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Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 10-Nov-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSC20025



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Country Zambia | Project ID P161490 | Parent Project ID (if any) | Project Name Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (P161490) |
| Region AFRICA | Estimated Appraisal Date Jan 16, 2017 | Estimated Board Date Apr 20, 2017 | Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture |
| Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing | Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance | Implementing Agency Interim Climate Change Secretariat | GEF Focal Area Multi-focal area |

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve landscape management and increase the flow of benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province.

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) | 10.00 |
| Total Project Cost | 26.05 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment | Concept Review Decision Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue |
|---|--|

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Other Decision (as needed)



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The Republic of Zambia has experienced rapid economic growth over the past decade, yet rural poverty levels remain stubbornly high.** A combination of prudent macroeconomic management, market liberalization policies, and a steep increase in copper prices helped drive investments in the copper industry and related infrastructure to achieve an average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth of about 6.4% during the last decade. However, recent growth accrued mainly to the richer segments of the population in urban areas whose livelihoods depend on the mining, construction and financial services sectors of the economy. The resulting income gains were spread very unevenly (Zambia's Gini¹ Coefficient is 55.6²) and they failed to noticeably reduce poverty in rural areas, where 87% of the population resides. Today 74% of Zambia's rural population still lives in poverty - more than double the level of urban poverty at 35%. In rural areas, livelihoods remain highly dependent on sectors unaffected by recent growth, namely the agriculture, forest, and wildlife sectors. Accelerating robust national economic growth and income equality between rural and urban areas will necessitate increasing the sustainability and competitiveness of the rural economy in Zambia.

2. **Climate change is the greatest long term threat to rural economic growth in Zambia.** The country is already experiencing climate induced hazards which include drought and dry spells, seasonal and flash floods and extreme temperatures. 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 and livelihoods of the people, especially in rural communities. Recent climate trends based on records from 1960 to 2003 indicate that mean annual temperature has increased by 1.3 degrees Celsius, since 1960, an average rate of 0.34 degrees Celsius per decade. On the other hand, the mean rainfall over Zambia has decreased by an average rate of 1.9 mm/month (2.3%) per decade since 1960.³ 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. A recent Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) assessment of potential climate impacts shows that they will seriously undermine efforts to improve the livelihoods of Zambians if left unaddressed⁴. The assessment further analyzed the negative impacts of climate change on key economic sectors including water, agriculture, forestry, wildlife, tourism, mining, energy, infrastructure and health. Further GRZ commissioned studies have estimated GDP loss over a 10-20 year mid-term planning horizon for agriculture productivity and its associated effects on poverty levels⁵, the potential impact of an energy crisis, the higher cost of treating climate related diseases such as malaria and malnutrition, and the loss of natural resources which provide critical ecosystem services to urban, peri-urban and rural communities⁶. The aggregated estimated total GDP loss by sector will be in the

¹ Gini Coefficient: sometimes expressed as a Gini ratio or a normalized Gini index is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income distribution of a nation's residents, and is the most commonly used measure of inequality.

² World Bank Country Office [Website](#), 2015.

³ Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change

⁴ Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR). 2007. *Formulation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) on Climate Change*. Final Report. MTENR, 58 pp

⁵ Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR). 2007. *Formulation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) on Climate Change*. Final Report. MTENR

⁶ Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR). 2011. *The Economics of Climate Change in Zambia*. MTENR, February 2011.



range of US\$4,330-5,440M with the following sector GDP losses: Agriculture (2,200 – 3,130), Energy related (270 – 450), Health (460), and Natural Resources (1,400).⁷

3. **The GRZ is planning to provide increased support for rural development following a low-carbon development approach.** Zambia’s revised Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) includes a close focus on natural resource conservation and envisions “A productive environment and well-conserved natural resources for sustainable socio-economic development by 2030” through reversing deforestation, wildlife depletion, heritage sites degradation, and land degradation. The plan identifies the need for provincial programs to achieve economic growth targets while conserving natural resources, reducing emissions and improving resilience to the threats of climate change. The Government plans to develop an Inclusive Green Growth Strategy (IGGS) aimed at making sustainable and equitable use of Zambia’s natural resources within ecological limits. In addition, and in alignment with the SNDP, the GRZ has recently passed a variety of policies supporting a transition towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development. These include: the National Policy on Environment (NPE, 2007); the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010); National Forestry Policy of 2014; National Energy Policy of 2008, The National Agriculture Policy of 2014 and Transport Policy of 2002; National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+, 2015); Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2); the National Adaptation Plan of Action on Climate Change (NAPA, 2007); Technology Needs Assessment (TNA, 2013); Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs, 2014); and the Second National Communication (SNC, 2015). The country is also in the process of developing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for long term adaptation planning and mainstreaming of climate change into national development planning process.

4. **The GRZ aims to leverage international climate financing opportunities to improve rural livelihoods.** The concern over the global implications of accelerating climate change has prompted governments, international development institutions, non-government organizations, and the private sector to prioritize provision of climate funds to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation projects. Key international climate funding initiatives include the Climate Investment Funds, the Global Environmental Facility, World Bank Climate Group Trust Funds, and in the medium term, the Green Climate Fund. Zambia is poised to take advantage of climate funds that reduce emissions, improve resiliency, and also contribute to cross-sectoral economic growth in rural areas. According to the Second National Communication (SNC), Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in Zambia have increased by 6.2% from 51.52 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 1994 to 54.72 million tonnes CO₂e in 2000. The largest contribution to GHG emissions in 2000 came from land use change and forestry, which accounted for 73.7% followed by agriculture at 18.9%.⁸

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. **The ICCS plans to pilot low-carbon development in the Eastern Province as the sectoral and institutional issues facing local rural development are representative of those facing the country as a whole.** The majority of the population’s 1.7 million people live in rural areas with livelihoods dependent on natural resources throughout the landscape. The rural economy is centered almost entirely upon the forest, agriculture, and tourism sectors,

⁷ Zambia’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the 2015 Agreement on Climate Change.

⁸ At the global level Zambia has been identified as one of the top 10 greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting countries as a result of deforestation and degradation. Deforestation and forest degradation in Zambia is estimated to contribute 3% to the total GHG emissions from deforestation worldwide.



characterized by low-value extraction or exploitation of natural resources. The province has weak institutional capacity for common property management, resource allocation, and land use planning. As a consequence, potentially high value agricultural soils, forests, and wildlife resources are being rapidly degraded by low value uses, such as shifting cultivation of agriculture, uncontrolled fuelwood production, and wildlife poaching. Such activities have also attracted international concern as they contribute to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and loss of globally valued wildlife species. Such unsustainable activities in the agriculture, forest, and wildlife sectors are not unique to the Eastern Province but are common to rural communities all over Zambia.

6. **In the agriculture sector, unproductive farming practices and poor resiliency to drought threatens to exacerbate poverty and food security problems.** The agriculture sector is the main source of food and income for rural households in the Eastern Province. Farming families typically grow food crops (primarily maize, sunflower and sorghum) and cash crops (mainly cotton, soybeans, groundnuts, and tobacco). Productivity has decreased in recent years as the Ministry of Agriculture has reduced input subsidies and smallholder farmers have not been able to afford the high price of chemical fertilizer and quality seeds needed to produce high crop yields. Maintaining soil fertility and structure is an increasing challenge for smallholders. In the absence of wide scale climate-smart agriculture extension services and inputs from the government and private sector, farming households have resorted to shifting cultivation into forest areas and extensive dry season field burning. Efforts to promote climate smart agriculture have been made by various development agencies and civil society organizations, although not on a scale sufficient to deliver substantial benefits across the province. As a result, soil nutrient levels across the province have diminished. Additionally, the prevalence of extended dry seasons and prolonged seasonal droughts have stunted seasonal crop growth on several occasions (namely maize in 2015 and 2016). Increasingly, farmers have had to manage their crops with less rainwater delivery and more variable seasonal conditions. This has resulted in less agricultural output per capita leaving impoverished households with even less seasonal income and food insecure for about three months each year.⁹ The ICCS seeks to help address the increasing poverty and food insecurity by drawing in international financing for climate smart agriculture activities, policies, and incentives.

7. **In the forest sector, deforestation is leading to the decline of the forest economy and is the leading source of GHG emissions.** The forest sector is extremely important for rural livelihoods in the Eastern Province as forest goods and services provide food, medicine, shelter, fuel and cash income for the rural population. Forest-based activities such as carpentry, beekeeping and timber and rattan sales provide more than 50 percent of the average household income in some parts of the province. Mushrooms, fruits, leafy vegetables, tubers and insects collected from the province's miombo woodlands are widely consumed by rural households and enrich their starch-based diets with important vitamins and minerals. These foods are often available at the start of the rainy season and thereby serve as an important source of nutrition when food stocks are low. Most forest product harvesting and sale is seasonal, providing cash income at different times of the year. However the province's increasing deforestation rates pose threats to the forest economy. The deforestation rate in the Eastern Province is 0.9% forest cover loss per year, one of the highest of the provinces in Zambia. Deforestation is primarily driven by agricultural expansion and unregulated fuelwood production. The increase in deforestation rates is attributed indirectly to a growing population with greater energy demands and expansionary farming practices. Most forest areas opened up for fuelwood production are quickly filled by agricultural production and human settlement. The GRZ has passed a 2014 Forest Act allowing communities via statutory instrument

⁹ UNEP, 2014, *Benefits of Forest Ecosystems in Zambia and the Role of REDD+ in a Green Economy Transition*.



to designate local forests as community forest areas for conservation purposes and joint management with the forestry department. However, funding for this initiative is not sufficient to protect the province against deforestation pressures from the energy and agriculture demands. The ICCS has recognized the importance carbon finance and the REDD+ mechanism as means for incentivizing behavioral changes that result in reduced deforestation. Thus the ICCS seeks to incorporate the REDD+ mechanism in its low-carbon development agenda. The Forest Department has established a National REDD+ Strategy as a framework for rural development in forested areas.

8. **In the wildlife sector, poaching and habitat loss threaten the decline of tourism and hunting which bring income and food security to local communities.** The Eastern Province contains large parts of the globally biodiversity significant Luangwa Valley, and supports one of Zambia's highest revenue generating parks (South Luangwa National Park). The wildlife sector in Eastern Province provides substantial income to the Eastern Province mainly from tourism and hunting activities. A recent study conducted by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) valued the South Luangwa Park's tourism activity at \$20M per year. However, the gains from tourism almost entirely go to private lodge owners and thus does little to alleviate the poverty in nearby communities. Increases in food insecurity and high poverty levels have driven increased poaching of wildlife for bush meat consumption and illegal wildlife trade. Deforestation from fuelwood harvesting and smallholder agriculture expansion have also reduced the suitable habitat area for effective wildlife management. Human encroachment is extending toward national parks from major roads as fast as 2 km/year. This is threatening protected buffer zones, decreasing wildlife connectivity, eliminating viable transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) and driving accelerated deforestation and associated GHG emissions. The 2015 Wildlife Act has incorporated a community parks partnership (CPP) which enables communities to designate game management areas (GMAs) as community parks and manage them for conservation purposes. However, the statutory instrument involved in assigning ownership does not allow for communities to profit from these areas, so there is no new community revenue stream generated by this partnership. Hunting revenue, though planned to be shared with communities through Community Resource Boards (CRBs), has largely been used to fund budget shortfalls within the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA), now the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). As a result, communities have had insufficient incentive to protect wildlife resources. Thus as a part of Zambia's low carbon development pilot, the ICCS seeks to generate new revenue streams for CPPs using the REDD+ mechanism and also aims to strengthen non-timber forest product markets that serve as alternative community revenue stream to poaching and hunting.

Relationship to CPF

9. **The Zambia Country Partnership Strategy (CPS¹⁰) FY13 to FY16 (renewed up to 2017) puts forward an integrated World Bank, IFC, and MIGA strategy – a WBG strategic plan – for supporting Zambia's development.** The CPS also reflects the principles agreed by the Cooperating Partners (CPs) as articulated in the Second Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZII¹¹) 2011 to 2015. The project contributes to CPS Objective One: Reducing poverty and vulnerability of the poor as it relates to Outcomes 1.1 Improved animal and crop productivity in selected areas and 1.2. Improved access to resources for strengthening household resilience and health in targeted areas. The program will also contribute to CPS objective 2. Improving competitiveness and infrastructure for growth and employment and related

¹⁰ The World Bank Report No. 75089-ZM, Zambia CPS document, February 15, 2013.

¹¹ JASZII. 2011. Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia II. 2011 – 2015.



Outcomes 2.2. Selected infrastructure build and rehabilitated (minimal contribution), and 2.3. Improved access to finance for small enterprises through its collaboration with IFC. The ZIFLP is of specific relevance in the context of the CPS because it intervenes in a region with social and economic challenges and provides novel and innovative approaches to overcome barriers for rural income diversification.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

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.

To improve landscape management and increase the flow of benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province.

Key Results (From PCN)

10. The key monitoring indicators are under preparation. They will measure to what degree targeted stakeholders adopt different agricultural, forestry, and wildlife management practices that are more sustainable and which will reduce carbon emissions (in the case of agriculture and forestry). Specific indicators will be needed for GEF-specific parts of the project; standard indicators have been developed for the projects that fall under the Global Wildlife Program. The Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) of the BioCarbon Fund also have program-specific indicators which will need to be considered.

D. Concept Description

11. **The ZIFLP is a low carbon development project for the forest and agricultural landscapes of Zambia's Eastern Province.** The project will be coordinated by the central government agency responsible for climate change but will be largely implemented by the provincial authorities of the Eastern Province. It will help implement the Province's development vision, to "improve rural livelihoods by reducing deforestation and forest degradation using a low emission path way through local community participation by 2030". In order to achieve this, rural communities' low-value extractive practices in agriculture, forestry, and other land uses will need to be replaced with more productive, sustainable and well-planned land management practices. For example shifting cultivation of agriculture and uncontrolled fuelwood harvesting could be replaced by coordinated activities in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest management. The concept of the ZIFLP presumes that the catalyst for this change involves a combination of cross sectoral interventions in the rural economy, including policy changes, improved land-use planning, multi-stakeholder collaboration, on-the ground investments, extension support, and community incentives for forest conservation. The project will be structured into three components: enabling environment, livelihood and low carbon investments, and project management.



12. **Component 1. Enabling Environment:** The ZIFLP will create an enabling environment supportive of changes in land and forestry management practices across the Eastern Province and facilitates the transition towards a low carbon economy. This environment will engage a multitude of key stakeholders, stimulate the uptake of low-carbon development practices and coordinate planned land-use activities. Enabling environment interventions will be prioritized and selected following extensive stakeholder consultations and following the completion of a study on the program's technical assistance needs and a study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The enabling environment interventions will be largely financed through a recipient executed grant to the government from the BioCarbon Fund. This component also will finance the work necessary to create an enabling environment for future emissions reductions payments. The ZIFLP's enabling environment will accordingly be comprised of the following sub-components:

Sub-component 1.1: Supporting Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). The ZIFLP will support the government's model for CBNRM within the legal framework of the 2015 Forest Act, the Decentralization Law, and other policies and laws. This model plans for the collective use and sustainable management of natural resources in rural areas by communities with a self-defined, distinct identity, using communally owned facilities. Natural resources includes agricultural, forestry, and wildlife resources. The project will also fund as needed policy reforms or regulatory frameworks. The role of the private sector in supporting a transition to better management practices will be supported. Under this sub-component land use planning exercises at the district and community levels will be supported.

Sub-component 1.2: Technical conditions for REDD+ There are substantial technical requirements that must be met in order to implement REDD+ at the jurisdictional level. The ZIFLP will provide funds for studies and instruments such as the Reference Emission Level (FREL), the Benefit sharing mechanism, Monitoring, Reporting, Verification System (MRV), legal framework for REDD+, and social and environmental safeguards for REDD+.

13. **Component 2. Livelihood & Low-Carbon Investments:** The ZIFLP will deliver rural livelihood improvements and reduce land-based GHG emissions by providing on-the ground investments for improved land and forestry management practices.

Sub-component 2.1: Climate Smart Agricultural Practices and Value Chain Development. The objective of this component is to provide financing for the promotion of conservation agriculture practices, agroforestry with nitrogen fixing trees, agriculture intensification, integrated soil health management, small scale water harvesting, sustainable grazing and holistic livestock management, deforestation free agriculture value chain and other climate-smart practices leading to increased agricultural productivity while contributing to reduction in GHG emissions.

Sub-component 2.2: Forestry Management Investments. This component will finance the development of land use maps for spatial planning, development of community conservation plans at chiefdom level and forest management plans at district level. It will also finance investments in beehives, forest fire management, and the market development and use of improved cook stoves to address deforestation and degradation caused by high demand for and unsustainable use of fuelwood.

Sub-component 2.3: Wildlife Management Investments. This component will focus on improving the wildlife habitats management, providing training and capacity building on human and wildlife conflict mitigation designing, implementation and monitoring of wildlife conservation. It will promote control of poaching. The focus will be on



Lukusuzi National Park and surrounding game management areas.

14. **Project Management:** A project implementation unit (PIU) will be established at the national level and a second PIU at the provincial level. Platforms such as the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC) will assist with multi-stakeholder engagement on technical aspects and provide inputs to the PIUs. The PIUs will be responsible for financial management, procurement, M&E, and implementation of environmental and social safeguard frameworks.

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SAFEGUARDS

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

Project target is the Eastern Province of Zambia. Conservation farming will focus on the main crop land areas of Eastern Province, namely; Katete, Chipata, Chadiza, Mambwe, Nyimba and Lundazi. Wildlife conservation programs will focus on the; preservation of wildlife in the Lukusuzi National Park and surrounding GMAs, the maintenance of wildlife corridors from Lukusuzi National Park on the Zambia side, to Kasungu National Park in Malawi, the establishment of plantation forest sites that will act as buffer zones in the GMAs to offer protection/regeneration of natural forests with biodiversity significance. The project will also finance the establishment of plantations to promote regeneration and protection of forests in Lukusuzi National Park and adjacent GMAs.

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Interim Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Secretariat, under the Ministry of National Development Planning, of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), is currently implementing the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Western Province of Zambia. Hence, the implementation unit has good knowledge of safeguards and of implementation requirements. However, there is a need to add technical staff to the implementing unit of this program as well as to identify the key people who would be drafting, implementing and monitoring safeguards in the various government and / or private entities. Safeguards training needs are identified, which would be provided through the TA component of this project.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Kenneth M. Green, Nicholas Meitiaki Soikan

D. Policies that might apply

| Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes | The Bank safeguards policy on Environmental Assessment is triggered as this is an integrated forest |



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|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| | | <p>landscape program that will involve afforestation, reforestation, the promotion of sustainable conservation farming methods, preservation of wildlife habitat in national parks and adjacent GMAs and the maintenance of wildlife corridors. The program is expected to have both positive and negative environmental and social impacts. The positive impacts of the program are: a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions with improved forest cover, rural livelihood improvement, and wildlife conservation. The potential negative impacts will be known with more specificity as program activities and areas of influence are identified during project preparation; the impacts are likely to be limited. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared to guide the screening and mitigation of any negative impacts of the program.</p> |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | Yes | <p>The Bank's safeguards policy on Natural Habitats 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 positive. Changes in livelihoods of rural farmers, due to increased agriculture activities and the introduction of new agricultural technologies, are likely to have limited negative impacts on natural habitats. The proposed mitigation measures for these impacts will be included in the program's ESMF.</p> |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | Yes | <p>The Bank's safeguards policy on Forests is triggered as the program will have both positive and negative impacts on the forest cover and resources in the area. The positive impacts associated with the program are the preservation and restoration of forest resources, the establishment of new plantations, and a reduction in charcoal production with the availability of alternative energies. The negative impacts associated with the program are envisaged to be the intrusion of smallholder agroforestry which may have an effect on the indigenous forests. The proposed mitigation measures for these impacts will be included in the programs ESMF.</p> |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | Yes | <p>The Bank's safeguards policy on Pest Management is triggered as increased agriculture activities and the adoption of new climate smart agriculture technologies could result in increased usage of agrochemicals by farmer beneficiaries, although the</p> |



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| | | program does not directly advocate the use of pesticides or chemical fertilizers. With increased risks to human health and the environment, a Pest Management Plan (PMP) will be drafted, reviewed and once approved, adopted for use on the program. |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | Yes | The policy on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered as a preventative measure in the event of potential impacts on the cultural resources of the area. Appropriate mitigating measures will be included in the ESMF. |
| 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 groupings as defined by the policy |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | Yes | This policy is triggered given that some of the activities related to forest management, agricultural investments, or protected area investments may require resettlement. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared, stakeholders consulted and the documents disclosed to the public prior to Appraisal. A Process Framework will also be required given that the Project will support improved management of Lukusuzu National Park and adjacent GMAs and protected areas. |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No | The policy on the Safety of Dams is not triggered as the program 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 requirements for small and large dams. |
| 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 country that shares the Luangwa watershed. The anticipated increase in water use and direct abstraction on water resources of 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 program, as it is not located in any disputed territory of the country. |

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jan 10, 2017



Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Discussions with the project team is on-going. Drafting TORs for consultancy tasks and preparation of requisite safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, and PMP) is completed. Because of the issues surrounding land administration, resource tenure and land use a separate Study is being undertaken around these issues. Land Study is being undertaken around these issues. Because of the multitude sectors involved across this Program, and the still undetermined aspects around policy and environmental and social risks and impacts, this jurisdictional landscape program has also drafted Strategic Environmental Social Assessment Terms of References for procuring a consultant when program funds have been approved which is expected to take 8-10 months to complete after effectiveness. Additional missions will include adequate Bank support to guide the project team to prepare the required safeguards instruments and do the necessary consultations. There is some capacity in place for environmental assessment related work and once the EA team is identified, TA funds will be used for training to ensure that those instruments specifically address base compliance requirements for both BioCF and GEF parts of this project.

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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

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