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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 07-Mar-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA25525
BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

<table>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>P164764</td>
<td>Transforming landscapes for resilience and development in Zambia</td>
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<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Ministry of National Development Planning</td>
<td>National Project Coordination Unit</td>
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Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve natural resource management in select districts to support sustainable livelihoods, and in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to the eligible crisis or emergency.

Components

- Component 1: Promoting Diversified, Resilient, Sustainable Livelihoods
- Component 2: Management of Community Forests and Protected Areas
- Component 3: Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring
- Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC, Standardized)

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
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<td>Total Project Cost</td>
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DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing
B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa, surrounded by Malawi, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It has a surface area of 752,618 km² and population estimated at 16.6 million people that is growing at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. Zambia is Africa’s second-largest copper producer. After a decade (2004-2014) of impressive economic growth, driven by copper prices and production and a strong expansion of construction and services in cities, a sharp drop in copper prices in 2015 and El Niño induced lower seasonal harvest interrupted this trend. Although economic growth returned in 2016 and 2017, a sustained recovery is not firmly underway. Poverty in Zambia is severe and rural poverty has remained high and stagnant: with 58 percent of the rural population living in rural areas, 82 percent of the country’s poor are rural dwellers. Differences in poverty incidence between regions is also pronounced: Northern, Western, and Luapula provinces were the poorest in 2015.¹

2. The country is endowed with rich natural resources including minerals, freshwater, forests, wildlife and fertile land. Nearly 56 percent, or 42 million hectares, of the total land area is arable. The country is also home to globally significant ecosystems and biodiversity. About 40 percent of freshwater resources in the southern African region are found in Zambia alone. Zambia's economy is heavily dependent on natural resources, particularly mining and, increasingly, forestry resources. Agriculture is largely rain-fed. Rural economies and livelihoods depend almost entirely on renewable natural resources i.e. biodiversity, forests, wetlands, fisheries, and water. The Zambian economy, particularly the rural economy, is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

3. About 65 percent of Zambian land surface is covered by forests, of which 40 percent constitutes miombo woodland. These productive landscapes play a critical role for rural livelihoods, providing for food, energy and construction materials. Zambian forests also constitute investment opportunities that hold potential for national socio-economic development. The country has an array of protected areas that include 20 national parks; 39 game management areas; 432 forest reserves; 59 botanical reserves; 42 important bird areas; and two bird sanctuaries. The forest lands represent the life-line of rural economies and daily subsistence. For example, the forest sector currently contributes about 5.2 percent to the nation’s GDP and provides formal and informal employment to about 1.1 million people.

¹ Source: Zambia Country Partnership Framework (CPF), FY19-FY23, Report No. 128467-ZA.
4. The Zambia CPF emphasizes that the potential wealth from the country’s natural environment is not being maximized. Chronically poverty-stricken communities across the whole country rely on the exploitation of natural resources, often as their only source of subsistence. The productive capacity of landscapes nation-wide is compromised by various drivers across agriculture, infrastructure development, unsustainable use of forest resources, improper land use, and energy and mining activities. These drivers of degradation, solely or in combination, reduce the productive capacity and resilience of landscapes and undermine ecosystem services, and are compounded by the impacts of climate variability and climate change. The changing climate is altering the structure and function of Zambia’s natural resources and pose new challenges for socio-economic growth.

5. The forest sector is also the greatest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions (61 percent of total emissions in 2011). It is a sector, therefore, that holds potential to contribute to national reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and equitable sharing of both carbon and non-carbon benefits among stakeholders. However, the forest sector is under increasing pressure. From 2001 to 2017, Zambia lost 2.5 million hectares or about 6 percent of total tree cover. This led to the release of 252 Mt of carbon into the atmosphere. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), current annual deforestation in Zambia is 160,000 hectares. Zambia is among the top ten deforested countries in the world.

6. The proposed project would be implemented in the Northern Region of Zambia (NRZ) which comprises three provinces: Luapula, Muchinga and Northern (LMN), with a total of 26 districts and a population of about 3.5 million people. The region is endowed with natural resources that include rich biodiversity, natural lakes, rivers and national parks and waterfalls, among others. The NRZ encompasses over 35 percent of managed lands which contribute to protecting and maintaining large intact natural landscapes. This also includes half of the wetlands of international importance listed under the Ramsar Convention. These wetlands contain habitats for several important fauna and flora species including some endemic and endangered species. The Bangweulu swamps and other wetlands provide flood mitigation services and are important for groundwater recharge.

7. Notwithstanding these resource endowments, the region ranks poorly in socio-economic development and is the poorest in the country. Communities lack economic opportunities and rely excessively on natural resources that are barely regulated and poorly managed. The primary economic activities are subsistence agriculture, fishing and exploitation of forest resources. The NRZ accounts for about 18 percent of annual tree cover loss in Zambia. The conservation areas in the NRZ are vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and human activities. Rapid population growth increases pressure on the environment amid stagnant infrastructure challenged by climate change impacts. An estimated 16 of 21.4 million hectares total land in the NRZ, or about 75 percent of the area is experiencing land degradation due to high human activities and climate change.

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2 Global Forest Watch 2018.
3 The Ramsar Convention, also known as the Convention on Wetlands, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

4 For instance, the Bangweulu Swamps provide a breeding ground for birds, fish and wildlife (e.g., the African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*, the buffalo *Syncerus caffer*, and Sitatunga *Tragelaphus spekii*, and Black Lechwe *Kobus leche*). It is home to the threatened Wattled Crane (*Grus carunculatus*), and the threatened Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*).
degradation. Forest lands are facing serious threats from anthropogenic practices that include human encroachment for settlement, slash and burn agriculture, mining activities, charcoal burning and logging, uncontrolled late season forest fires and poaching. The significant natural resources in the NRZ can provide a solid, lasting basis for socio-economic development of rural and urban communities and various environmental benefits of national and global interest.

8. The Government has committed to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound practices that minimize negative impacts to the environment. Adaptation to climate change is one of the nation’s development priorities. The country already experiences frequent droughts, extreme temperatures and dry spells, seasonal and flash floods that cost an estimated 0.4 percent in annual economic growth. These trends are expected to intensify in the future. Based on records from 1960 to 2003, the mean annual temperature has increased by 1.3°C. Within the same period, mean rainfall has decreased by an average of 1.9 mm/month (2.3%) per decade since 1960.

9. Through its land and forest-related policies, the Government seeks to manage productive landscapes to enhance forest products and services for improved income generation, poverty reduction, job creation and protection and maintenance of biodiversity, and contribute to mitigation of climate change. Relevant legislation includes Vision 2030, the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP, 2017), the Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2, 2015), the National Policy on Environment (NPE, 2007), the National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC, 2016), the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2012), the Zambia National Forest Policy (ZNFP, 2014) and Forest Act (2015), the National Agriculture Policy (NAP, 2016), the Environmental Management Act (EMA, 2011), and the National Energy Policy (NEP, 2008). In the Forest Act 2015, the Government gave direction on the new configurations of forests to increase people’s participation in the management of forests and forest resources and in their ownership of forest benefits at the local level. This new policy forms the basis for socio-economic and legal engagement in the collective management of forest landscapes to transform landscapes for resilience and development in Zambia.

10. The Ministry of National Development Planning (MoNDP), has the mandate to coordinate all climate change programs in the country. Implementation of these programs is done through relevant line ministries e.g. Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial administrative office and Ministry of Water Development) and Provincial administration responsible for specific project activities.

11. Zambia is party to Multilateral Environmental Agreements: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD); and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In 2015, Zambia joined the Paris Agreement and submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). The Government continues to pursue development goals that complement efforts from other development partners for socio-economic and environmental benefits.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

12. To improve natural resource management in select districts to support sustainable livelihoods, and in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to the eligible
13. The proposed project would target sixteen districts in three NRZ provinces: Chifunabuli, Kawambwa, Lunga, Nchelenge, Samfya (Luapula Province); Chama, Lavushimanda, Mpika, Mafinga, Isoka, Kanchibiya (Muchinga Province); Chilubi, Mbala, Mungwi, Mpulungu, Nsama (Northern Province).

Key Results

14. The achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators, including Corporate Results Indicators (CRI). Intermediate results indicators are laid out in the Results Framework of the Project Appraisal Document.

(A) Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI), (ha)

(B) Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (CRI), (number)
   - Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (CRI), (number)
   - Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Male (CRI), (number)

(C) Households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project, (number)
   - Female-headed households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project, (number)
   - Male-headed households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project, (number)

(D) Forest area brought under management plans (CRI), Hectare(Ha))

D. Project Description

15. The development constraints that TRALARD aims to overcome are connected to (i) pervasive poverty of targeted communities resulting in their (ii) absolute reliance on the exploitation of natural resources, leading to (iii) degradation of landscapes and ecosystems, further exacerbated by (iv) the increasingly insufficient capacity of these communities to withstand climate change impacts. Based on the priorities of the Government, the project design would address the following constraints and issues: (a) limited livelihoods options of the most vulnerable communities, (b) lack of sound practices in using natural resources sustainably, (c) absent or insufficient management of protected areas, and (d) vulnerability of communities to climate change impacts.

16. TRALARD comprises four components: (1) Promoting Diversified, Resilient, Sustainable Livelihoods; (2) Management of Community Forests and Protected Areas; (3) Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring, and (4) Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC, Standardized).

17. The project design is based on a community-led landscape approach, that is, an integrated approach to sustainably manage land, forest and water resources for multiple purposes and functions. The components are defined with a view of reversing degradation through adaptation and alternative livelihoods measures, improving management of the protected areas estate, and restoring or improving basic infrastructure for production and mitigating climate shocks. Because the project design is based on a community-led landscape approach, all the project activities i.e. livelihoods, community forest management groups (CFMG), Natural Forest Regeneration (NFR), resilience infrastructures are community driven and will be carried out on lands belonging to and owned by communities.
18. The activities in all project components are interconnected and mutually complementary and reinforcing. The livelihoods activities are designed to increase the sustainability of rural livelihoods. They are indelible from the efforts to improve infrastructure for resilience and establish a national hydrometeorological system, to facilitate community forest management practices through the creation of community managed forests, to alleviate the pressure on protected areas and national forests and to strengthen protected areas. To complement and multiply the positive effects of more sustainable livelihoods, the project intends to improve small infrastructure helping communities withstand the pressures of natural disasters, harness the positive side of the climate risk and establish better access to markets. The project also supports national level institutional support for multisectoral climate change coordination, mainstreaming of climate risk in development planning process, technical assistance (TA), workshops, and trainings aimed at capacity building and institutional development.

Component 1. Promoting Diversified, Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods

19. This component is designed to create conditions for poverty stricken communities facing climatic impacts to strengthen their resilience through the adoption of livelihoods that are better adjusted to climate change, are less dependent on natural resources and provide more reliable sources of income. This component also supports ward-level development planning, technical assistance, workshops, and trainings for capacity building and institutional development.

20. The activities under this component are structured around the following tasks: (i) increase smallholder production and productivity; (ii) mitigate farmers’ risks through the adoption of new technologies; and (iii) facilitate adoption of alternative livelihoods as sustainable and resilient initiatives with reduced reliance on natural resources. They form an integrated approach to alleviating the problem of vulnerability of rural communities to growing climate change impacts and to strengthen their resilience and adaptive capacity. The ultimate aim of these activities would be to elevate the economic well-being of targeted communities.

21. Activities under this component also support and improve LMN infrastructure in vulnerable areas suffering from the lack of investments and that are also adversely impacted by climate changes. Impacts include drastic changes in rainfall patterns resulting in floods (whose durations are becoming protracted) and droughts, shortages in water, changes in wind patterns and lack of crossing point over streams leaving entire communities cut off from the basic services and goods during floods. This increases the likelihood of lack of water and nutrition, spikes in diseases, and livestock loss. In addition, this component will help identify ways to connect primary producers with potential consumers. This component also includes activities to modernize elements of the national hydrometeorological system of Zambia.

Subcomponent 1.1. Diversifying livelihoods and improving farming practices

22. Activities under this subcomponent will be implemented through a program that (a) encourages farmers to adopt diverse and climate resilient farming practices and (b) advances technologies to introduce more efficient processing and (c) reduce post harvest loss. These activities will be funded through small grants to strengthen community climate resilient adaptation. The small grants will fund priority adaptation sub-projects identified through the process of participatory community natural resource
management and climate resilient planning. Grants will be available at the ward, community/group, and individual innovators (champion) levels and will be disbursed directly to the beneficiaries. There will be a special grant window reserved for women to ensure that they have guaranteed access to funding opportunities. Proposals will have to demonstrate clear benefit for increasing value and introducing sustainable management of natural resources within the ecosystem, reduce degradation, ability to strengthen resilience and achieve adaptation co-benefits.

Subcomponent 1.2. Developing climate resilient productive infrastructure for sustainable livelihoods

23. This subcomponent is closely related to the task of diversifying livelihoods and foresees realization of a series of small projects determined in consultations with provincial administrations. The preliminary list of productive infrastructure projects identified in consultations with the representatives of provincial and national authorities includes construction of bulking centers, rice and sorghum processing facilities, fish farming and fish caging, rearing of poultry, ruminants and fingerlings, growing of pastures, processing and packaging of non-forest products and farm produce; water harvesting and solar powered technologies, building dip tanks, fruit orchards, fruit nurseries, gardening and farming of high value crops; beekeeping, propagation of caterpillars, mushroom growing, and production of tourist souvenirs and curios, photographic tourism, game viewing, tour guiding, small traditional tourism accommodation.

24. This subcomponent also addresses the deficit of resilient infrastructure in the areas most vulnerable to climate change impacts. The districts that are most vulnerable to natural disasters induced by climatic changes and further exacerbated by abject poverty prevalent in the LMN have been identified jointly with the provincial authorities. To strengthen the resilience of communities to climatic changes and their adaptive capacity, the World Bank team has determined in consultations with the provincial planning departments and national sector ministries the most impactful activities which would (a) support and improve basic infrastructure and (b) help address poverty in vulnerable areas. These activities have been aggregated thematically and geographically to implement them in an integrated way.

Subcomponent 1.3. Strengthening communities and expanding services

25. This subcomponent strengthens and in most locations introduces the concept of savings clubs and insurance against climate change impacts. It will inform, educate and train communities to assess their natural resource assets and improve planning for their sustainable and effective use. The subcomponent will provide technical assistance and training and will facilitate formalizing community and producer groups for more a inclusive and participatory decision-making proces. Activities under this subcomponent build on the Climate Risk Facilitating Team (CRAFT) process introduced in the Zambia Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR, P127254). To implement the activities, the project will procure specialized service providers working through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other experienced technical actors already working in the project areas.

Subcomponent 1.4. Strengthened Climate hydro-meteorological information

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5 The Climate Risk Adaptation Facilitating Teams (CRAFTs) process engages experienced services providers to help with preparation, implementation and monitoring of small grants proposals, as well as facilitate community participatory forest management planning, climate risk planning, prioritization of livelihood adaptation investments.
26. This sub-component is underpinned by the Hydrometeorological Master Plan developed under the Zambia Water Resource Project. The meteorological observation system in Zambia is composed of 41 manual stations (which are mercury based and required to be replaced before 2021 in view of the Minamata convention) and 85 Automatic Weather Stations. The weather stations cover only 69 districts out of 117. This number of observation stations is inadequate relative to the size of the country (about 752,000 Km²). Moreover, weather and climate parameters are highly variable in space and time making it difficult to describe accurately micro weather and climate over the country.

27. The activities under this component are necessary and complementary to the climate information dissemination platform developed under the Zambia PPCR Phase II. It includes activities which together help modernize the hydromet services in Zambia. The purpose is to help create conditions at the national, provincial, district and community level for the effective resilience of livelihoods and adaptation of vulnerable stakeholders to the impacts of climate and natural disasters. It has three major focus areas with resources supporting the following activities:

   a) Modernization and rehabilitation of hydromet infrastructure.
   b) Improving the delivery of hydromet and early warning services.
   c) Institutional strengthening.

Component 2. Management of Community Forests and Protected Areas

28. Under this component, the project supports the establishment of Community Forest Management groups as well as Natural Forest Regeneration areas to more effectively manage available forests and to create the minimal necessary conditions for restoring degraded forest areas. The component also addresses the problem of insufficient funding of the established protected areas in the LMN. Main activities include developing basic infrastructure, strengthening capacity and management to protect and preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Subcomponent 2.1. Community Forest Management and Natural Forest Regeneration

29. This subcomponent supports the implementation of two types of community-driven sustainable forestry activities. They include identifying, adoption, restoration, management and usage of forest areas. The CFM activity supports the government to pilot implementation of Statutory Instrument No. 11 of 2018 on community management of forests. CFM is a small to medium scale effort stipulating the creation of legal entities, development of management plans and establishment of CFMG to manage and use specified forest areas at community level. Simultaneously, this subcomponent intends to promote among communities the establishment of small areas for Natural Forest Regeneration (NFR) – a low cost grass-root initiative under the authority of local traditional leaders to create conditions for fast, unimpeded regeneration of forests and their further usage to meet community needs in an environmentally considerate manner.

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Subcomponent 2.2. Improved Management of Protected Areas and National Forest Reserves

30. This subcomponent supports effective and sustainable management of two important conservation landscapes, the Nsumbu National Park/Mweru Wantipa National Park/Lusenga Plain National Park/Tondwa Game Management Area Landscape (hereinafter the **Northern Landscape**), and the Lavushi Manda/Bangweulu Landscape/Mpumba Community Conservancy (hereinafter the **Southern Landscape**). The broader conservation landscapes include interconnected networks of protected areas including (i) national parks, (ii) game management areas, and (iii) national forest reserves.

31. Activities under this subcomponent aim to establish and/or strengthen basic management systems in select protected areas, which at times are managed rudimentarily. Implementing these activities under the TRALARD will lay the ground to address protected areas challenges like poaching and pursue objectives like tourism more effectively in the future.

32. This support will include: (1) preparation of protected areas management plans; (2) capacity assessment of the staff and analysis of the financial resources required to fully protect PAs; (3) priority park infrastructure such as staff offices and housing nearer to the park, outposts and rehabilitation and maintenance of roads; (4) equipment including vehicles, GPS, radio equipment, disruptive technology for monitoring animal populations (5) training in anti-poaching and surveillance techniques, use of disruptive technology, fire management, community extension.

Component 3: Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring

33. This component will finance the establishment and activities of three Provincial Project Implementation Units (PPIUs), TA, works, goods, services, workshops, and operational costs to support the project’s day-to-day implementation and management, including procurement, financial management (FM), environmental and social safeguards, and preparation of annual work plans and organization of audit reports. The US$2 million Project Preparation Advance is also included in the component cost. The component further includes the design and implementation of a communication strategy to report on the project results and to raise awareness about land degradation, restoration and climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. It also supports the M&E system to report on the project’s expected results (disaggregating by gender, where appropriate) and systematizes the project’s lessons learned. The component would also finance an impact evaluation to assess the project’s impacts on specific elements such as adopted livelihoods.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (Standardized)

34. This contingency component can be triggered by a joint Government and World Bank agreement in case of an emergency. This component had been embedded in the project to finance early recovery and/or specific emergency works, goods, and services, in case of eligible emergencies/crises/disaster caused by natural or man-made hazard including public health crisis. The mechanism is designed to support enhancement of preparedness, early recovery activities, and provision of rapid response to disaster that can be implemented in a relatively short period. This component was considered necessary because of the inherent risks in Zambia’s current socioeconomic and climate related hazards. Reallocation of funds to CERC can only be done when there is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community.
or society causing widespread human, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Following such a disaster event where both the region and national resources cannot sufficiently and adequately address the situation, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) may trigger activation of CERC according to national law and subject to the World Bank’s activation policy.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

35. The MoNDP which has the mandate of coordinating all climate change related programs in the country and has been facilitating the coordination of all climate change activities across sectors and projects to ensure a harmonized approach to addressing climate change. Therefore, the MoNDP will take overall responsibility for project oversight and coordination through the National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) in collaboration with relevant line ministries (e.g. Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial administrative office, Zambia Meteorological Department, and Ministry of Water Development). This institutional arrangement aims to: (a) streamline the decision-making process, (b) engender in provincial administrations a sense of ownership of and commitment to TRALARD’s objectives, and (c) utilize the constitutionally mandated decentralization process and governance structures. The NPCU plays a coordination role between the provincial level and all relevant line Ministries, Departments and Agencies at the national level to fulfill the coordinating mandate of the MoNDP.

36. The implementation structure will include the establishment by the effectiveness date of Provincial Project Implementation Units (PPIU) in all three provinces with national oversight, coordination and support been provided by the NPCU and working with partners and service providers with track records in protected areas, forest reserves and amongst communities.

37. The Government will prepare a Project Implementation Manual (PIM) which will have a detailed account of the implementation arrangements at both national and provincial levels and will address issues related to procurement, financial management, M&E, subproject grants, selection of service providers, and other aspects.

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

The project covers the Northern region of Zambia (NRZ), which includes Luapula, Northern, and Muchinga provinces. This area has vast coverage of pristine Miombo forest, four national parks, four lakes, water falls and many rivers. They lie in the third agro ecological zone with the annual rainfall of about 1200 mm. NRZ encompasses over 35% of managed lands which contribute to protecting and maintaining large intact natural landscapes. The region is endowed with natural resources that include rich biodiversity and half of the wetlands of international importance listed under the Ramsar Convention. These wetlands contain habitats for several important fauna and flora species, are a natural flood controller and important for groundwater recharge. The natural resources in the area also represent a life-line for rural economies and daily subsistence. The provinces are home to over 3.5 million people with record high levels of poverty 81%
(Luapula), 79% (Northern) and 69% (Muchinga). The main economic stay for the people of this area is agriculture due to the availability of arable land, abundant water bodies and good annual rainfall. The area has experienced vulnerabilities due to climate variability and human related activities posing a challenge to conserving natural resources. Factors contributing to vulnerabilities include forest lands under threat from human encroachment for settlement and growing food insecurities due to population growth. Increased human activities result in growing demand for energy met through heightened production of charcoal and logging. An estimated 16,000,000 hectares out of 21,423,600 hectares total land (75%) is under threat of degradation from these activities.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Tito Joel Kodiaga, Environmental Specialist
Njavwa Namposya Chilufya, Social Specialist

<table>
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<th>SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY</th>
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managing potential safeguards risks/impacts associated with project activities. In line with the Bank's guidance on Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC, Component 4), ESMF includes a specific section describing potential emergencies and types of activities likely to be financed, providing a preliminary evaluation of potential risks and mitigation measures associated with them.

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<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
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One of the primary objectives of the project is to improve management and strengthen the protection of natural habitats. Project activities under component 2 will be implemented in protected areas and national forests - natural habitats protected by the law. This OP/BP is reflected in the ESMF to ensure that sub-projects receive corresponding screening and appropriate preventative or mitigation measures are formulated and executed in a timely manner.

The project aims to protect natural forests including by providing incentives to communities in select districts to manage existing forests collectively and sustainably and create conditions for the regeneration of deforested areas. Some community development activities might involve the use of forest resources. The ESMF provides mitigation measures for potential negative impacts.

The project activities on diversified livelihoods will involve options that may directly or indirectly lead to the use of agrochemicals. An Integrated Pest Management Plan that elaborates on actions to minimize environmental, health and safety impacts has been developed and disclosed. In addition, Integrated Pest Management approaches have been laid out in the ESMF.

The policy on physical culture resources has been precautionary triggered as the project will be implemented across three provinces and the works may unearth assets of cultural and heritage value. A chance find procedure is included in the ESMF to guide.
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<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The policy on Indigenous Peoples has not been triggered as the project will be implemented in Luapula, Northern and Muchinga Provinces where there is no presence of Indigenous Peoples as defined by Bank Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No or minimal resettlement is expected during project implementation. OP/BP 4.12 is triggered as project activities may cause situations involving involuntary restrictions of access to land and natural resources in protected areas or may result in land acquisition for the establishment of priority infrastructure or infrastructure for resilience. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Process Framework (PF) have been prepared in consultation with communities in affected project areas and key stakeholders and disclosed. The RPF guides preparations of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) to address when necessary physical and economic impacts that may arise from project implementation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project does not support the construction of dams.</td>
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<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The policy has been triggered as it will be implemented in a catchment area that feeds into the Luapula River which falls within an international waterway. At the request of the Government of Zambia, the Bank sent on January 22, 2019, a notification to DRC about the nature and scale of project activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The policy has not been triggered as it will not be implemented in any disputed area as defined by Bank policy.</td>
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**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:

   TRALARD is rated as a Category B project due to the site-specific nature of its foreseen environmental and social impacts, that could be readily addressed by using appropriate safeguards instruments. No large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are expected during TRALARD implementation. Impacts will mainly result from the small infrastructure works including rehabilitating crossings, cleaning channels, expanding irrigation canals, construction of weirs, bulking centers, as well as essential facilities in protected areas. These works are expected to produce localized minimal adverse environmental and social impacts, including soil and vegetation disturbance, dust emission, noise and
vibration, land clearance, waste generation and risks to the health and safety of contractor’s workers and communities. Consequently, compliance with the World Bank Safeguards policies and applicable national regulations, including the preparation of supportive safeguards documents will be built on the positive experience of and lessons learned from the PPCR.

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

No long term negative impacts are expected to result from project implementation. The project will promote sustainable landscape management through effective use of natural resources and adoption of improved productivity methods that will contribute to improved livelihood for rural communities. Minor, localized, temporary indirect environmental impacts on natural resources use, such as water, vegetation and soil may result from the anticipated civil works on small infrastructure and in protected areas, mainly during the construction phase. Such impacts may include soils erosion/pollution with solid wastes, leakage or spill of hazardous materials; water resource pollution due to oil spills, etc.; air quality, pollution by dust generated from the various construction/rehabilitation and project operations as well as by pollutant (including greenhouse gases) emissions from vehicles, machinery (including diesel generators); noise pollution generated from the various activities during civil works as well as during some project operations; vegetation clearance for construction/rehabilitation activities; fauna and landscape disturbance during construction and operation activities. The ESMF includes lists of potential impacts and mitigation measures that could result from the project investments. Investments will be further screened and reviewed during implementation to include specific mitigation measures in planning and design phases to ensure environmental and social sound designs, as well as during construction and operation phases to avoid or minimize to the maximum possible any adverse impacts.

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

The area of northern Zambia was intentionally selected to achieve the project objective of improving natural resource management. No project alternatives were considered. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Process Framework (PF) have been developed to ensure adverse environmental and social impacts are appropriately mitigated and compensated for where necessary.

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), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Process Framework (PF) to address safeguard issues as per Bank policy. These safeguard instruments were reviewed by the Bank, received its approval and have been publicly disclosed. The MoNDP has NPCUs currently overseeing the implementation of the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP and Zambia PPCR in Eastern and Western Provinces respectively. The team has gained sufficient experience in managing environmental and social risks on World Bank funded projects. Besides, such specialists will be hired as core members of the provincial project implementation units to oversee project activities in three provinces. The ESMF identified capacity challenges and recommended an assessment of capacity needs to guide selection of tailored training programs.

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

The key stakeholders include beneficiary communities and local chiefs in selected project areas, provincial and district authorities, departments of Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife, Community Development, Fisheries, civil society and relevant line ministries.
These stakeholders have been consulted during preparation to inform project design and activities. Stakeholders, including any affected persons will further be consulted during disclosure of safeguard instruments in fulfillment of ZEMA requirements prior to issuance of a clearance certificate.

### B. Disclosure Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of receipt by the Bank</td>
<td>Date of submission for disclosure</td>
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<td>18-Feb-2019</td>
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"In country" Disclosure

Zambia

18-Feb-2019

Comments

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<tr>
<th>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</th>
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"In country" Disclosure

Zambia

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Comments

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<th>Pest Management Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?</td>
<td>Date of receipt by the Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>18-Feb-2019</td>
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"In country" Disclosure
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?

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?  
No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?  
Yes
Is a separate PMP required?  
Yes
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?  
No
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?
NA

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?
NA
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?
NA
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?
No

OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?
Yes
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?
No
Has the RVP approved such an exception?
No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
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
Iretomiwa Olatunji
Senior Environmental Specialist
Nathalie Weier Johnson
Senior Environmental Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Ministry of National Development Planning
Chola Chabala
Permanent Secretary
cjchabala@gmail.com

Implementing Agencies
National Project Coordination Unit
Chitembo Chunga
National Coordinator
chitembochunga@znccs.org.zm
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): Iretomiwa Olatunji
Nathalie Weier Johnson

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:

Practice Manager/Manager: Nevena Ilieva 07-Mar-2019

Country Director: Paul Noumba Um 07-Mar-2019