GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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September 24, 2013

Dear LDCF/SCCF Council Member,

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a Project Identification Form (PIF) for a full-sized project proposal from AfDB entitled ***Zambia: CLIMATE RESILIENT LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GEF ID : 5394)***, for funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). This PIF has been posted for Council approval by mail. Council Members are invited to review the PIF and to submit their comments (in Word file) to the GEF Secretariat's program coordination registry at gcoordination@TheGEF.org by October 22, 2013.

Following the streamlined procedures for processing LDCF proposals, Council members are invited to approve the following decision:

The LDCF/SCCF Council reviewed the PIF entitled ***Zambia: CLIMATE RESILIENT LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GEF ID : 5394)*** *(LDCF Project Grant $6,210,000) (Agency Fee $589,950), posted on September 24, 2013 and approves it on a no objection basis subject to the comments submitted to the Secretariat by October 22, 2013.*

The Council finds that the PIF (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) maybe endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project document fully incorporates and addresses the Council's and the STAP reviewer's comments on the PIF, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures.

The final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If the GEF CEO determines that there has been a major change to the present scope and approach since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

In accordance with this decision, if the Secretariat has not heard from you in writing by October 22, 2013 we will assume that you approve the PIF.

Sincerely,

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

cc: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:LDCF

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	CLIMATE RESILIENT LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PROJECT		
Country(ies):	Zambia	GEF Project ID:[1]	5279
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)	Submission Date:	04/08/2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ ☐ • For SGP ☐ • For PPP ☐		Project Agency Fee ($):	589,950

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	4,110,000	15,205,500
CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	2,100,000	5,626,500
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		6,210,000	20,832,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen the adaptive capacity of Zambian livestock farmers to the impacts of Climate Change						
Project Component	**Grant Type[3]**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Expected Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**Indicative Grant Amount ($)**	**Indicative Cofinancing ($)**
1. Promoting Climate Resilient Livestock investments and increasing climate change adaptive capacity of livestock breeders	Inv	1.1Stockbreeders able to cope with climate change through adoption of improved practices that enhance livelihoods 1.2 Resilience of natural resources to	1.1.1 Stock breeders acquire breeds resilient to climate change 1.1.2 Stockbreeders set up sustainable livestock pastures, fodder banks, rangeland and water harvesting systems 1.2.1 Restoration of degraded pasture and	LDCF	4,665,000	15,205,500

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.
[3] TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

		climate change enhanced	increased vegetation cover with different drought tolerant perennials			
2. Capacity Building on climate change Adaptation for stakeholders	TA	2.1 Increased knowledge and risk preparedness and adaptive capacity to climate variability at country and targeted community levels 2.2 Diversification and strengthened livelihoods and source of incomes for rural population (artisan and stock breeders)	2.1.1 Country: Technical staff of Government trained in climate risk assessment and adaptation skills for stockbreeders 2.1.2 Community level: Training artisans in manufacturing livestock-related material as a source of income diversification 2.2.1 Stock breeders (30% F) trained and enabled to implement autonomously adaptation measures like equipping them with skills of feed conservation for dry season	LDCF	1,000,000	4,169,500
3. Knowledge, Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	M&E management and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	3.1 Compile Knowledge adaptation products 3.2 Participate in adaptation practitioners events 3.3 Produce Monitoring and evaluation reports	LDCF	250,000	
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					5,915,000	19,375,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]				LDCF	295,000	1,457,000
Total Project Cost					6,210,000	20,832,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

[4] To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank/Fund	Soft Loan	18,600,000
National Government	Republic of Zambia	In-kind	2,108,000
Others	Beneficiaries	In-kind	124,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			20,832,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES ($) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount ($) (a)	Agency Fee ($) (b)[2]	Total ($) c=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Climate Change	Zambia	6,210,000	589,950	6,799,950
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				6,210,000	589,950	6,799,950

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	Amount Requested ($)	Agency Fee for PPG ($)[6]
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) $50k for projects up to & including $1 million		
• (upto)$100k for projects up to & including $3 million		
• (upto)$150k for projects up to & including $6 million		
• (upto)$200k for projects up to & including $10 million	182,695	17,355
• (upto)$300k for projects above $10 million		

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF ROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				PPG (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
LDCF	AfDB	Climate Change	Zambia	182,695	17,355	200,050
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				**182,695**	**17,355**	**200,050**

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

[5] On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[6] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION[7]

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

1.Historic trends in Zambia indicate moderate to high susceptibility to climate change. The NAPA and recent studies note that mean annual temperature has increased by 1.3 oC since 1960, an average rate of 0.29 °C per decade, with the rate of increase most pronounced during winter months (0.340 per decade); the number of hot days and hot nights per year has increased by 43 days, with the most pronounced increases between March-May (hot days) and December-February (hot nights) and mean rainfall has decreased by 1.9 mm/month (2.3% per decade), mainly due to decreases during peak months of the rainy season (December-February). In addition, from 2000 to 2007, the intensity and frequency of droughts and floods and the number of people affected has also changed, with a net trend towards more floods and, over a longer time-period, droughts. Moreover, the area affected by floods and droughts appears to have expanded: the 2006/07 flood, for example, affected 41 districts in nine provinces, and the 2004/05 drought left nearly two thirds of Zambia with little or no rainfall. To add salt to injury, future climate trends continue to paint a bleak picture. Projected increases in average annual temperature are 3-5 °C for Zambia and 3-6 oC for Kafue Basin by 2100. By 2060, models indicate temperature increases of 1.2 - 3.4o C, with the largest increase in the northern and eastern regions while average annual precipitation is not projected to change significantly – model results range from -3% to +3% by 2100 - precipitation variability is expected to increase. The projected changes in precipitation variability could lead to more intense floods and longer and more severe droughts especially in southern Zambia. Simulated changes to the probability of exceeding flood thresholds indicate that floods are expected to continue to occur frequently in the future. Therefore, these temperature changes, combined with changes in precipitation variability, are likely to affect soil moisture and seasonal patterns of rainfall, thereby affecting biodiversity and agriculture inclusive of livestock. Farming systems zones are therefore shifting with the northern part of the country becoming significant contributors to grain and livestock production.

In most African countries agriculture is the main contributor to sustenance of people's livelihoods and Zambia is not an exception. The contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP in Zambia stands at 21.5%, of which 28% comes from the livestock sub-sector and this attests to the importance of the sub-sector for livelihoods. However, the sector has been subject to numerous challenges. Livestock in Zambia has been affected by the changes in temperature. When temperatures raised the number of livestock fell while increasing when temperatures fell. This scenario was related to the amount of rainfall; extreme temperatures are associated with droughts (less rainfall) and vice versa. Thus, as the amount of rainfall increased, the number of animals also increased. This situation may be explained in relation to increased plant growth and the subsequent increased availability of pastures leading to good nutrition, enhanced immunity and productive capacity. Studies showed that the communities in Southern Province depend mostly on cattle as a source of livelihood and nutrition and also for draught power. This implies that the households that depend on cattle for livelihood are most vulnerable once the area experiences climatic hazards. Other than droughts, floods have also been found to have had deleterious effects in Zambia including; The impacts of these droughts/floods have

[7] Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

included widespread crop failure/loss, outbreaks of human and animal diseases, dislocation of human populations and destruction of property and infrastructure.

2. Baseline Scenario: The AfDB financed baseline project (LISP) will focus on improving infrastructures related to livestock production and marketing in the Northern and Muchinga regions of Zambia and is envisaged to run for 60 months. This will entail three components, the livestock infrastructure development, capacity building and project management. The first one comprises construction and rehabilitation of

Rural Community Infrastructure

- Construction of 156 livestock service centers (Tier 1), each with basic structures including crush pen, holding pen, water trough, feeding trough, borehole & overhead tank and improved pit latrines.
- Construction of 16 livestock service centers (Tier 1+), each with basic structures as for Tier 1 in addition a dip tank.
- Construction of 5 livestock service centers (Tier 2), each with structures as for Tier 1+, in addition loading and off-loading bays, resting-shelter, 2 low cost staff houses, office/store room, equipment, borehole & overhead tank, electricity (national grid, solar or wind-power) and improved pit latrines.
- Construction of 3 milk collection centers with reception hall, office/store room and appropriate equipment (like cooler tank, lactoscan), water supply (borehole & overhead tank), electricity, waste management area and improved pit latrines.
- Upgrading of 2 livestock market center in Nakonde and Mbala Districts through provision of modern facilities including off-loading and loading bays, holding pens, cages/shelves, ablution (waste room/garbage yard), office block, store room, drainage system, borehole & overhead tank, pit latrines, gravel-access road, security fence and parking area.
- Construction of 8 slaughter facilities/houses each with office block/store room, external drainage system, waste management area, separate hygienic slaughter facilities (for cattle and small-stock) with amenities, hides and skins treatment and storage sheds, borehole & overhead tank, electricity (optional), pit latrines, gravel-access road, security fence, parking area, sewage reticulation and septic tank.

Public Infrastructures

- Access to markets: Rehabilitation of 80 km (total length) of existing rural feeder roads with proper drainage system and crossing points like culverts.
- Construction/rehabilitation of 3 livestock service centers (Tier 3), each with structures including crush pen, holding pen, water trough, feeding trough, dip tank, weighing scale, loading and off-loading bays, marketing unit, 1 high, 2 medium, and 7 low-cost camp/staff houses, office & store room, appropriate equipment, training center/dormitories, biogas digester (for demonstration), demonstration structures (goat housing, pig pens and poultry pens/housing), borehole & overhead tank, improved pit latrines, proper landscaping, external drainage system and waste management area. Tier 3 facilities shall be constructed in Mbesuma and Kalungwishi Livestock Ranches.
- Upgrading of 2 Regional and 7 District Veterinary Laboratories involving renovation of buildings and improvement of external works, water reticulation system or borehole & overhead tank, provision of essential laboratory furniture and equipment.
- Establishment of 2 Quarantine Stations with holding area, office block, 3low cost staff houses, and borehole & overhead tank and power source.
- Construction of 3 veterinary boom gate check points each with 1 boom gate, a guard house, 1 low cost staff house, borehole & overhead tank, electricity (national grid, solar or

wind-power) and improved pit latrines

- Construction of 2 Veterinary Check Points each with loading/offloading bays, holding pen, mini-quarantine station, crush pen, 1 office block including store room, 2 medium and 3 low staff houses and a block of 3 self-contained rooms, borehole & overhead tank, electricity, provision of essential equipment and communication facilities.

The capacity building component of LISP is focused on community mobilization, farmer organizations, promotion of women participation, field demonstrations, staff and farmer training and environment and social management activities and the last is focused on project implementation through existing institutional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL).

3. In light of the foregoing, the Government of Zambia and development partners are in the quest to improve the livelihoods of the populace of Zambia. As such livestock development has been identified as a major investment intervention towards contributing to economic growth, diversification, employment creation and poverty reduction. The baseline as discussed is aimed at providing necessary infrastructure to improve smallholder livestock production, productivity, market linkages and household income.

The LDCF proposal:

With consideration to the problems and threats identified above, the AfDB proposes a Least Development Countries Fund (LDCF) intervention to support the Zambian livestock breeders to adapt to already existing and projected climate change effects through (i) improved stocks of breeds, pastures and disease management and (ii) enhancing income diversification of rural populations. These adaptation measures proposed are in line with the NAPA. As such the AfDB-LDCF project is aimed at increasing the resilience of the Zambian livestock breeders to climate change effects by among others; enabling beneficiaries to undertake climate-resilient projects, improvement of natural resource management, improving the water-supply and harvesting techniques and provision of capacity building to livestock breeders on issues related to climate change as well as undertaking the monitoring and evaluation of the project. The support will comprise of three components being (i) Promoting climate resilient livestock infrastructure and increasing climate change adaptive capacity of livestock breeders (ii) Capacity Building on climate change Adaptation for stakeholders (iii) Monitoring and Evaluation of the project.

Component 1, Promoting Climate Resilient Livestock investments and increasing climate change adaptive capacity of livestock breeder

Increased adaptive capacity to climate change is needed in order to ensure a successful livestock project. Apart from infrastructure provision, natural resources are of prime importance. Particularly, the availability of adapted improved breeds, feed and water to the livestock as well as the people. This component will enable piloting climate change investment such as stock breeders' acquisition of breeds resilient to climate change, enhance pastures, fodder and waste and to test various water harvesting management techniques.

Additional:

The bank is focused on hard investment, particularly livestock service centers, milk collection centers, livestock marketing centers, livestock slaughter facilities, rural roads, veterinary laboratories and quarantine stations and the LDCF funding will pilot additional investment such as enabling stock breeders with climate resilient breeds of livestock, development of effective models for community livestock management (pasture and grazing management

techniques), and restoration of degraded pasture and increased vegetation cover with different drought tolerant perennials. This will include survey on what are the most climate resilient breeds suitable for Zambia in the regions identified and how to cooperate with local stakeholders in assisting with their dissemination to breeders and acquisition and planting of those grasses that are climate resilient and can equally serve as feed. The project will aim to develop models suitable for management of the livestock and habitat and also consult with the locals to learn of means they traditionally employed and how they can be enhanced to mitigate the effects of climate change. With regard to water harvesting, various technologies will be studied and identify those that are best suited to guarantee good water supply (rainwater, boreholes etc.) in the livestock areas.

Component 2. Capacity Building on climate change Adaptation for stakeholder

Strengthened capacity to the livestock breeders is a requisite to ensure that investments are adequately own and understood by the communities and stakholders. Ability of the breeders to understand the risks they are faced with and how to deal with them is of prime importance. If people don't understand what the risks are, they might not also value the measures put in place to counter such risks. This will be undertaken at two levels being country and community levels. From a country perspective, the technical staff of Government will be trained in climate risk assessment and adaptation skills for the livestock fraternity (stockbreeders, environment etc.). This will enable the country to have a big pool of people who can then impart the skills to the stockbreeders in the project target areas and beyond. On the community level front, the project will train both stockbreeders and artisans. The project will train breeders with regard to understanding climate change data and how to use the models that would have been developed to effectively manage their livestock as well as the habitat around them (grazing and pasture management). This will be done with the help of relevant institutions (like the Meteorology Department etc.). In addition, the project will impart marketing skills to the breeders depending on their choice of livestock. Furthermore, artisans will be trained in manufacturing and marketing livestock related equipment as a source of income diversification. The skills imparted to the beneficiaries will enable them to market their products and thus improve their livelihoods, a move that can lead to poverty reduction.

Additional:

The bank is focused in capacity building related to community mobilization, farmer organizations, promotion of women participation, field demonstrations, staff and farmer training and environment and social management activities, without training on climate change measures. The LDCF component will build the technical capacity of government staff and stockbreeders by developing their understanding on the climate change potential impacts and consideration of the adaptation measures, and will also pilot training and additional investment such as training stock breeders and equipping them with skills and demonstration for feed conservation for dry seasons and even how to set up livestock related investments for income diversification.

Component 3. Knowledge, Monitoring and Evaluation

During implementation, internationally recognized frameworks for results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be employed to form an integral part of all components. Most of the M&E will be done through the MAL system and the experts in the AfDB's country office. Involving the project team will also serve the purpose of raising awareness of the need for vulnerability reduction and adaptation and improve the likelihood of post-project sustainability and follow-up. One outcome of this M&E will be knowledge management to ensure that lessons learned from the project's implementation are available for application to other adaptation projects such as the Special Programme on Climate Resilience in the Kafue Basin

that the Bank is developing with the Government.

4. The Baseline is mainly focused on providing livestock infrastructures for enhancing livestock disease management, production and marketing in Northern and Muchinga provinces of Zambia. The Project will be implemented in the northern part of Zambia covering Mafinga, Isoka, Mpika, Nakonde and Chinsali in Muchinga Province and Mbala, Kasama, Mungwi and Mporokoso in Northern Province 9 nine districts The Districts were selected on the basis of livestock population and potential growth trends, despite the current low population. The GoZ has embarked on restocking programme through reviving livestock ranches and breeding centers including establishment of Artificial Insemination (AI) centers. Other selection factors include animal movements/routes to and from Tanzania and Malawi and also high marketing potential in the border Districts leading to demand for livestock infrastructures for disease control. The population within participating Districts is 1,338,456 out of which 51% are women and the total number of households (HH) is 233,300 with 33,600 female HH. Although livestock infrastructure will directly benefit 248 registered cooperatives with a total of 100,000 paid up households (> 30% FHH), it is estimated that all 215,700 HH with livestock, within participating Districts.

The risks analyzed earlier have indicated that climate change effects have to be taken into account in order to make livestock and livelihoods climate change resilient. As such there are other measures to be taken alongside the infrastructure provision and this is the void the LDCF financing will cover. Specifically, the LDCF incremental financing will provide support for adaptation and coping strategies to climate change by strengthening stockbreeders' knowledge regarding climate change and pasture land use and water harvesting techniques while also restoring and improving the quality of pastures. Given lack of access to finance for most smallholder farmers, the LDCF resources would be employed to leverage acquisition of among others climate resilient breeds and seeds. For instance, it is evident that for good development of a livestock sector, pasture management and water resources are crucial for sustenance of the livestock. The project will thus aim to demonstrate how to mainstream the climate change concerns in pasture and grazing management as well as livestock waste utilization for rural energy.

The project is innovative in its selection of implementing partners: farmer groups, women groups, local entrepreneurs, CBOs and NGOs to mobilize and build sustainable value chains. The 'pass on' scheme is a well-tested approach to farmer-to-farmer distribution of adapted breeds. Given that the infrastructure that the baseline project is building will provide a rallying point for business enterprise the GEF component will enable sustainability of the project by equipping the stockbreeders with a better understanding of climate change effects, impact and adaptation while also enabling their income diversification ability. The project also enhances sustainability by improving the pastures so that the stockbreeders can have feed for their livestock and also the feed drying techniques will enable stockbreeders to set up some fodder drying investments thus enabling them to diversify their income.

5. The Project is in line with the GEF-5 focal area strategies that of climate change whose objective is to support the developing countries and economies transition toward a low-carbon development path. It is also in line with LDCF Adaptation to Climate Change Framework 's objectives of reducing vulnerability (CCA-1) and increasing adaptive capacity (CCA-2) to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

Development of the agriculture sector in Zambia is a multifaceted approach involving the government through its Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), a Cooperating Partner group led by three institutions being the USAID, EU and Finland alongside JICA, World Bank, WFP, FAO, IFAD, USAID, Sweden and Norway. The EU is supporting a programme that is focused on strengthening the institutional capacity of the MAL in sector planning, programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This support is heralded because the MAL is the project implementation unit (PIU). The project follows on the heels of a SLIP project by IFAD and AU-IBAR that is aimed at reducing the coincidence of CBPP and ECF and increasing livestock productivity. There is room for coordination between the SLIP project and existing to avoid duplication of duties while still aiming to improve livelihoods. The AfDB and World Bank are both developing livestock production and animal health interventions. They are also collaborating in developing a Special Programme on Climate Resilience in the Kafue and Zambezi river basins. IFAD is also implementing a Rural Finance capacity building programme that covers agriculture and rural development. Heifer International and other NGOs will be engaged to distribute improved and adapted breeds through the "pass on" programme. This will raise capacity of financial institutions to plans and appraise agricultural projects including livestock. The French Development Agency (AFD) has expressed interest to provide similar financial services to financial institutions. The beneficiaries will also be involved in the project through provision of labour. It is hoped this will go a long way in making them put value into the whole project as they would have been involved in its construction and also providing employment opportunities and enhancing the poverty reduction goal of the Zambian government.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Poor farmer Organisation: this will be mitigated by the capacity building initiatives including training on livestock production, community mobilisation and sensitization.

Incompetent contractors: adequate training during the launch of the project will be taken and also use will be made of stringent evaluation methods to enforce quality and also monitoring and evaluation of the contract execution. Government has developed a capacity building programme and suitable legislation for local contractors in Zambia.

Inadequate MAL technical staff: the government has made an assurance that it will recruit and make available qualified and experienced field personnel. The EU supported project of enhancing the institutional capacity of the MAL in sector planning, programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation, will raise the quality of personnel. The project will also provide room for recruitment of key personnel.

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

There have been a number of GEF financed projects in Zambia. Through the GEF Agency, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), three projects related to livestock have been identified as, the Preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change - Zambia and Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia. All these projects are in close coordination with the current project as they all were targeted at understanding the effects of climate change. The deliverables under this project have been derived from the NAPA as it is the reference point for countries to deal with adaptation to climate change. The second component of the project is the cornerstone towards achieving the capacity building objective of the current project by provision of adequate information and early identification of climatic risks and how they are interpreted as well as being understood by the end-users. In addition, the project being championed by one of the development partners indicates the commitment to provide value-addition to already existing projects like the AU-

IBAR financed Smallholder Livestock Investment Project (SLIP).

The Livestock Development Programme that Government has embarked on is nationally coordinated with different Cooperating Partners funding different aspects or geographic zones. The government is funding some aspects from its own resources. The Agriculture Cooperating Partners Group (led by AfDB, EU and Finland comprising also of JICA, World Bank, FAO, WFP, IFAD, USAID, Sweden and Norway) has a sub-committee on livestock development to coordinate and dialogue with Government on livestock issues. The World Bank is covering Southern Central and Eastern provinces. IFAD is covering livestock disease control across the country. EU is providing institutional capacity building within the Ministry. AfDB is covering the northern regions of the country. The WB and AfDB projects are quite similar in design though WB has less infrastructure component. The project will also benefit from the parallel implementation of the SPCR in the Kafue basin where adaption measures will be piloted.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The LISP is in line with the Government of Zambia's development agenda as per its Vision 2030 and the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP: 2011 – 2015). The SNDP identifies livestock development as one of the priority areas and in particular its main focus is to increase livestock production and productivity through infrastructure development, creation of Disease Free Zone (DFZ), enhance livestock disease control and surveillance, research and development, development of livestock standards and grades and processing of livestock products. The project is also aligned to the Zambian government's National Adaptation Programme of Action of 2007 (NAPA). The NAPA emphasises among its priorities; promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods, adaptation of land use practices (crops, fish and livestock) in the light of climate change, maintenance and provision of water infrastructure to communities to reduce Human Wildlife Conflict and capacity building for improved environmental health in rural areas. The Zambia Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience of 2011 (SPCR) with regard to agriculture and natural resources also identifies – sustainable land management, forest, grassland management and afforestation, support to agricultural diversification and commercialization and disease control – as the incremental activities to enhance climate resilience and this is what the project aims to achieve asit was noted earlier that it aims to assist beneficiaries with acquiring climate resilient breeds, rehabilitating degraded pasture and grasslands, development of pasture and grazing management techniques among other outputs. In addition the SPCR is focused on the Barotse Sub Basin and Kafue river basin while the project will focus on the Northern and Muchinga regions .

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The government of Zambia is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and also meets the LDCF criteria. The project is in line with GEF-5 focal area strategy of climate change while also in line with the LDCF objectives of reducing vulnerability (CCA-1) and increasing adaptive capacity to climate change (CCA-2). With regard to CCA-1, Outcome 1.2 of reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors and Outcome 1.3 of diversified and strengthened livelihoods and source of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas are expected while for CCA-2, Outcome 2.3 of strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level is expected. The Zambia NAPA also identified as priorities - adaptation of land use practices (crops, fish and livestock) in light of climate change, maintenance and provision of

water infrastructure to communities to reduce Human Wildlife Conflict, promotion of alternatives sources of livelihoods and capacity building for improved environmental health in rural areas – issues that are all being addressed by the project in hand.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

The AfDB has a portfolio of 11 projects in Zambia, three of which are in the agriculture and natural resources sector being the Community Water Management Improvement, Lake Tanganyika Integrated Management and the Finish Supported Small Scale Irrigation. This shows commitment of the AfDB in developing the sector that most people rely on for their livelihoods. The AfDB's comparative advantage also lies in the fact that the Bank has Field Office in the country with staff of diverse expertise in the sector including agricultural and livestock experts. This enables the AfDB to have a good ability to interact well with the stakeholders and interested parties in the project. The project is also aligned to the AfDB's interventions in the country as detailed by the Country Strategy Paper (CSP 2011 – 2015) which identifies as one its pillars, "Supporting economic diversification through infrastructure development." Moreover, the experience of the AfDB in dealing with member countries in provision of among others financial support, capacity building and technical support in relevant areas augurs well for its advantage.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Godwin Fishani Gondwe	GEF Operational Focal Point	**NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**	**08 APRIL 2013**

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator,	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**

Agency name			Person		
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