** This sub-component will have two major focus areas: i) improved management of the complex of protected areas centered on Lukusuzi National Park in the Eastern Province; and ii) adoption of improved management practices of wildlife at the community level, which can contribute to



improved livelihoods of targeted communities. The project will support (i) preparation of park management plans; (ii) investments in infrastructure such as guard houses or other park buildings, upgrading of existing roads and tracks to facilitate park management and ecotourism, provision of water holes, fencing (only in limited areas where judged necessary to minimize human-wildlife conflict, HWC); (iii) purchase of equipment such as radios for communication, park guard equipment, patrol equipment, etc.; and (iv) support to park patrols, with a particular focus on management of poaching.

24. **Component 3: Project management.** This third component will finance activities related to national and provincial-level project coordination and management, including annual work planning and budgeting; fiduciary aspects (financial management and procurement); human resource management; safeguards compliance monitoring; M&E and impact assessment studies; and communication strategy and citizen engagement).
25. **Component 4: Contingent emergency response.** This is a zero budget component which is included to facilitate the use of IDA funds in the event of a disaster and to be able to respond quickly to a potential government request to reallocate some funding from existing World Bank projects to provide emergency relief.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

26. The major investments of the ZIFLP will take place in the Eastern Province. However, there are activities such as those related to REDD+ policy, MRV, safeguards, etc. which are national in scope. **Implementation of ZIFLP will therefore be at both the national and at the Eastern Province level.** A National Project Unit (NPU) will be responsible for activities at the national level, and will be located within the Ministry of National Development Planning. At the provincial level, the Provincial Administration of the Eastern Province will be the executing agency of the project. This implementation arrangement aims to: (a) ensure sectoral mainstreaming of investment; (b) lessen the approval layers for faster decision-making, enabling more efficient project implementation; and (c) respect the constitutionally mandated decentralization process and governance structures at the national and provincial levels, to the extent possible.

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

Project location is the Eastern Province of Zambia. Wildlife conservation activities will focus on improved management of Lukusuzi National Park (and surrounding areas). The land planning, agriculture, and forestry investments will take place throughout the Province.



G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Kenneth M. Green, Majbritt Fiil-Flynn, Nicholas Meitiaki Soikan

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The policy is triggered as this is an integrated forest landscape project that will involve afforestation, reforestation, promotion of sustainable conservation farming methods as well as preservation of wildlife habitat in national parks and adjacent GMAs, all of which could have environmental or social impacts which must be assessed and managed. As a landscape management project its impacts are nonetheless expected to be overwhelmingly positive.</p> <p>The positive impacts of the program will be a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions with improved forest cover, rural livelihoods improvement, and wildlife conservation. The potential negative environmental impacts will be known with more specificity as project activities are identified during project implementation but are expected to be limited, localized, small-scale and not significant given that many of the on-the-ground project activities will be from community-driven development initiatives. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to assess and guide the screening and mitigation of any negative impacts of the program. The project will monitor possible cumulative negative impacts and take action as needed.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>The policy is triggered given the potential impacts on natural habitats either directly or indirectly, through REDD+ activities, conservation farming, and the management of wildlife habitats. The expected impact on habitats is overall positive. Changes in livelihoods of rural farmers, due to increased agriculture activities and the introduction of new</p>



agricultural technologies, are likely to have limited negative impacts on natural habitats. The proposed avoidance and mitigation measures for these impacts are included in the project's ESMF.

Forests OP/BP 4.36

Yes

The policy is triggered as the project forestry management activities seek to assist local communities and their organizations to improve the management and conservation of their forests. The project will have impacts on the health and quality of forests, will affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon and interaction with forests, and aims to bring about changes in the management, protection, and utilization of natural forests. However, the project will not lead to significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats. There may be continuing intrusion of smallholder farming into natural forests in the project area but the overall purpose of the project investments is to limit such intrusions and never to promote them. The project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Process Framework (PF) address the potential impact of the project on forests and/or the rights and welfare of local communities.

Since the project potentially finances harvesting activities carried out by local communities under community or even possibly joint forest management, such communities will adhere to a time-bound phased action plan to achieve a standard of forest management developed with the meaningful participation of locally affected communities, consistent with the principles and criteria of responsible forest management as outlined in paragraph 10 of OP 4.36.

Pest Management OP 4.09

Yes

The policy is triggered as increased agriculture activities and the adoption of new climate smart agriculture technologies could conceivably result in increased usage of agrochemicals by farmer beneficiaries. The project additionally will procure supplies and equipment for nurseries which may include pesticides. While a stand-alone Pest Management Plan (PMP) is not required for this project, the ESMF contains an abbreviated PMP to avoid usage of restricted pesticides, promote use of



		personal protective equipment (PPE), training of producers in proper handling of agrochemicals, and to promote integrated pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered as a preventative measure in the event of potential impacts on the known and currently unknown physical cultural resources (PCR) of the area. The ESMF contains measures for avoiding and managing impacts on known PCR in the project area as well as chance-find procedures in the event new resources are discovered in the course of project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy is not triggered as the proposed program activities in the Eastern Province of Zambia are in areas that do not include indigenous groups as defined by the policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>OP 4.12 is triggered and applies mainly to certain activities relating to project interventions in protected areas. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared in consultation with key stakeholders, consulted, and publicly disclosed. A Process Framework (PF) will also be required given that the project will support improved management of Lukusuzi National Park, adjacent GMAs and possibly other protected areas, thus potentially limiting access to resources.</p> <p>The PF is intended to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts upon local livelihoods and to support the development of alternative livelihoods as needed, on the lands already available to the affected households or communities. The project will support the preparation and implementation of follow-up action plans to provide livelihoods support where needed, following the criteria and procedures specified in the PF.</p> <p>The Zambian Government has recently resettled communities who encroached into Lukusuzi National park in the recent past. The Government has prepared and sent to the Bank a review of how the resettlements were carried out and an action plan to cover any remaining gaps that might remain.</p> <p>During the project, the Government could be required to continue to deal with those who have</p>



already encroached into the park, or with new encroachers. If the project will in any way be associated with new resettlements, this would have to be done in strict accordance with the RFP. Additionally, the PF outlines the process of dealing with such situations following the Zambian laws, the provisions of the PF in accordance with OP 4.12, as well as international best practices.

The Land tenure and resource rights regularization activities will be informed by and will be complementary to the PF and RPF as appropriate.

All project-supported civil works (such as construction of office space, staff accommodations, and ranger posts) will be on government, public, or voluntarily donated community lands. This will be verified through the environmental and social screening mechanism specified in the ESMF, before any civil works commence.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

No

The policy on the Safety of Dams is not triggered as the project will not involve the construction of water retention structures that are likely to pose potential hazards to human or animal health and safety. The project will not fund any dams as defined in OP 4.37 that would trigger the requirements of the policy.

Projects on International Waterways
OP/BP 7.50

No

The policy for Projects on International Waterways is not triggered as the proposed activities will not potentially impact any shared international waterway. Any conceivable increase in water use and direct abstraction of water resources in the Luangwa watershed will be of low significance and of local impact only.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

The Bank policy on Projects in Disputed Areas is not triggered by the project, as it is not located in any disputed territory of the country.



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

While there are environmental and social safeguard issues associated with the proposed project, no large-scale, significant, or irreversible negative impacts are foreseen. In general, the project is expected to generate positive, environmentally friendly land management practices including climate-smart agriculture and implementation of national park management plans. However, the project takes place in and could conceivably negatively impact natural habitats, protected areas, and forests. Additionally, as a project with an agricultural component, there are safeguard issues related to pesticide use. In all these cases, activities are largely community and demand-driven, and potential impacts are small-scale and localized. There may be cumulative impacts from these small-scale activities which will need monitoring.

Zambia in the past has resettled persons illegally encroaching into national parks, including from Lukusuzi National Park, to be supported under the project. There could be possibilities of dealing with encroachment in the life of this project. The Government has conducted a review of how resettlement was carried out in the past in Lukusuzi NP as well as a gap analysis to identify any additional measures that may be needed to ensure compliance with both Zambian law and World Bank requirements. Any resettlement carried out during the project will be subject to the project's Resettlement Policy Framework. Additionally, the Process Framework (PF) outlines the process of dealing with limiting access to resources, following Zambian laws and the provisions of the PF in accordance with OP 4.12, as well as international best practices.

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

No negative long-term impacts are expected. As mentioned, a potentially indirect impact due to increased or new agricultural practices may be increased pesticide use but since such activities are largely community and demand-driven, these issues are small scale and localized. The project will also support livelihood restoration activities and sustainable community forestry, which in turn is expected to be beneficial to the local communities.

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

In order to achieve the project objectives of promoting landscape management in the Eastern Province, in agricultural, forestry, and wildlife sectors, no project alternatives were identified that would further minimize environmental or social impacts and still allow for achievement of project objectives.

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

The borrower has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and a Process Framework (PF) in order to address safeguard policy issues. Specifically for issues related to the resettlement of encroachers out of Lukusuzi National Park, the Government has prepared a review and action plan. Although not related to potential impacts of the project activities, it should also be noted that the project includes significant funding to support the preparation of the safeguard instruments that will be needed to advance toward signature of an Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement, in the context of REDD+.

The Interim Climate Change Secretariat, under the Ministry of National Development Planning is currently



implementing the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in the Western Province of Zambia. Hence, the implementation unit has good knowledge of safeguards and of implementation requirements. At present there is a knowledgeable Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer with proven experience with implementing management measures in line with World Bank safeguard policies. Safeguards capacity is much more limited or absent in the provincial administration unit; staff will need to be hired or training will need to be provided. Safeguards training needs have been identified in the ESMF, which would be provided through the technical assistance component of this project.

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

Citizen engagement and participation for the project’s implementation will build on the various multi-stakeholder consultations that have taken place in the Eastern province during project preparation, and will take account of existing communication structures.

Specifically, the project collaborates with stakeholders regularly through the following channels: project preparation missions, Monthly REDD+ Working Group meetings organized by the Interim Climate Change Secretariat and Forestry Department and Chipata Round Table meetings. The Chipata Roundtable was established to provide a forum for government and non-governmental stakeholders to discuss major environmental threats to the Luangwa Valley ecosystem, and is chaired by the Permanent Secretary, with active participation of chiefs and civil society. The Roundtable will likely be expanded to cover the entire Eastern Province. The ICCS will also develop a clear consultation and participation plan and protocols to be operationalized during implementation of this project, to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are targeted by the project.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 20-Jan-2017	Date of submission to InfoShop 15-Feb-2017	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Zambia
09-Jan-2017

Comments

Posted on ICCS website and followed up by dissemination workshops in Eastern Province.

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 09-Jan-2017	Date of submission to InfoShop 10-Feb-2017
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"In country" Disclosure

Zambia

08-Jan-2017

Comments

Posted on ICCS website and followed up by dissemination workshops in Eastern Province.

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

20-Jan-2017

Date of submission to InfoShop

"In country" Disclosure

Zambia

08-Jan-2017

Comments

Posted on ICCS website and followed up by dissemination workshops in Eastern Province. InfoShop submission is N/A because it is integrated into ESMF.

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats



Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

NA

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

Yes

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

Yes

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?



Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Ademola Braimoh
Sr Natural Resources Mgmt. Spec.

Douglas J. Graham
Senior Environmental Specialist

Neeta Hooda
Senior Carbon Finance Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agencies



Interim Climate Change Secretariat
David Kaluba
National Coordinator
dckaluba05@gmail.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Ademola Braimoh Douglas J. Graham Neeta Hooda
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Nathalie S. Munzberg	26-Feb-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Mark E. Cackler	26-Feb-2017
Country Director:	Ina-Marlene E. Ruthenberg	01-Mar-2017

Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here.