

Zambia Project Profiles



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World Bank Financed Projects
By International Development Association and Trust Funds

January 2024



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JANUARY 2024

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ZAMBIA COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK 2019- 2024

The World Bank has been a partner of the Republic of Zambia since 1955. The Bank's engagement with Zambia is guided by a Country Partnership Framework (CPF). The CPF aims to support the government of Zambia address the structural challenges and promote pro-poor growth with a focus on rural areas.

The CPF is aligned with the government of Zambia's development plans and reflects the World Bank's commitment to work with the government in their pursuit of an inclusive path of growth that benefits every Zambian, lifting poor citizens and job creation aimed at making the country a prosperous middle-income country by 2030.

The World Bank's Country Partnership Framework with Zambia has two focus areas as follows.

FOCUS AREA 1: Increased resilience of rural households to climate change and other shocks

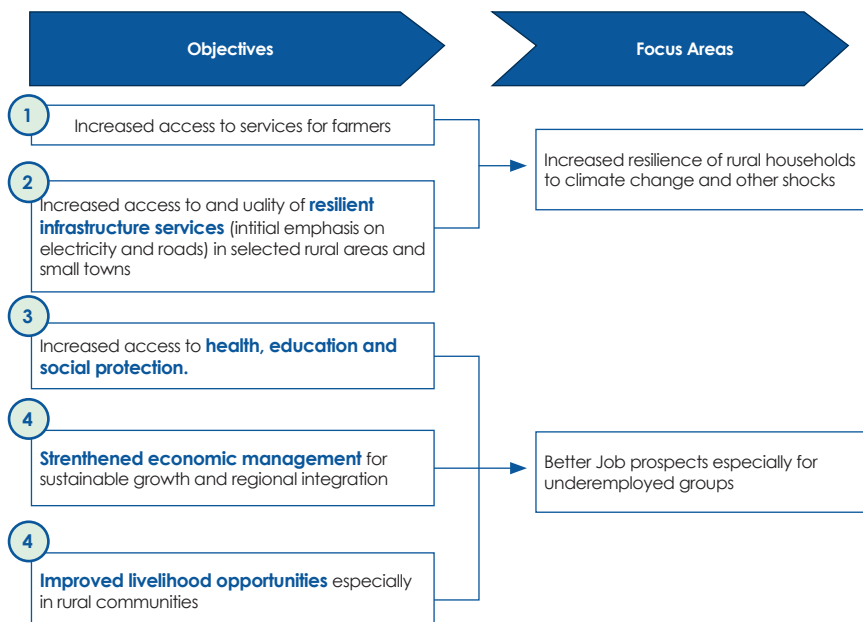
FOCUS AREA 2: Better job prospects for under-employed groups

Below is a summary of the CPF focus areas and their objectives.

Five objectives of the CPF

- (1) **Increased Access to Services for Farmers.**
- (2) **Increased access to and quality of resilient infrastructure services in selected rural areas and small towns.**
- (3) **Increased access to health, education, and social protection.**
- (4) **Strengthened economic management for sustainable growth and regional integration.**
- (5) **Improved livelihood opportunities especially in rural communities**

Summary of the Country Partnership Framework

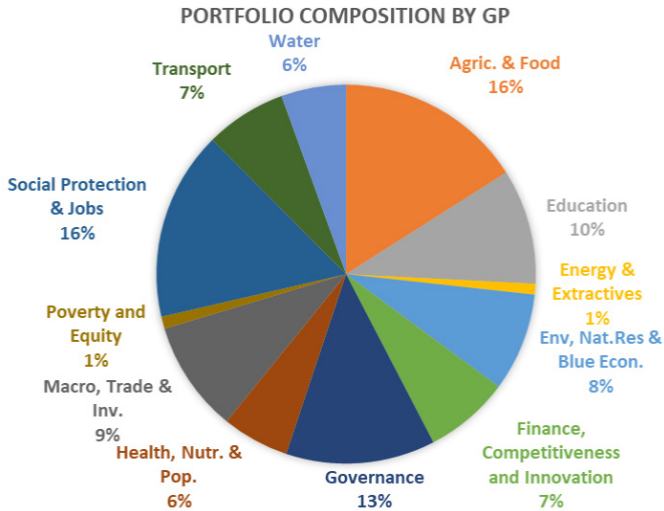


ZAMBIA: WORLD BANK ACTIVE PROJECTS (IDA&TF) BY CPF OBJECTIVES AND SECTOR

Count	Project Name	Sector	Net Comm Amt (\$m)
National IDA Projects			
1	Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project	Trade	40.00
2	Emergency Health Service Delivery	Governance	155.00
3	Zambia Devolution Support Program	Governance	210.00
4	ZM - Macro Stability and Growth DPF	Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment	275.00
5	Zambia Education Enhancement Projects	Education	233.00
6	Zambia COVID Emergency Response Project	Health	34.00
7	ZM-Girls Education & Women's Empowerment	Social Protection	312.00
8	Shock responsive social protection	Social Protection	155.00
9	Electricity Service Access Project	Energy	26.50
10	ZM-Improved Rural Connectivity Proj-SUF	Transport	200.00
11	ZM- Irrigation Development Project (FY10)	Agriculture	145.00
12	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape (GEF)	Environment	17.00
13	Zambia Growth Opportunities (ZAMGRO)	Agriculture	300.00
14	Zambia - Mining and Environmental Remediation and Improvement Project	Mining	55.21
15	TRALARD	Environment	87.54
16	ZM-Lusaka Sanitation Project	Water	65.00
17	GPE-funded Education Sector Program ECE	Education	39.00
18	GREAT TDP	Tourism	100.00
19	Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project II	Trade	170.00
Total National IDA and Other Trust Funds			2469.26
Regional Projects			
20	SADC Regional Statistics	Poverty	30.00
21	Kariba Dam Rehabilitation Project (RI)	Water	95.00
22	Eastern and Southern Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence	Education	12.00
23	AFR RI-Southern Africa Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support Project	Health	45.00
24	Africa CDC Regional Investment Financing Project	Health	86.11
Total Regional IDA			268.11
Total National and Regional IDA			2,737.37

Count	Project Name	Sector	Net Comm Amt (\$m)
Trust Fund Totals			
	Total Bank Executed (\$m)		15.3
	Total Recipient Executed (\$m)		170.03
	Total Trust Funds (\$m)		185.33
	Grand Total (\$m)		2,922.7

SECTOR SHARE: WORLD BANK ACTIVE PROJECTS IN ZAMBIA



World Bank Group Portfolio: US\$3.0 Billion

IDA: 24 projects with total commitment of US\$ 2,737.37 million (incl. US\$ 185.33 Trust Funds)

IFC: total commitments of US\$ 171.3 million

MIGA: 6 Contracts with total commitments of US\$ 143.95 million



CPF OBJECTIVE 1: (INCREASED ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR FARMERS).

1. IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT (IDSP) - (P102459)

Approved: April 7, 2011

Effective: November 11, 2011

First Disbursement: January 31, 2012

Closing: November 30, 2022

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA			145.00
World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million			
Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	145	113.57	23.68



In Zambia, agriculture is the livelihood of nearly 90% of the rural population. Therefore, improving agricultural productivity, investing in irrigation, agribusinesses, and developing markets are crucial areas to support poverty reduction in Zambia. Agriculture also contributes about 10% to GDP and 12% of national export earnings. The agriculture sector employs about 60% of the labour force and supplies raw materials to agro-processing industries which account for roughly 84% of manufacturing value addition. The sector is also dominated by rain-fed maize production that is labour intensive, with small-scale producers working on only two hectares or less.

The Irrigation Development and Support (IDSP) project is contributing to the increase in yields per hectare and volume of products marketed by smallholders in selected sites. IDSP seeks to increase the "value for money" of Government-financed investment, leveraging public funds with private investment in which smallholder farmers would participate and benefit.

The project aims at enhancing access to irrigation services in various locations of the country, through the establishment of several irrigation schemes and dams, and reaching out to a total of 14,000 smallholder farmers with training workshop on irrigation and will provide access to irrigated land for some 1800 farm families in selected sites, thus improving agricultural service provisions to smallholder farmers. The project fosters transparent and participatory decision making on land and water allocation.

In May 2020, the Bank approved an additional finance of USD 30 million to address remedial actions needed to be taken at 10 small scale dams in different locations of Zambia, and to complete the remaining activities of IDSP.

Project Components:

- (1) Irrigated agricultural support services are building the capacity of smallholder farmers to prepare and operate medium-to-large size smallholder irrigation

schemes on a sustainable commercial basis. This is achieved through partnership agreements between Government, communities, and the private sector.

- (2) Public infrastructure development includes the financing of medium-to-large size smallholder irrigation schemes.
- (3) Facilitate private and cooperative investment in productive equipment and assets for the establishment of small-scale enterprises.
- (4) Management and coordination aimed at enhancing the efficiency and timely delivery of project resources in accordance with the project's objectives, as well as strengthening the irrigation sector policy and institutional framework.

Key Results:

- One irrigation scheme completed (Mwomboshi Dam and irrigation scheme at Central Province), while two irrigation schemes are under construction:
 - (i) Lusitu Irrigation Scheme (Southern Province), and
 - (ii) Musakashi Irrigation Scheme (Copperbelt Province).
- Increased accessibility in rural areas through the rehabilitation of 115 out of the planned 200 kilometres of access roads.
- Turnkey contract was signed between GRZ and UNOPS to implement the remedial works needed at the 10 dams.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture

Contact: Silvia Mauri: smauri@worldbank.org

2. ZAMBIA GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT (ZAMGRO) - P178372

Approved: July 15, 2022

Effective: November 3, 2022

Closing: December 31, 2026

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA			300.00

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	300	74	226



Zambia has considerable potential for economic diversification through agriculture growth and expansion. The country is endowed with a large natural resource base for agricultural production.

Domestic production is comprised of crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, and cassava while exports are driven by sugar, soybeans, coffee, groundnuts, rice, and cotton as well as horticultural produce.

Zambia's strategic position bordering eight countries, especially the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola, who have been traditionally significant importers of agricultural products, is an opportunity for markets for the country's agricultural commodities and value-added products. At the same time, climate change poses major challenges to the development of the country's agriculture sector. As Zambia pursues economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, under even tighter budget constraints, it has a momentous opportunity to achieve its triple objectives of debt sustainability, economic growth and job creation through the reforms of its agricultural spending and support programs. The ZAMGRO Operation is promoting agricultural diversification, sustainability, and jobs in the agri-food in Zambia.

The Program for Results (PforR) for ZAMGRO comprises nine Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) aiming at:

- Promoting agriculture diversification, sustainability, and jobs in the agri-food sector of Zambia
- Enhancing policies and institutions for accelerating diversified, resilient, and inclusive agriculture growth
- Improving services for accelerating diversified, resilient, and inclusive agriculture growth
- Improved infrastructure and assets for accelerating diversified, resilient, and inclusive agriculture growth

The following key indicators will measure progress towards achievement of the PDO:

- Gini-Simpson index of crop diversification (area planted to crops/area planted to maize) (ha)
- Area under climate-resilient technologies and practices for crop production (ha) (also a climate indicator)
- Jobs generated in areas benefiting from irrigation support (Number)

Expected Results:

- 5,000 jobs generated in areas benefitting from irrigation support.
- 605,000 hectares under climate-resilient technologies and practices for crop production
- 600,000 farmers who have received extension services and have completed training on CSA technologies.
- 1,400 kilometers of farm feeder roads rehabilitated.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture

Contact: Silvia Mauri: smauri@worldbank.org

3. TRANSFORMING LANDSCAPES FOR RESILIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (TRALARD)(P164764)

Key Dates:

Approved: May 15, 2019

Effectiveness Date: November 13, 2019

Expected first Disbursement: 2020

Closing: December 31, 2025

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Undisbursed
IDA	87.54
Total Project Cost	87.54

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	87.54	64.37	19.14



Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development in Zambia (TRALARD) is being implemented in the Northern Region of Zambia (NRZ) which comprises three provinces: Luapula, Muchinga, and Northern, with a total of 26 districts and a population of about 3.5 million people. The Project Development Objective is to improve natural resource management in selected 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. The project will target 16 out of the 26 districts in the three NRZ Provinces: Chifunabuli, Kawambwa, Lunga, Nchelenge, and Samfya (Luapula Province); Chama, Lavushimanda, Mpika, Mafinga, Isoka, and Kanchibiya (Muchinga Province); and Chilubi, Mbala, Mungwi, Mpulungu, and Nsama (Northern Province).

Project Components

- Promoting Diversified, Resilient, Sustainable Livelihoods, designed to create conditions for poverty- stricken communities facing climatic impacts to strengthen their resilience.
- Management of Community Forests and Protected Areas aimed at supporting the establishment of Community Forest Management Groups as well as Natural Forest Regeneration areas to manage available forests more effectively and to create the minimal necessary conditions for restoring degraded forest areas.
- Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring to finance the establishment and activities of three Provincial Project Implementation Units (PPI- Us), and operational costs to support the projects day-to-day implementation and

management.

- Contingency Emergency Response Component, which has a zero budget, included in the project to finance early recovery and/or specific emergency works, goods, and services in case of eligible emergencies/crises/disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, including public health crisis.

The achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators.

- (a) Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI), (ha)
- (b) Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (CRI), (number)
- (c) Households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project. (number)
- (d) Forest area brought under management plans (CRI), Hectare (Ha)

Key Results expected:

- The project has supported a total of 28,965 against a target of 27,836 households with diversified livelihood activities and has supported activities that have brought 76,003.77 ha against 75,000 ha under sustainable landscape management practices. In addition, a total of 53,286 farmers have adopted improved agricultural technology (of which 55% female)

Implementing Agencies: At the national level, the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment.**Contact:** Ngao Mubanga: nmubanga@worldbank.org

4. ZAMBIA AGRIBUSINESS AND TRADE PROJECT (ZATP I) (P156492)

Approved: December 16, 2016
Effective: July 19, 2017
First Disbursement: August 16, 2017
Expected Closing Date: May 30, 2024
Figures in US\$

Financier	Financing
IDA	40
Total Project Cost	40

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	40	39.47	0.64



PROJECT OVERVIEW: The World Bank's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation global practice is supporting the Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry in Zambia through this flagship innovative project, ZATP, designed to render Zambia's agribusiness sector competitive which could be instrumental in achieving both broad-based growth and economic diversification in Zambia.

The project's development objective is to contribute to increased market linkages and firm growth in Agribusiness. It operates in twenty districts across five provinces of Zambia.

PROJECT COMPONENTS: 1) Market Linkages in Agribusiness; 2) Strengthening the Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Agribusiness and Trade; and 3) Project Management.

KEY ACTIVITIES: The project provides much needed access to finance through matching grants to growth oriented MSMEs and farmer producer organizations in Zambia. It also promotes sustainable integration of SMEs into value chains with established end-markets and large buyers through tailored technical support and business advisory services. It also supports strengthening the Business Regulation, Competition and National Quality Infrastructure through streamlining of regulations, National Trade and Logistics strategy and construction of ZABS laboratory.

KEY RESULTS EXPECTED: The project benefitted **109,740 beneficiaries (SMEs and farmers) so far, exceeding the project end target, 33,700.**

Of these, 41 percent are women beneficiaries.

USD 7,755,188 of private sector capital has been mobilized so far which is 156 percent above the target of USD 5,000,000 that the project aims to mobilize.

On the Productive Alliances (PAZ), a total of 21,228 producer households benefit from alliances, with 70 percent buyers being able to fulfil commercial obligations.

202 subprojects of productive alliances have been established so far. 259 high growth SMEs received support from MarketConnect thus far out of total target of 250.

ZATP created 3,986 Full time direct jobs so far in 20 districts and provided 2,501 onsite/site specific coaching sessions for SMEs as well as sessions under Productive Alliances.

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry

Contact: Soujanya Krishna Chodavarapu, schodavarapu@worldbank.org

5. ZAMBIA AGRIBUSINESS AND TRADE PROJECT-II (ZATP-II) (P179507)

Approved: June 12, 2023

Effectiveness Date: Yet to be effective.

Expected first Disbursement: 2024

Closing: December 31, 2028

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	170
Total Project Cost	170

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	170	0.00	170



Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project-II builds on a successful implementation of similar intervention in 20 districts across five provinces of Zambia. ZATP-II centers on inclusion and impact at scale by targeting growth for the bottom 40 percent of earners, most of whom are employed in Zambia's agribusiness sectors in micro, small and medium segment. While doing so, the Project will also improve the resilience of Zambia's agribusiness sector and render it more competitive, with an impetus on (a) leveraging private capital, through a dedicated Line of Credit, thus amplifying the impact of public financing; (b) strengthening the regulatory and institutional capacities to improve business enabling environment; (c) capitalizing on opportunities presented by regional integration and trade facilitation (d) climate resilience through adaptation and mitigation measures; and (e) mainstreaming firm growth and profitability through business support services.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase access to markets, finance and promote firm growth in Zambia's Agribusiness sector.

Project Components

Component 1: Support access to markets and finance

Component 2: Promote Trade and Agribusiness Competitiveness

Component 3: Project Management

ZATP-II includes a US\$27 million dedicated Line of Credit which aims to increase access to finance for the underserved and high growth agribusinesses and Producer Or-

ganizations. It will also seek to improve trade pathways, quality infrastructure, and the business enabling environment, apart from supporting productive investments to enable primary and secondary value addition in Zambia's Agribusiness sector.

ZATP-II is expected to support 133,500 beneficiaries and generate 12,550 new full time equivalent jobs through various interventions. By doing so ZATP-II aims to support Zambia's aspirations for economic diversification, regional integration as well as private sector-led growth.

ZATP-II is in line with Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan, 2022–2026 (8NDP), which recognizes the critical need for economic transformation and job creation, while emphasizing the role of the private sector.

The achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators:

- Percentage of beneficiaries with increased average sales
- Private Capital mobilized
- Percentage of beneficiaries with increase in exports

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry

Contact: Soujanya Krishna Chodavarapu: schodavarapu@worldbank.org

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Or Silvia Mauri: smauri@worldbank.org



CPF OBJECTIVE 2: (INCREASED ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AND SMALL TOWNS)

6.IMPROVED RURAL CONNECTIVITY (P159330)

Approved: May 4, 2017

Effective: February 15, 2018

First Disbursement: February 20, 2018

Closing: December 31, 2025

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	200
Government of Zambia	0.00
	0.00
Total project cost	200

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	200.00	41.30	158.7



Only about 17% of Zambia's rural population live within two kilometres of a good road, leaving about 7.5 million people unconnected to the road network. This project aims to improve rural road accessibility for communities in selected areas in Zambia. The support focuses on selected primary feeder roads in Zambia's ten provinces and will directly benefit more than 460,000 people. It will also contribute towards addressing institutional capacity challenges within the roads sector in Zambia, including matters of road safety.

The project supports Government's development priorities as reflected in the National Development Plan and Vision 2030 and contributes directly towards the achievement of both pillars of the Country Partnership Framework i.e., reduction of poverty and vulnerability of the poor and improving competitiveness and providing infrastructure for growth and employment. The project outputs will include an efficient and reliable rural road infrastructure in the beneficiary districts. Some of the main themes being pursued to achieve project outputs include accessibility, resilience, and regular maintenance. Since most of the rural population depends on subsistence farming for their livelihoods, the project is expected to improve farmers' accessibility and thus facilitate agricultural development in the country. The project also supports the provision of community infrastructure such as boreholes and market sheds in beneficiary districts.

Project Components:

- (1) Improvement of feeder roads – Upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of about 4,300 km of priority feeder roads mainly to gravel wearing course standards.
- (2) Institutional Strengthening – Strategic institutional capacity enhancements targeting seven government institutions: three-line ministries and four agencies.
- (3) Contingent Emergency Response Component, included under the project for situations of urgent need of assistance within the roads sector.

Key Results Expected:

- Share of rural population with access to an all-season road increased from 18.7% to 25% in beneficiary provinces.
- Increased proportion of Primary Feeder Roads in the country, that are in a good and fair condition, by 30%
- Improved institutional oversight capacity in the roads sector, assessed by the development and application of a Road Development Agency performance framework by the ministry responsible for roads.

Implementing Agencies: National Road Fund Agency

Contact: Aymen Ahmed Osman Ali: aali15@worldbank.org

7. LUSAKA SANITATION (P149091)

Approved: May 22, 2015
Effective: June 17, 2016
First Disbursement: August 30, 2016
Closing: April 30, 2024
Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Undisbursed
IDA	65
Government of Zambia	0.4
Total Project Cost	65.40

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	65.00	64.50	0.50



Water supply and sanitation is a core development issue in Zambia's economic growth and social development. Zambia loses 1.3% of GDP due to poor sanitation. Sixty-eight percent of Zambians have access to a clean drinking water supply, while 58% have access to adequate sanitation. The national long-term vision for 2030 is provide clean water and improved sanitation to 100% of the population in both urban and rural settings.

The World Bank is financing the upgrade of existing sewers and main collectors and the expansion of the sewerage system to new customers through the Lusaka Sanitation Project. It is expected that this project will lead to increasing access to sanitation services in selected areas of Lusaka and will strengthen Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company's (LWSC) capacity to manage sanitation services. In addition, groundwater protection is improved. A total of 305,000 beneficiaries will have access to improved sanitation facilities and fecal sludge management services at project end.

Project Components:

- (1) Sewerage improvements focus on upgrading and expanding the sewerage systems in the Ngwerwe and Manchinchi sewersheds.
- (2) On-site sanitation investments focus on the development of a comprehensive response to the on-site sanitation challenges in Lusaka; and support on-site sanitation services and systems in priority areas.
- (3) Institutional strengthening focuses on providing technical assistance to enhance LWSC's capacity to implement the project, operate and maintain the facilities, and undertake reforms.

Key Results expected:

- 75,000 people are expected to gain access to improved sanitation services at project end. Thus far, the project has exceeded the target with 75,328 people have gained access to improved sanitation, of which 85% in poorest areas of the city.
- 230,000 people are expected with access to improved fecal sludge management services. Thus far, 263,898 people have been reached, surpassing the project target.
- 108km of sewer network will be rehabilitated and newly constructed by project end. Thus far, 92.3km of sewer network has been laid along Kafue Road, Emmasdale, Chais, Industry and Kanyama areas.
- 1,000 households are expected to connect to the new sewer network. Thus far, 1,581 household connections have been installed and 2,595 connection chambers have been installed to make it easier for households to connect.
- 3,500 improved onsite-sanitation facilities have been constructed.
- LWSC's capacity to manage the sanitation system will be enhanced. So far, LWSC is currently addressing 100% of sewer blockages within 48 hours

Implementing Agency: Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC)

Contact: Ai-Ju Huang ahuang@worldbank.org and Makaka Rwegoshora rmakaka@worldbank.org

8. ELECTRICITY SERVICE ACCESS (P162760)

Approved: June 27, 2017

Effective: June 15, 2018

First Disbursement: July 20, 2018

Closing: August 31, 2022

Financier	Undisbursed
IDA	26.50
Government of Zambia	2.70
Consumers	0.60
Other Donors (Sweden)	7.0
Total Project Cost	36.50
World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million	

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	26.50	22.23	4.47



As part of the national strategy document, the Vision 2030, the Government of the Republic of Zambia has set ambitious electrification targets: 90% for urban and peri-urban areas and 51% for rural areas by 2030. While the overall access rate in Zambia has been steadily increasing, rural access has stagnated at 4%. Government recognizes the need to revise the rural electrification approach and to develop a comprehensive National Electrification Program.

To support the government in this effort, the World Bank is financing the Electricity Service Access Project (ESAP). The ESAP aims to increase electricity access in targeted rural areas of Zambia and is expected to set the stage for a larger access engagement/National Electrification Program, bringing other development partners and the private sector to co-finance the scale-up of rural electrification. Specifically, the project supports the scale up of the 'last mile' on-grid connections program in rural areas; the piloting of financial mechanisms to support private sector-led off-grid electrification; and the development of the National Electrification Strategy (NES) and Investment Prospectus. The project aims to reach 176,800 beneficiaries

Project Components:

- (1) On-grid Electricity Access Expansion: i) Expanding new electricity connections for low-income households through OBA- type financing; and ii) extension and strengthening of the grid network for new connections.
- (2) Off-grid Electricity Access Expansion: i) Off-Grid Electrification Smart Subsidy Program; and ii) Off-Grid Loan Facility

- (3) Development of the National Energy Sector --- capacity building, and project implementation support.

Key Results Expected:

- Last mile connections to over 50,000 rural households and over 6,000 SMEs (over 260,000 beneficiaries)."
- Ongoing construction or rehabilitation of 550 km of distribution lines to support last mile connections.
- Off-Grid Smart Subsidy Program to be piloted.
- Off-Grid Loan Facility to be piloted.
- Geospatial Master Plan developed.
- National Electrification Strategy under development.

Current Results on Connections:

	Households	MSEs	Total
Total Connections	49,421	8,836	58,257
Male Headed	34,405	7,012	41,417
Female Headed	15,016	1,824	16,840

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Energy

Contact: Patrick Balla: pballa@worldbank.org

9. KARIBA DAM REHABILITATION (P146515)

Approved: December 9, 2014
Effective: August 21, 2015
First Disbursement: December 14, 2015
Closing: February 28, 2025

Financier	Undisbursed
IDA	75
Government of Zambia	19.20
SIDA TF	20
AfDB	75
EU (In Euros)	95

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	75.00	11.79	60.23
TF	20.00	11.09	8.91



Since 1959, the Kariba Dam and Hydro-Electric Scheme has been central to energy security and supporting economic development in both Zambia and Zimbabwe, accounting to about 40% of power generation in both countries. Dam safety assessments have identified the need for reshaping the plunge pool and refurbishing the spillway.

The World Bank, jointly with other development partners, is supporting the Zambezi River Authority to improve the safety of the Kariba Dam to avoid a potential emergency. The Kariba Dam Rehabilitation project contributes to securing the availability and reliability of electricity supplies in the Southern African Power Pool, and in doing so, provides the foundations for expanded economic growth, prosperity, and poverty alleviation. By ensuring the continued safe operation of the Kariba Dam, the project will further contribute to safeguarding the lives of millions living in the floodplain and who are largely dependent on the subsistence economy derived from environmental services provided by the river. The project is an integral part of the broader program of support to the riparian states and regional bodies within the Zambezi River Basin aimed at strengthening cooperative management and development, and facilitating sustainable, climate-resilient growth.

Project Components:

- (1) Institutional support to assist the Zambezi River Authority in securing the long-term safety and reliability of the Kariba Dam Hydro-Electric Scheme.

- (2) Reshaping of the Plunge Pool to support stabilization and prevent further scouring.
- (3) Refurbishment of the Spillway to support the improvement of the operations and prevention of the potential failure of the Kariba Dam.

Key Results expected:

- Reduction in the risk of failure and potential disaster which could affect an estimated three million people downstream.
- Reshaping of the plunge pool to increase stability and reduce the backward scouring toward the dam.
- Refurbishment of the spillway for greater reliability and control of the regulatory structures.
- Operationalization of an improved Emergency Preparedness Plan.
- Improved cooperation in the development of water resources within the Zambezi River Basin.
- Project implementation is under way, with works for the re-shaping of the plunge pool and for the rehabilitation of the spillway ongoing, but with significant delays and technical challenges.

Implementing Agency: Zambezi River Authority

Contact: Habab Taifour (htaifour@worldbank.org) and Shyam KC (skc@worldbank.org)



**CPF OBJECTIVE 3: (INCREASED ACCESS TO HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION)**

10. AFRICA CDC REGIONAL INVESTMENT PROJECT (ACDCP) FINANCING (P167916)

Approved: 10 December 2019
Effective: 20 May 2020
First Disbursement: 1 October 2020
Closing: 31 December 31, 2025

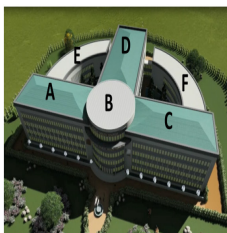
TOTAL Project Cost US\$ 246.1 million

Africa CDC: US\$10million IDA grant
Ethiopia: US\$150million IDA Credit/ Grant
Zambia: US\$86.1million IDA Credit (US\$26.1million National IDA and US\$60million Regional IDA)

Zambia Disbursements US\$ million

Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
90	1.57	91.87

Proposed Layout of BSL-3 Laboratory Complex



- **Blocks A & C:** Offices, training rooms, ICT suite, conference facilities, library / resource center
- **Block B:** Main access into the facility, lobby & reception area
Top two floors: PHEOC (1 national & 1 regional)
- **Block D:** Main laboratory block. BSL-3+ suite on uppermost floor; other labs (BSL-1&2) on lower 3 floors
- **Block E:** Biorepository
- **Block F:** Animal health laboratory
- **Accessory Units:** Biomedical Equipment Maintenance Center; Proficiency testing panel production center; Electricity substation

Brief Project Description: The project development objective is to support Africa CDC to strengthen continental and regional infectious disease detection and response systems.

In January 2017, the Africa CDC was formally established as a specialized technical institution of the AU with a mandate includes addressing disease outbreaks, manmade and natural disasters, and public health events of regional and international concern. The long-term objective is to build the capacity of national health systems to reduce the disease burden on the continent. The Africa CDC Regional Investment Financing Project (ACDCP) is a series of Operations (SOP). The first phase will provide support for the Africa CDC Secretariat, and the governments of Ethiopia and Zambia. The ACDCP has five strategic components with complementary actions by the three implementing bodies the Africa CDC and the Ethiopian and Zambian Governments. Zambia will be responsible for implementing the following subcomponents:

Sub-component 1.3 Governance, Advocacy, and Operational Frameworks. The project will finance technical assistance and logistical support for: (i) the adaptation and operationalization of the Africa CDC protocols and guidelines in Zambia; and (ii) the development of institutional arrangements, operational guidelines, and protocols for operationalizing the Africa CDC SA-RCC Host Country Agreement.

Sub-component 2.3 Public Health Assets will support strengthening Zambia's national public health laboratory system and associated information networks will improve the ability of the ZNPHI and SA-RCC to effectively detect and rapidly respond to disease outbreaks. The project will support infrastructure and equipping of a biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory suite, offices, Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC), ICT suite, training facilities, biobank, animal health laboratory, biomedical equipment maintenance center, proficiency panel production center, and other auxiliary features. Furthermore, disease surveillance, epidemic preparedness and response, information systems, research and laboratory systems will be strengthened.

Sub-component 3.3 on Human Resources Development: To fulfill its complex mandate and ensure that the public health assets provided under the project are fully utilized, the ACDCP will support the development of diverse and skilled cadre of public health workers in line with the One Health Approach. This subcomponent will provide financing and TA to assess and build human resource surge capacity at the

national and regional levels. The subcomponent will also finance TA to prepare a comprehensive human resource needs assessment for the Zambian disease surveillance and response activities that are part of the Africa CDC's continental mission. The needs assessment will address: (i) current staffing shortages; (ii) retention issues; (iii) incentive structures; (iv) staffing requirements; and (v) initial and ongoing training for both new and existing staff.

Sub-component 4.3 Project Management will finance: (i) the cost of staff and technical consultants for the PIU, (ii) monitoring and evaluation activities, including the production of semi-annual reports, the mid-term review, the end-of-project report, and technical evaluations; (iii) financial audits; (iv) operating costs; (v) office equipment, computer hardware and software, and other supplies; (vi) international and national travel costs, including accommodation and per diems; (vii) project management training and meetings; (viii) specimen shipping costs; and (ix) communication and dissemination costs.

Sub-component 5.2 the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), in the event of an emergency or threat of public health concern, the CERC will enable Zambia to request and access rapid support from the Bank for mitigation, response, and recovery in the area(s) affected by such an event.

Expected Key Results:

- For Zambia, construction of the biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory and offices complex; development of a diverse skilled cadre in public health and livestock sector in line with the "One Health" approach; and ensure availability of critical public health assets. Additionally, the investments strengthen systems to serve Southern Africa's 174 million citizens, with extended benefits to the rest of the African continent.
- Overall, the ACDCP will empower the 55-member states for strengthening of detection, prevention, and response to outbreaks.

Contact: Fernando Xavier Montenegro Torres ferxmont@worldbank.org and/or Solomon Kagulura skagulura@worldbank.org

11. ZAMBIA COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND HEALTH SYSTEMS PREPAREDNESS PROJECT.

Approved: 20 October 2020 for IDA Credit; June 28,2021 for GFF

Effective: 12 January 2021 for IDA; May 27,2022 for GFF Grant

First Disbursement: 15 May 2021

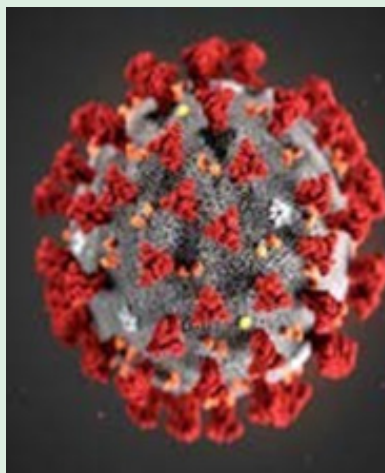
Closing: 31 December 2023 to be extended to June 2025

Figures in US\$ million

Finance	Financing
IDA Credit:	US\$ 34m
GFF Grant:	US\$15m
Total Project Cost	US\$49m

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA Credit:	34.0*	20.09	11.94
GFF Grant	15.0	2.70	12.30
Total	49.0*	22.79	24.24



The Project is part of the emergency response and health systems support to the Republic of Zambia under the World Bank COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Program (SPRP) using the Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA), approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors on April 2, 2020.

The financing is meant to support Government efficiently respond to the COVID 19 Pandemic whose Project objectives are to contribute to the prevention, detection and responding to the threat posed by COVID-19 in Zambia and strengthen national public health systems for preparedness. Specifically, the Project is financing interventions to i) reduce the spread of COVID-19 through surveillance, contact tracing, building laboratory capacity, risk communication and community engagement, and coordination of emergency preparedness and response;

Project Components:

- (1) Emergency Public Health Response to COVID-19
- (2) Resilient Health Service Delivery,
- (3) Project Management, Governance and Accountability.

Expected Key Results:

- (1) Percentage of identified close contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases investigated based on national guidelines from 0 (2020) to 70 (2022)
- (2) Number of designated laboratories with SARS-CoV-2 diagnostic capacity from 3 (2020) to 18 (2022)
- (3) Number of designated health facilities with COVID-19 case management capacity from 3 (2020) to 40 (2022)

Implementing Agency: Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI); Ministry of Health (MOH)

Contact: **John Bosco Makumba:** jmakumba@worldbank.org; **Fernando Xavier Montenegro Torres:** fernmont@worldbank.org

12. SCALING UP SHOCK RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION (SSR-SP) - (P179095)

Approved: June 28, 2022

Effective: November 10, 2022

First Disbursement: US\$ 36.7 million

Closing: June 30, 2025

Financier	Financing
IDA	155
MDTF	27.93
Total Project Cost	182.93

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA/MDTF	182.93	58.26	124.67



Poverty has been deep-rooted in Zambia, increasing since 2015, and COVID-19 has exacerbated and compounded the effect on poor rural households. Zambian households also face frequent climate shocks, particularly frequent and intense drought, and flooding. In times of shocks, the ability of the poor to cope with fresh shocks is extremely limited. For example, the loss in income since the COVID-19 outbreak, coupled with price inflation, has meant that households, particularly in rural areas, have had to deploy negative coping mechanisms such as reduced food consumption. Consequently, extreme weather patterns and other shocks is expected to exacerbate poverty by reducing the rate at which households escape poverty and moving those who are not poor into poverty. Girls and women are especially vulnerable to climate and other shocks, as evidenced by the worsening gender inequality and vulnerability to poverty of girls and women due to COVID-19.

The SSRSP project aims to protect poor and vulnerable households' consumption in response to shocks in Zambia. The project supports the Government's efforts to stabilize the funding for the Social Cash Transfers (SCT), in recognition of the correlation between welfare outcomes and predictable, reliable cash assistance to help poor and vulnerable households to overcome the constraints that they face in realizing their economic prosperity. It also strives to establish shock responsive social protection systems to mount timely responses to shocks through the SCT in the future.

Project Components:

- Component 1: Social Cash Transfer supports the financing of cash transfers, currently reaching 973,323 poor and vulnerable households across 116 districts, with plans to scale up to 1.3 million nationally by end 2023.

Key Results achieved so far:

- The expansion of the SCT to around 30% of the population and 50% of the poor and the transfer value increase is expected to have reduced poverty by 6 percent.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services **Contact:** Nadia Selim: nselim@worldbank.org and Lansong Zhang: lzhang3@worldbank.org

13. GIRLS EDUCATION AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS (GEWEL) – P151451

Approved: May 22, 2015

Effective: April 28, 2016

First Disbursement: May 16, 2016

Closing: April 30, 2024

Financier	Financing
IDA	312.00
MDTF	35.00
Total Project Cost	347.00

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA/MDTF	347.00	321.38	25.62



The GEWEL project aims to support the Government of Republic of Zambia (a) to increase access to livelihood support for women and access to secondary education for disadvantaged adolescent girls in extremely poor households in selected districts, and (b) provide cash transfers for poor and vulnerable households. The project directly operationalizes the Government's "cash plus" approach enshrined in the National Social Protection Policy, whereby livelihoods support women and girls' empowerment components are layered over a social safety net.

Project Components:

- **Component 1:** Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL) has supported nearly 117,000 poor rural women across 81 districts with a package consisting of a productive grant of US\$ 200, life and business skills training and savings groups support.
- **Component 2(a):** Keeping Girls in School (KGS) has enrolled close to 135,000 adolescent girls across 49 districts by providing them with bursaries to cover associated education costs and piloting case management and empowerment interventions. It is expected that the component will reach an additional 15,000 girls in 16 districts by end of 2023.
- **Component 2(b):** Social Cash Transfer (SCT) supports the financing of safety net cash transfers to a little over 1.1 million poor and vulnerable households and is on track to scale up to 1.3 million households by end of 2023.
- **Component 3:** Institutional Strengthening and System Building (ISSB): provides system strengthening investments in Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and Gender Division in the Office of the President, with a strong focus information systems and digital payment mechanisms, fiduciary capacity building, and gender mainstreaming, including mitigation of and response to gender-based violence risks, among others.

Key Results achieved so far:

- 116,891 women provided with the program's livelihoods package since inception.
- Early results of the SWL impact assessment found positive impacts on household food security, profits, savings, productive activities, livelihood diversification, and happiness, whereby household consumption increased by 19 percent, business profits by 44 percent, agricultural income by 79 percent, savings by 50 percent, and assets by 21 percent.
- 133,632 adolescent girls enrolled in secondary school, with 88 percent now progressing to the next grade.
- 1,100,998 poor and vulnerable households receiving predictable and reliable unconditional cash transfers.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Education, and Gender Division in the Office of the President.

Contact: Nadia Selim: nselim@worldbank.org and
Lansong Zhang: lzhang3@worldbank.org

14. EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA HIGHER EDUCATION CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE (P151847)

Approved: May 26, 2016

Effective: October 26, 2017

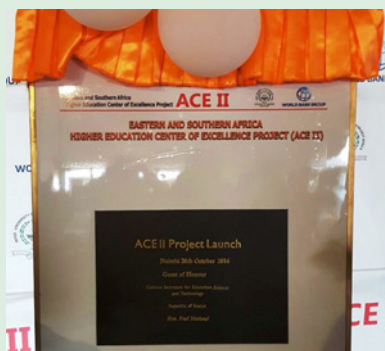
First Disbursement: February 7, 2018

Closing: December 31, 2023

Financier	Financing
IDA	140
National IDA (Zambia Portion)	12
IDA Grant	8
Total Project Cost	148

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	12	10.94	1.11



The World Bank, through the Eastern and Southern Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Project (ACE II), will focus on delivering quality post-graduate education and building collaborative research capacity for priority sectors in the region. It will contribute to addressing skills deficiencies through the establishment of Centers of Excellence that address critical human resource gaps and innovations in priority sectors to serve the region collectively to tackle the shared development challenges.

Project components:

- (1) Strengthening Africa Centers of Excellence (ACEs) in Regional Priority Areas
- (2) Capacity Building Support to Africa Centers of Excellence through Regional Interventions
- (3) Facilitation, Coordination and Administration of Project Implementation

The two ACEs from Zambia are:

Copperbelt University –Africa Center of Excellence for Sustainable Mining

University of Zambia – Africa Center of Excellence for Infectious Diseases of Humans & Animals

Expected Key Results:

This regional project is expected by the closing date to:

- Enrol more than 3,500 graduate students in the regional development priority areas, out of which more than 700 will be PhD students and more than 1,000 will be female students.
- Publish almost 1,500 journal articles.
- Launch more than 300 research collaborations with the private sector and other institutions.
- Generate almost US\$30 million in external revenue for the sustainable development of the Africa Centers of Excellence.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Education.

Contact: Robert Bassett: rbassett@worldbank.org

15. ZAMBIA EDUCATION ENHANCEMENT (ZEEP, P158570) + ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Approved: August 29, 2017
Effective: April 9, 2018
First Disbursement: June 5, 2018
Closing: December 30, 2025
Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	60
Government of Zambia	144.00
Additional Financing	120.00
Total Project Cost	324.00

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	180.00	32.77	147.23



The World Bank is supporting Zambia through an innovative and results-based education enhancement project designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning conditions in targeted primary and secondary schools and to increase access to secondary education focusing on girls.

Under the parent US\$60 million Zambia Education Enhancement Project (ZEEP), 82 rural schools are being expanded to full-fledged secondary schools in Muchinga, Luapula, Southern, Eastern, Central, Northern and Lusaka provinces and ten of these schools will also be equipped with an all-girl, weekly-boarding dormitory to support the completion of secondary education by girls from remote rural areas. With the additional US\$120 million financing, 120 more rural schools will be expanded in all the 10 provinces of Zambia.

Project Components:

Component 1: Improving the quality of teaching and learning conditions in language arts, science, and mathematics in targeted primary and junior secondary schools.

Component 2: Increasing access to safe secondary schools.

Component 3: Strengthening institutional capacity for education service delivery and project management.

Component 4: Enhancing institutional capacity for implementation of safe school program.

Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

Expected Key Results:

21,000 teachers to benefit from the new pedagogical skills training in math, science and language arts at Grade 5 and Grade 9 in targeted schools.

- Approximately 1.5 million students to benefit.
- Improved pupil-textbook ratio of 1:3 from 1:5 in math, science, and language arts at primary and secondary levels in intervention schools.
- 910 additional classrooms are constructed and ready for use in selected expansion schools.
- 1,500 girls to be accommodated in the newly constructed dormitories.

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Education

Contact: Girma Woldetsadik: gwoldetsadik@worldbank.org

16. ZAMBIA ENHANCING EARLY LEARNING (ZEEL) PROJECT (P174012)

Approved: November 15, 2021
Effective Date: December 15, 2021
First Disbursement: August 22, 2022
Closing: June 30, 2025
Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	0.0
Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	39.01
Total Project Cost	39.01

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
GPE	39.01	5.35	33.66



In Zambia, Grade 1 entrants with ECE exposure has grown recently but only about 30 percent of students entering Grade 1 have had access to ECE, falling behind peers in the region in terms of access to ECE, with the Sub-Saharan Africa average being 53 percent. In recognition of the critical role ECE can play and the need for increased access to quality ECE, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) introduced the ECE subsector as part of the Education system in 2011 with the first intake of ECE students in 2014. More recent efforts by GRZ have prioritized ECE, however, additional investment is required to ensure that access to quality ECE services increases and supports national human capital development.

With support from the GPE, the World Bank is supporting the GRZ in the implementation of the first large scale externally funded ECE focused project. The project seeks to expand the supply and demand of ECE services and to create the basic learning conditions that will allow disadvantaged children to develop cognitive and socioemotional skills that will help them continue to learn and thrive by ensuring. The project's development objective is "to improve equitable access to quality learning conditions in early childhood education in targeted areas." A total of 45 neediest districts across the 10 provinces of Zambia have been identified as intervention areas with phase one implementation across 28 districts starting in late 2023.

Project Components:

Component 1: Improve equitable quality access to ECE in targeted areas.

Component 2: Develop and implement ECE quality standards.

Component 3: Enhance delivery of quality early learning and care.

Component 4: System strengthening, project management, monitoring and evaluation, and communication.

Component 5: Contingency emergency response.

Expected Key Results:

- Approximately 110,000.00 3-6-year children to
- Benefit. 440 ECE centers to be constructed.
- 2,000 teaching staff (teachers and caregivers) to be trained, of which 550 will be newly recruited.
- BCE standards and tools to help ensure quality ECE provision.
- Parents in project targeted areas oriented on parenting modules.

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Education

Contact: Veronica Gigera: vgigera@worldbank.org and Girma

Woldetsadik: gwoldetsadik@worldbank.org



**CPF OBJECTIVE 4: (STRENGTHENED ECONOMIC
MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION).**

17. ZAMBIA SECOND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS DPF (P181011)

Approved: November 22, 2023

Effective: 2024

Closing: January 15, 2026.

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	125

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	125.00	0.00	125.00



Project Overview

The Development Policy Financing (DPF) series represents the second operation in a programmatic series, strategically designed to assist Zambia in navigating its debt crisis and fostering a more sustainable and inclusive economic growth path. This programme is grounded in substantial debt reduction, aligning with the joint IMF-WB Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA). The Program Development Objectives (PDO) areas include restoring fiscal and debt sustainability, increasing farmer productivity and access to agricultural markets, ensuring sustainable access to energy, and enhancing access to finance and private sector development.

Additionally, the operation aims to expand access to electricity, particularly targeting the poor and vulnerable, including women, to bridge existing gaps and promote inclusivity. The DPF series also seeks to lay foundations for climate-resilient investments, with a focus on enhancing financial inclusion.

Four pillars of the DPF

Pillar A: Support fiscal and debt management reforms that ensure a more sustainable debt stance and predictable public investments and fiscal commitments from public-private partnerships (PPPs).

Pillar B: Support agriculture reforms as part of a broader shift to inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and boost the non-copper economy.

Pillar C: Improve the operational efficiency of the energy sector to expand sustainable access to poor and vulnerable households, diversify to non-hydro renewables, and help address current fiscal imbalances by removing subsidies and improving efficiencies in the petroleum supply chain.

Pillar D: Support private sector development, green finance, and job creation efforts of the government through relevant legislation, regulations, and institutions.

Expected Results

- Reduced non-concessional external borrowing.
- Enhanced fiscal sustainability and budget credibility.
- Reduced administrative and logistical costs.
- Reduced dependence on hydropower energy sources.
- Reduced GHG emissions and increased access to finance for climate-vulnerable sectors.

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Finance and National Planning

Contact: Phillip Schuler pschuler@worldbank.org and Albert Pijuan apijuan@worldbank.org

18. ZAMBIA DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAM (ZDSP) - P178492

Approved: December 22, 2021

Effective: March 2022

Closing: December 31, 2023

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	210

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	210	-	-



Zambia's growth has been spatially imbalanced and skewed towards urban areas. Rural areas continue to lag on economic growth, job creation, service delivery and institutional performance. Weak institutional capacities and accountability of service delivery institutions, weak policy coordination and policy implementation as well as low levels of transparency and accountability in general have been binding constraints impacting local service delivery in the rural areas. Decentralization is a core element of the Government's strategy to strengthen governance and service delivery and strengthen accountability of the State to its citizens. The Government has formulated a Decentralization Implementation Plan (2022-2026) to implement this strategy.

The Program Development Objective is to Strengthen the financing, institutional performance, and accountability of rural local authorities in Zambia. ZDSP is the first Bank financed operation in Zambia to use the PforR instrument and supports key elements of the Decentralization Implementation Plan (DIP) which is the Government program.

Through a grant component, ZDSP provides resources directly to Town Councils/ Rural Local Authorities to undertake capital investments in accordance with the priorities set out in the local authority's annual plan and budget.

The Program introduces an Annual Performance Assessment (APA) that will incentivize Town Councils to improve their institutional performance, service delivery performance, citizen engagement and accountability. The IPF component of the project will provide capacity building support to Town Councils to enable them to qualify in the APA.

Program Results: The ZDSP is a hybrid Program comprising of a PforR component (US\$200million) and an IPF component (US\$10 million). The PforR part of ZDSP comprises of eight DLs that include key development of budget planning, citizen engagement, financial soundness, and capacity building at the Local Authorities level.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Contact: Lobna Ahmed:

lahmed@worldbank.org

19. SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC) REGIONAL STATISTICAL CAPACITY PROJECT

Approved: June, 2023

Effective: August, 2023

Closing: June, 2028

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	164.00

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	164	-	-



In Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, persisting statistical capacity weaknesses result in the unavailability and fragmentation of data, limiting its use for informed policy making decisions. To be specific, Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, and Zambia exhibit lower Statistical Capacity Index (SCI) scores, indicating challenges in data management and coordination. The region faces outdated data standards, restricted data access, and limited use for policymaking. Additionally, gender-disaggregated statistics are insufficient, hindering efforts to monitor progress on gender equality. Despite a slight increase in the SADC regional SCI, significant capacity gaps remain, with some countries, such as Comoros, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, scoring notably lower than top performers like Mauritius, South Africa, and Malawi.

In response to these challenges, the World Bank is supporting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Statistical Capacity Project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the institutional capacity of SADC and participating countries to produce, disseminate, and use quality statistics, while increasing regional harmonization and collaboration. High-level indicators will measure improved statistical production, increased high-quality statistics, and enhanced use of statistics. The project, coordinated by the SADC regional body, intends to address data-related deficiencies, promote evidence-based policymaking, and strengthen the sustainability of statistical systems.

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and specialized agencies in participating countries will undergo specialized training and capacity-building activities. At the country level, tailored technical assistance will be provided based on specific as-

sessments and development priorities. The estimated cost of the overall project is \$164.5 million, with Zambia allocated \$30 million for project support.

PDO Indicators

1. PDO 1 indicator - improved statistical production: measured by the average of the "Data Collection and Openness" score from the World Bank's Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries, for areas where the project's activities are expected to improve the participating country's score. This indicator collects information on 28 different types of data sources in 7 areas produced by the National Statistical System and managed by the National Statistical Office. The indicator takes a value between 0 and 4 (where 4 corresponds to the best system).

2. PDO 2 - increased number of high-quality, harmonized statistics: measured by the "Data Analysis and Indicators" score from the World Bank's Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries, for areas where the project's activities are expected to improve the participating country's score. This section measures 68 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries and includes compliance with international best practices in methodology and timeliness.

3. PDO 3 indicator - improved use of statistics: measured by the number of formal requests, including downloads from the NSO website, of datasets and reports supported by the project. Evaluated at country level.

Expected Key Results:

- Approximately 110,000.00 3-6-year children to
- Benefit. 440 ECE centers to be constructed.
- 2,000 teaching staff (teachers and caregivers) to be trained, of which 550 will be newly recruited.
- BCE standards and tools to help ensure quality ECE provision.
- Parents in project targeted areas oriented on parenting modules.

Implementing Agency: ZamStats

Contact: Ana Oviedo Silva: aoviedo@worldbank.org



**CPF OBJECTIVE 5: (IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD
OPPORTUNITIES ESPECIALLY IN RURAL
COMMUNITIES)**

20. GREEN RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GREAT-TDP)(P180337)

Approved: June 9, 2023

Effectiveness Date: Not yet

First Disbursement: 2024

Closing: December 31, 2030

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing		
IDA			100.00
Total project cost			100.00
World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million			
World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million			
Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	100.00	0.00	100.00



The Project will focus on support towards tourism development through a holistic and integrated approach to include enabling infrastructure development, policy to unlock opportunities for investment, management of habitat and support to surrounding communities. The aim is to link these sites to already developed tourism sites for impact and results. In terms of site-level intervention, the Project intends to particularly support the emerging nature-based tourism destinations areas (TDAs) such as: (i) Kasaba Bay including the Nsumbu National Park and the surrounding area; (ii) Liuwa Plains National Park and the surrounding area; (iii) Source of the Zambezi River and its surrounding area and (iv) other linkage areas. The Project has considered developing three (3) Tourism Development Areas (TDAs) namely, Kasaba Bay and its surrounding areas, Liuwa National Park and its surrounding areas; and the source of the Zambezi River and its surrounding areas.

The Project Development Objective is to strengthen the enabling environment, access to resilient infrastructure and economic opportunities in emerging tourism destinations in Zambia.

Project Components:

- Component 1:** Enabling Environment for the Nature-Based Economy
- Component 2:** Improving Climate-Resilient Destination Access and Basic Service Infrastructure
- Component 3:** Project Administration and Management

The project is expected to contribute to

- increased access between emerging destinations and circuits, increased connectivity within emerging destinations, and reduced travel time and cost of visiting the area;
- promoting competitive concessions and the CMP framework, and streamlined business licensing for private sector investments;
- building technical capacity of green economy institutions ;
- increasing the area under sustainable land management; and
- increasing the number of green economy jobs and the income level of participating communities.

The achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators

- Average number of days for tour operators to complete an operating license renewal
- Number of new enterprises in tourism value chain in emerging destinations
- Number of TDAs with climate-resilient Infrastructure Investment Plans implemented

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Tourism

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21. ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT – P161490

Approved: May 4, 2017

Effective: January, 2018

First Disbursement: April, 2018

Closing: February 29, 2024

Financier	Undisbursed
IDA	17.0
GEF	8.05
BioCF ISFL	7.75
Total project cost	32.80

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	17.00	14.39	2.97
GEF	8.05	8.05	0
TF	7.75	7.68	0.07



The Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP) aims to provide support to rural communities in Eastern Province to allow them to better manage the resources of their landscapes to reduce deforestation and unsustainable agricultural expansion; enhance the benefits they receive from forestry, agriculture, and wildlife; and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. The project also invests in ensuring that enabling conditions are in place for these changes to happen—conditions such as tenure security, planning at different spatial scales, and capacity development. Simultaneously, the project supports the creation of an enabling environment for emission reduction purchases, to be done through a subsequent project, the Eastern Province Jurisdictional Sustainable Landscape Program – Emissions Reduction Project.

The Project Development Objective is "to improve landscape management and increase environmental and economic benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province and to improve the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency".

The intended benefits of the project are economic and result from an improved capacity to manage natural resources and climate resilience.

The key beneficiaries are people in rural communities of Eastern Province, who are most directly dependent on agriculture and forest resources for livelihoods and the most vulnerable to climate change.

Project Components:

- (1) An enabling environment creating the conditions allowing the livelihood investments of Component 2 to be successfully implemented and developing the required documents for the preparation of the Emissions Reduction Program.
- (2) Livelihood and low-carbon investments financing on-the-ground activities that improve rural liveli-

hoods, conserve ecosystems and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture and forestry management and wildlife management.

- (3) Project management supporting national- and provincial-level project coordination and management.
- (4) Contingent emergency response, which has a zero budget, included in the event funds need to reallocate for an eligible emergency.

Key Results achieved so far:

- About 170,000 ha of agriculture land brought under Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices
- 72,000 ha of forest area brought under sustainable management practices.
- Over 100,000 people in targeted communities will increase monetary and non-monetary benefits (47% share of which are women).
- Over 115,000 farmers trained in CSA.
- 478 Farmer Field Schools created in 239 Agriculture Camps.
- 338 Extension Officers trained in CSA.
- 27 new Community Forest Management Groups operational
- 5.16 million agroforestry seedlings raised and distributed.
- 409 Honorary Forest Officers trained.
- 64 sub-grants provided supporting livelihood interventions in CSA, Sustainable Forest Management and Wildlife.

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) and Eastern Province Provincial Administration.

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22. MINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION AND IMPROVEMENT (P154683)

Approved: December 16, 2016

Effective: November 30, 2017

First Disbursement: January 9, 2018

Closing: June 28, 2024

Figures in US\$ million

Financier	Financing
IDA	55.21
Total project cost	55.21

World Bank Disbursements, US\$ million

Financier	Total	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA	55.21	34.88	19.1



The mining sector is a major contributor to Zambia's economic growth, making up over 60% of the country's export earnings. In the late 1960s at the peak of production, Zambia held the position of being the world's third largest copper producer. However, a long history of mining has left a legacy of environmental liabilities and public health risks in mining towns in Copperbelt Province and in Kabwe town. Copper mining activities on the Copperbelt have over time resulted in several serious environmental impacts in municipalities such as Mufulira, Chingola and Kitwe, while contamination of lead in Kabwe has remained at high levels.

The World Bank is financing the Mining and Environmental Remediation and Improvement project to contribute to the reduction of the environmental health risks to the local population in critically polluted copper mining areas in Chingola, Kitwe and Mufulira municipalities, and lead exposure in Kabwe municipality. Interventions will include rehabilitation of Tailings dams and other infrastructure, remediation of highly contaminated areas, enhancing enforcement capacity of government agencies, providing small grants for livelihoods and health interventions to address lead levels of children and adults in Kabwe.

Project Components:

- (1) Remediation of contaminated hotspots and the improvement of environmental infrastructure.
- (2) Enhancing the institutional capacity to strengthen environmental governance and compliance of the Mine Safety Department (MSD), the Radiation Protection Authority (RPA) and the Zambia Environmental

- (3) Reducing environmental health risks through localized interventions. This will involve health interventions in partnership with the Ministry of Health and livelihood enhancing initiatives in partnership with the local municipalities.
- (4) Project Management, monitoring, and evaluation.

Key Results:

- A 50% reduction in Blood Lead Level (BLL) in 4000 children under the age of 15 in Kabwe.
- Reduction of population from 100% to 30% living within 500m from lead contaminated hot-spots.
- About 30,000 children made aware of hazards of lead pollution.
- About 3000 beneficiaries of livelihoods grants, of which half are women.
- Rehabilitation of Tailings Dam #10 to reduce the ongoing pollution.
- 70% of population with increased awareness of environmental health impacts from mining sector.

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development, ZEMA and Kabwe Municipal Council.

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