

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA1480

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 11-Mar-2013

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 13-Mar-2013

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Zambia	Project ID:	P127254
Project Name:	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) (P127254)		
Task Team Leader:	Sofia U. Bettencourt		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	14-Mar-2013	Estimated Board Date:	09-May-2013
Managing Unit:	AFTN2	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
Sector:	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (10%), General transportation sector (30%), General information and communications sector (10%), General public administration sector (20%), Flood protection (30%)		
Theme:	Climate change (40%), Natural disaster management (40%), Other social protection and risk management (20%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	36.00	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Total Cofinancing:		Financing Gap:	0.00
Financing Source		Amount	
Borrower		0.00	
Strategic Climate Fund Credit		5.00	
Strategic Climate Fund Grant		31.00	
Total		36.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Objectives

The development objective of the project would be to strengthen Zambia's institutional framework for climate resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the Barotse sub-basin.

Progress towards reaching this objective would be measured through the following Project Development Objective (PDO) level indicators:

- 1) 25% real increase in budgetary allocation supporting climate resilience in vulnerable sectors
- 2) At least 70% of direct beneficiaries under targeted districts, wards and communities assessed to have used information and planning tools to respond to climate change and variability
- 3) Average flow velocity of target canals at 80% of optimal (limiting flow standard of 0.6 m/s for sandy clay soils)
- 4) Number of direct project beneficiary households (of which women-headed and very vulnerable households)

The number of direct project beneficiaries under Participatory Adaptation is estimated at 130,000 (about 25,800 households). This comprises 12 percent of the total population of the Barotse sub-basin, and 73 percent of the population of 24 targeted wards (sub-districts) and 8 target districts in the sub-basin. At the community level, the project would target the estimated 32 percent of the population that consists of women-headed households, as well as male-headed households considered to be very or extremely vulnerable (earning less than 10 ZMW of cash income/adult/month and/or suffering from more than 5 months of food insecurity a year). Through strengthened management of canals, the project would help generate an estimated 3,250 person-days of labor-intensive works, and directly benefit the rural population estimated to live in wards adjacent to the canals (about 41,700 people)

3. Project Description

The proposed project (US\$36 million) would have three components:

1. Strategic National Program Support
2. Support to Participatory Adaptation
3. Pilot Participatory Adaptation

Component 1 would be national in scope. Components 2 and 3 would focus on the Barotse sub-basin of the Zambezi – the pilot area for Project activities.

Component 1: Strategic National Program Support (US\$9.6 million grant). This component aims to strengthen the national institutional and financial framework for climate resilience, thus providing the umbrella for long-term transformational change in Zambia. The strengthened framework and public awareness will in turn contribute to a more effective mainstreaming of climate resilience in vulnerable economic sectors, and allow lessons learned from the field to be progressively scaled-up. It includes two sub-components:

- (a) Sub-component 1.1: Institutional Support to National Climate Change Program (US\$5.8 million grant), comprising the following activities:
 - (i) Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into key national and sectoral policies and programs, through use of screening guidelines adapted to the Zambian context;
 - (ii) Institutional strengthening, through post-graduate and short-term training for climate change champions, knowledge sharing, and analysis and dissemination of lessons learned;
 - (iii) A study on Management of External Resources and Climate Risk Financing, to enhance Zambia's capacity to access and manage climate funds directly, and support the establishment of viable climate risk financing instruments (such as contingency funds, multi-donor climate funds, and possibly insurance) ; and

(iv) Incremental support to the National Climate Change Secretariat, including technical assistance, fiduciary support, programmatic monitoring and evaluation, and incremental operating costs.

(b) Sub-component 1.2: Strengthened Climate Information (US\$3.8 million grant), providing more reliable, accessible and timely early warning and climate information to users. The project would support:

- (i) A Social marketing awareness campaign to promote the importance of addressing climate change risks from national to local level;
- (ii) Strengthened early warning system through the application of rapid communication systems between line agencies and communities in the pilot sub-basins, and
- (iii) Establishment of a pilot open data platform to facilitate the sharing of climate risk data amongst decision makers.

Component 2: Support to Participatory Adaptation(US\$5.6 million grant).This component will strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities in the Barotse sub-basin, through:

- (i) Facilitation and strengthening of community decision-making, through the services of experienced non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who would assist target communities in understanding and articulating climate risks, use participatory approaches to prioritizing adaptation options, preparing sub-grant proposals and implementing and monitoring the sub-grants; this would also include facilitation of community-based canal management.
- (ii) Specialized technical assistance and training to Western Province and district councils, including (a) a climate risk and assessment study for the Barotse floodplain which would consider planning for its optimal and long-term management; (b) technical assistance to provincial and council-level planners to incorporate climate resilience into spatial plans and regional budgets; (c) provision of experts on both structural (infrastructure) and non-structural (soft) adaptation options; (d) communication equipment and services to facilitate access (by the beneficiaries) to best practice adaptation knowledge and centers of expertise; and (e) technical assistance and workshop support to Western Province in improving the policy for, and recurrent financing of traditional canals.
- (iii) Incremental project management support to Western Province and target councils, including in financial management, safeguards screening, monitoring and evaluation, equipment, vehicles and incremental operating costs to oversee field operations.

25. Component 3: Pilot Participatory Adaptation (estimated costs US\$15.8million grant and US \$5.0 million credit).This component will fund actual participatory adaptation investments in the Barotse sub-basin. It would include two sub-components, the first focusing on investments prioritized through climate resilient planning, and the second on optimizing the climate resilience function of traditional floodplain canals. Both would be implemented progressively, incorporate lessons learned after each annual flood and/or droughts:

(a) Sub-component 3.1: Community Adaptation Sub-grants(US\$15.8 million grant), would fund priority adaptation sub-projects identified through the process of climate resilient planning supported by Component 2. It would be piloted in approximately 8 districts and 24 wards of the Barotse sub-basin. The sub-grants would be available at the (i) district; (ii) ward; (iii) community/group; and (iv) individual innovators (champions') level, and would be disbursed directly to beneficiaries. Beneficiary proposals would have to demonstrate clear adaptation co-benefits and meet the eligibility and capacity criteria specified in the Operational Manual. The sub-projects would be largely demand-driven, but also benefit from external expertise to ensure transformational change. At the

community/group level, the interventions would specifically target women-headed households, as well as households classified as very or extremely vulnerable. The project would further support (v) an Adaptation Contingency Fund to progressively reward the best performing beneficiaries, and fund additional sub-projects upon early warning of a disaster.

(b) Sub-component 3.2. Rehabilitation and Strengthened Management of Traditional Canals (US \$5.0 million credit). This sub-component will focus on rehabilitation and strengthened management works of about 5 priority traditional canals on the floodplain, to optimize their use in climate resilience (particularly in the management of floods and droughts). The project would fund both mechanized as well as labor-intensive (cash-for-works) activities. Self-reliance arrangements would be promoted amongst water user groups for tertiary/feeder canals, although the project could consider sub-grants to these beneficiary groups to fund tools and other required materials. The design of the works would be done in close collaboration with traditional and local authorities to retain their traditional structure as much as possible, while optimizing their use in managing climate related stresses.

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

The project will be implemented at the national level for Component 1 (Strategic National Program), and in the Barotse sub-basin of the Zambezi for Components 2 and 3.

The Barotse sub-basin is home to 1.1 million people and one of the most vulnerable areas in Zambia. A designated Ramsar site and Zambia's second largest wetland, it is currently proposed as a World Heritage Site. This vast flood plain is critical for livelihoods and culture of the Lozi people, who developed intricate systems of traditional resource management under their King (Litunga) and the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE). Having learned to live with floods for centuries, the Lozi rely on a complex system of traditional earth lined canals for transport, drainage, irrigation, fisheries, and cultural ceremonies. In recent times, livelihoods have been increasingly disrupted by unpredictable floods and periods of drought and intense rainfall, as well as changing socio-economic patterns. Parts of the traditional canals built in the late 1880s have become silted, affecting agriculture and fisheries production. These impacts are affecting the livelihoods and water resources of the Lozi – for example, Muoyowamo canal, where the traditional Kuomboko ceremony is performed (marking the migration of the Lozi king and his people by boat to higher lands at the end of the rainy season), has had to relocate parts of the trajectory due to increased erosion. Addressing these challenges effectively is the focus of the proposed project. Project preparation has been endorsed by BRE and the authorities of Western Province, and has involved close partnerships with local experts, including Red Cross Zambia, the National Heritage Conservation Commission, the Zambia Civil Society Network, and youth champions.

Component 2 and 3 are expected to be implemented in 8 districts of the Barotse sub- Basin of the Zambezi, of which seven are in Western Province (Kalabo, Kaoma, Lukulu, Mongu, Senanga, Sesheke and Shangambo) and one in Southern Province (Kazungula). While sub-component 3.1 (Community Adaptation sub-grants) would cover all 8 pilot districts, sub-component 3.2 (Rehabilitation and Strengthened management of traditional canals) would be implemented primarily in the districts of Mongu and Senanga, where most of the canals are located. In total, sub-component 3.1 is expected to provide some 24 district-level sub-grants (estimated at US\$125,000/unit), 68 ward-level sub-grants (estimated at US\$50,000/unit), and 1,150 community/group level sub-grants (of which a quarter would be structural and three quarters “soft” adaptation sub-grants). The project would also provide individual grants to local champions (e.g. innovative farmers who have piloted

climate resilient crops), averaging about US\$100/beneficiary. Local authorities have prioritized about 5 traditional canals, of which 3 are primarily used for open canoe navigation and cultural events, and 2 for drainage and agriculture. In total, these canals have an estimated length of 300 km. However, the specific location and type of interventions (whether mechanized, labor based, or carried out through self-help mechanisms) will require further consultations with water users and traditional authorities, and are therefore not known in advance.

A preliminary screening of the prototypes of sub-projects, including canal rehabilitation to be funded under Component 3 (Pilot Participatory Adaptation) complemented by field inspections during pre-appraisal suggest that any potential environmental impacts are likely to be short-term, site specific, non-sensitive or reversible, and that adequate mitigation measures can be incorporated to reduce the negative impacts. For this reason, as well as due to the uncertain nature and location of the implementation activities, the national team has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) specifying the requirements for screening the sub-grants and canal interventions, including unlikely cases for which specific EMPs or RAPs may be required. A more detailed assessment of the canals is being commissioned and is expected to be available during the first year of implementation. This study would determine the more precise type and location of the interventions and, where required, prepare an EMP and/or RAP.

The ESMF, PMP and RPF were concluded and disclosed in draft form in-country on 7 March, 2013 and submitted to Infoshop on 6 March (ESMF) and on 7 March 2013 (RPF and PMP).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Kristine Schwebach (AFTCS)

Lungiswa Thandiwe Gxaba (AFTN2)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The Barotse sub-basin is a sensitive area because it is a major floodplain, a Ramsar site, and proposed as a World Heritage site. In addition, it is the home of the Lozi people, who have preserved strong traditional management systems under the guidance of the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE). BRE appoints traditional chiefs (Indunas) who are responsible for resource management and traditional governance systems. As such, any project intervention will need to be designed with careful consideration of social and environmental conditions and with the full endorsement of traditional and local representatives.</p> <p>Component 1 (Strategic National Program Support) continues the activities initiated under Phase I of the PPCR, including mainstreaming climate resilience into main policies and plans; capacity building; development of climate finance</p>

	<p>risk instruments, sharing of lessons learned, and provision of better climate information and awareness. Component 2 (Support to Pilot Participatory Adaptation) will support local Government and community groups to incorporate climate risk management principles into local development planning at the local level (Barotse sub-basin). These two support components (consisting mostly of studies, TA, campaigns, and training) are not expected to have any significant environmental or social impacts.</p> <p>Component 3 will involve a community-driven development approach, and as such, the precise sub-projects are not yet known upfront. They may include activities such as: community preparedness and early warning systems; vulnerability mapping; support to agriculture and livestock diversification and promotion of climate-resistant varieties; diversifying livelihoods into sustainable activities that are not climate sensitive (e.g. by promoting livelihood investments in higher grounds); rehabilitation or retrofitting of small infrastructure (e.g. schools, markets, community halls) to flood standards; raising and/or strengthen the base of dambos (mounts); strengthen or raise paths and small bridges used to cross flood plains; control of vector-borne diseases susceptible to climate change; water harvesting or opening of boreholes to improve water access; and improved community-based afforestation and fisheries management.</p> <p>Strengthened management of traditional canals may include small-scale embankment stabilization; regarding steep canal slopes to prevent erosion; canal clearing using manual labor, or, in highly silted areas, minor excavation works and dredging; and vegetative erosion control measures. These earth-lined shallow canals, some of which are quite long and generally narrow (1-15 m width and 1-5 m depth) were built and maintained by the Lozi since the 1880s, and play key roles in cultural ceremonies, water resources, drainage, irrigation, fisheries, and transportation across the plain (by open</p>
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	<p>canoe). Since some of the canals have been clogged for several years, and drainage patterns may have adjusted back to their natural state, there could be a risk that the rehabilitation of the canals introduce localized changes to the hydrological and flood drainage patterns. However, this risk was considered minor based on pre-appraisal observations, taking into account the small water volume of the canals relative to the size of the floodplain (600,000 ha). Moreover, the location of canals is known to change regularly after floods due to the high mobility of the Kalahari sand substrate. Nonetheless, this will be further assessed by a more detailed study which is being mobilized and will be completed during the first year of implementation.</p> <p>Since the precise impact and nature of the interventions under Component 3 (including canals) is not known up front, the project has prepared and disclosed (in draft form) an Environmental and Social Management Framework, Resettlement Policy Framework and Pest Management Plan, outlining the expected impacts and proposed mitigation measures. The ESMF contains standard methods and procedures, along with the institutional arrangements for screening, reviewing, implementing and monitoring specific Environmental and Social Management Plans to minimize and mitigate any adverse impacts that may occur. Any sub-projects or canal interventions would only proceed if the screening process concluded that the potential impacts would not be significant, irreversible, and could be adequately mitigated by the measures included in specific ESMPs - for example, by avoiding opening new irrigation canals in sensitive habitat areas; by proper disposal of any dredged or construction materials; by designing the works so as to optimize their role in flood and drought control, while avoiding significant changes in established seasonal drainage patterns; and by fully involving local communities and traditional authorities in the design, implementation and operation of the activities.</p>
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		Given that the project is not expected to have major and irreversible environmental and social impacts, it is classified as an Environmental Category B.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Although several positive environmental impacts will be generated by the project, the Policy on Natural Habitats would be triggered because the Barotse sub-basin is a sensitive area, a major floodplain, a Ramsar site, and a proposed World Heritage site. Some activities under component 3 (Pilot Participatory Adaptation) may involve investments near or adjacent to critical natural habitats such as the wetland area. Potential sub-project impacts on the wetlands would be carefully assessed by the project's safeguard screening tools that are being prepared as part of the ESMF, and they would influence the final choice of sub-project interventions. The ESMF, would also include specific measures for addressing the major considerations of the policy
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered by the project because it is not designed to support forestry or plantations involving any conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including adjacent or downstream areas. There is a chance that under participatory adaptation, communities would elect to carry out agro-forestry, beekeeping, or replantation as a means to control erosion or retain water resources, but these activities would have to demonstrate clear adaptation co-benefits – thus, any activity likely to result in environmental degradation likely to increase the vulnerability of the ecosystem would not be considered eligible
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered due to the potential that communities request assistance with control of emerging crop and livestock diseases (as a result of climate change) which may require pesticide use. There could also be an expansion in cultured land as a result of canal rehabilitation, or the introduction of climate-resistant varieties which may require pest control. The draft Pest Management Plan (PMP) outlines these risks and proposes adequate mitigation measures – including prohibition of any WHO Annex A pesticides, standard testing of introduced climate-

		resistant seed varieties, and training in safe handling and use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>This policy will be triggered as the floodplain has several important cultural sites (including burial sites, rock paintings, areas known for traditional cultural ceremonies, and traditional palaces). OP/BP 4.11 is complemented by the provisions of the Zambian National Heritage and Conservation Act which aims at the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritages, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. As interventions would be designed in close consultation with BRE, the risk of unforeseen impacts on physical and cultural resources is not perceived as major. During the more detailed sub-basin studies, the project will also expand upon the existing mapping of cultural sites already partially compiled by the National Heritage Commission (as part of the submission to UNESCO). Should the project inadvertently encounter any object or resource believed to have cultural, historical or archaeological importance, any works in the vicinity of the physical cultural resource would be immediately suspended and reported to the responsible site engineer. BRE and the National Museums and Monuments Board would be notified and requested to make a site inspection. The responsible contractor or community would take all necessary measures to prevent any person or equipment from damaging the resource, and would provide a fence or barricade and (if necessary) protect the resource against climate effects and theft. This would be specified as a clause in contracts and relevant community agreements. These mitigating measures are specifically mentioned in the ESMF and would be captured in the Participatory Adaptation Operational Manual</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>Even though the floodplain is the home of the Lozi people, with distinct cultural and social traditions, they are not considered indigenous people and the policy would therefore not apply. Nevertheless, the project promotes participatory adaptation, and all interventions are envisaged to be proposed by the communities, wards and district councils themselves, in close consultation</p>

		with BRE and under the advice of external experts.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy applies to the project. Involuntary resettlement would be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent possible. The Lozi benefit from strong traditional land tenure and resource management systems, mediated through the highly respected indunas (traditional chiefs which help manage natural resources and social structures). Nonetheless, as some project activities will not be known up front, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared, outlining the recommended procedures when any sub-projects are found to require private land (such as community mediation and/ or intra-community compensation), or in cases where rehabilitation of the canals may lead to loss of arable land. Due to the small amount of funds involved in the sub-grants and the relatively small size of the traditional canals, it is envisaged that they could proceed without triggering the need for a RAP, or have only small impacts which would require an abbreviated RAP or Environmental Management Plan. Should involuntary resettlement be found to be necessary during implementation, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or, for the unlikely case that more than 200 people would be affected, a full RAP would be prepared in accordance with the policy.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No dams are expected to be supported under the project.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	Since the Barotse floodplain is a sub-basin of the Zambezi (an international waterway), the Policy on International Waterways is triggered. However, the World Bank has provided a policy waiver to the need to notify riparians on January 23, 2013, based on the fact that (a) the proposed Project focuses on the rehabilitation of pre-existing water canals with no expansion or major redesign anticipated; and (b) the Project is not anticipated to adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other Riparian States and will not be adversely affected by the use of water by other Riparian States.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not be implemented in a disputed area as defined by OP/BP 7.60
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II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the Restructured project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>Preliminary screening of the prototypes of sub-projects and field inspections during pre-appraisal suggests that any potential environmental and social impacts are likely to be short-term, site specific, non-sensitive or reversible, and that adequate mitigation measures can be incorporated to reduce the negative impacts. It is unlikely that actual relocation of households will result from sub-project activities.</p> <p>Prototype sub-projects under Component 3 may include: (i) upgrading and retrofitting (to climate resilient standards) social or small-scale productive infrastructure such as schools, health clinics, feeder roads, markets, clinics, etc.; (ii) conservation agriculture or diversification into climate-resilient crops or livestock; (iii) management of natural resources such as reeds and grasses for craft making; (iv) community based canal management (de-silting and cleaning, minor dredging, aligning slopes to prevent erosion, and vegetative lining); (v) improved drainage and water management; (iv) community preparedness support, including better access to climate information, strengthened early warning systems; (v) elevation of settlement mounds on the floodplain; (vi) floating platforms for evacuation of people and livestock; (vii) crop storage facilities; and (viii) disease control. Associated short term impacts for upgrading and retrofitting might include air pollution from dust, noise from construction activities, occupational health risks, localized disposal of construction materials, and temporary sand displacement due to potential heightening of settlement mounds. There could also be an expansion in crop areas in the vicinity of rehabilitated canals and boreholes, but these are located mostly in degraded land. Canals rehabilitation could lead to some loss of arable land.</p> <p>However, the low population density relative to the size of the floodplain implies that it would be relatively easy to locate replacement or compensation for land holdings for any potentially affected households. These potential impacts and mitigation measures are further described in the disclosed ESMF and RPF.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>Over the long-term, heightened awareness of climate risks and incorporation of risk and exposure mapping into local planning may lead communities and local Governments to opt to install permanent settlements and critical infrastructure away from the floodplain, into higher and less exposed grounds. The project will also promote livelihoods that diversify income sources for very vulnerable households away from climate sensitive sectors (e.g. exposed crops and natural resources) – these may include micro-enterprises, agro-processing, as well as production of crafts and goods for sale in nearby Namibia and Angola. This transformational process is already under way, as people increasingly settle in district centers. As such, the participatory planning and mapping processes initiated by the project are expected to primarily assist communities and local decision makers in making more informed decisions which will benefit them over the long-term. Under the two studies currently proposed for the floodplain, there would be specific</p>

<p>recommendations for social and environmental safeguards to be followed should this long-term population and infrastructure relocation trend accelerate.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>The project seeks to alleviate climate vulnerability of the Barotse community in their existing sub-region and is therefore not expected to have any irreversible adverse negative impacts; no alternatives are relevant to the project.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The Ministry of Finance, through the Secretariat, has prepared: (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to provide a uniform approach for addressing potential negative impacts, and specify the arrangements for screening, reviewing, implementing and monitoring specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (as required during implementation); (iii) a Resettlement Policy Framework to address any potential impacts resulting from involuntary resettlement, land acquisition or restriction to means of livelihood; and (c) a Pest Management Plan to guide specific investments (such as canal rehabilitation or specific sub-grants) that may require the application of pesticides. The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) is responsible for ensuring that all requisite measures are put in place prior to project implementation and is responsible for providing clearances for all documents prepared, as well as ensure their disclosure. These procedures will be included also in the Operational Manual for Participatory Adaptation (currently under preparation). During the first year of project implementation, a more detailed assessment and consultation study will be carried out for canal rehabilitation, which will include, if required, specific EMPs and RAPs in accordance with the ESMF and RPF.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>The key stakeholders for the projects are the Barotse communities, the Barotse Royal Establishment, the provincial and district authorities (including the Councils), the National Heritage Conservation Commission, WorldFish, NGO partners working in the target districts (including CONCERN, Oxfam, Red Cross Zambia, WWF, the Zambia Climate Change Network, youth groups, and others), Agora Micro-Finance, and the National Government.</p> <p>These stakeholders have been consulted since project inception and will also be consulted during the preparation of the environmental and social assessment studies. ZEMA is the key stakeholder for ensuring consultation of all project affected people. It is their requirement that prospective developers and or project proponents conduct consultation meetings before they issue clearances for preparation of environmental studies. Such information is also required during study preparation. In addition, ZEMA conducts regular project audits to ensure the approved specifications have been followed.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	24-Feb-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	06-Mar-2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	

"In country" Disclosure	
Zambia	07-Mar-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	22-Feb-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Mar-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Zambia	07-Mar-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Feb-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Mar-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Zambia	07-Mar-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
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?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or SM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	

Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Sofia U. Bettencourt	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Alexandra C. Bezeredi (RSA)	Date: 12-Mar-2013
Sector Manager:	Name: Jonathan S. Kamkwalala (SM)	Date: 13-Mar-2013