



Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia

Country / Region: **Zambia** | Project Id: **XPCRZM074A** | Fund Name: **PPCR** |

MDB : **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

Comment Type	Commenter Name	Commenter Profile	Comment	Date
Comment 1	Simon Foster	United Kingdom	<p>Project rationale Geographic coverage. You mention other regions of Zambia which you would like to include in the project. What do you mean by potential of high impact? Have you already identified them?</p> <p>Risks There is no consensus on how to engage with the private sector in the context of aid/development effectiveness (practitioners' stated focus should be on results, and context specific). How will you make sure of a consistent and long term engagement of the private sector?</p> <p>You mentioned that you will learn from the Tajikistan PPCR and how they support the private sector's leading approach. What are the main characteristics you think you will be able to apply in the context of Zambia?</p> <p>Transparency and accountability processes will be important, in particular with the public-private collaboration. Can you please explain better how to make sure that activities do not underpin 'war economies' or corruption? Do you have</p> <p>Results Framework How will the results framework reflect the additional activities proposed? How much will these new activities contribute to the achievement of the intermediate results indicators?</p> <p>Activity 1 Regarding the uses of models and platforms. How the project will benefits from lesson learnt from already existing ones? How do you see the role of universities, research centres in the national-wide network to boost the discussion on resilience technologies and knowledge?</p> <p>Activity 2 Constrain to adoption of CA is the limited follow-up from extension officers and village leaders after providing training and carrying out demonstration projects. How you are going to solve that?</p> <p>Activity 3 Please refer to my question under activity 1. Which is related to the following question about sustainability of the platform. How do you envisage the long term longevity of the platform after the project closer? How do you make sure that these platform is embedded in the government structure</p> <p>Laura Mattioli Livelihoods Adviser – Resilience Climate and Environment Dept Department for International Development UK</p>	Feb 23, 2018
Response 1	Alejandra Bustamante	IBRD	<p>Project rationale Geographic coverage. You mention other regions of Zambia which you would like to include in the project. What do you mean by potential of high impact? Have you already identified them?</p> <p>RESPONSE: At the time the proposal was submitted, we had thought to expand the geographic coverage of the project to areas beyond the Barotse Sub-Basin. However, during the consultations with government and the broader Zambia team at the World bank, it was agreed to "deepen and scale up" activities in the current geographic location instead of spreading too wide and too thin the resources and capacity.</p> <p>The rationale behind this is that, building on the successes of the current parent project, the additional activities would achieve a much greater impact if efforts were concentrated in the existing Barotse sub-basin. In addition, it would be more practical and easier to remain in the Barotse sub-basin where significant institutional and implementation capacity has already been built. Also, any producer group from the 17 districts in the targeted sub basin would be eligible to compete for the newly proposed enterprise grants, which means there is a potential for more request submission unlike in the parent project where this had been limited to 1-2</p>	Mar 20, 2018



communities in each district. The agreement to remain in the Barotse sub-basin was also informed by the recognition of other World Bank on-going and forth-coming investments in other parts of the country.

Lastly, it should be noted that the proposed Activities 1 and 2 have a national level spinoffs and scope hence it will benefit a wider audience i.e higher impact. The two activities are the precursor that will underpin a private sector enabling environment for effective implementation of the investment. Both activities are technical assistance, national in scope to ensure its mainstreamed in the government development process. Activity 1 will drive the framework and provide the capacity required for a private sector led climate resilient investment. Activity 2 will provide access to technical climate and resilience related information to any producer group nationally beyond the targeted sub-basin. Activity 3 will have stronger and deeper impact at community level and livelihoods of the Barotse sub-basin by providing market linkages and climate information directly to beneficiaries (i.e farmers/producer groups).

Risks

There is no consensus on how to engage with the private sector in the context of aid/development effectiveness (practitioners' stated focus should be on results, and context specific). How will you make sure of a consistent and long term engagement of the private sector?

RESPONSE: The project will be engaging the private sector (In this case either individual producers or small collective producer groups) through targeted support to enter into markets that have been identified as worthy through a value chain analysis in the Barotse region. This includes the development of business plans, capacity building and training, and finance to launch and implement the business plans. The project will help to identify and eliminate barriers to entry into high potential industries and engage the private producers through technical assistance such as planning, marketing, collective buying and selling schemes etc. The project will play a catalytic role in moving farmers and producers from subsistence production to higher volume and higher quality production for markets that have been established.

You mentioned that you will learn from the Tajikistan PPCR and how they support the private sector's leading approach. What are the main characteristics you think you will be able to apply in the context of Zambia?

RESPONSE: The major characteristic of the Tajikistan PPCR we hope to learn from and build on is the aspect of "combining access to financing with climate resilient innovation/technology" from a business perspective i.e the finance beneficiaries will benefit from technical assistance focused on the adoption of climate resilience technologies through a demand driven approach under Activity 3.

Transparency and accountability processes will be important, in particular with the public-private collaboration. Can you please explain better how to make sure that activities do not underpin 'war economies' or corruption? Do you have

RESPONSE: In terms of transparency, the parent project had been using NGOs we call "Climate Risk Adaptation Facilitating teams" (CRAFTs) to identify and educate beneficiaries on livelihood options that are climate resilience and identify project that are later funded. This model will be replicated or updated to include the private sector approach. In addition, the CRAFT will be supported with service provides with business development knowledge from a private sector perspective to ensure completeness in case of any capacity gap.

The time spent by the CRAFT has helped to raise a level of awareness amongst communities and individuals about the project. During implementation, resources are transferred directly to beneficiary for project implementation and management. This has eliminated usual delay and interference associated with bureaucratic and governance. Also, there is a strong community redress mechanism that has made it difficult for governance issues associated with implementation e.g. elite capture, etc. are prevented.

Results Framework

How will the results framework reflect the additional activities proposed?

How much will these new activities contribute to the achievement of the intermediate results indicators?

RESPONSE: There is a strong convergence between the current components of the PPCR and the activities in the proposed additional resource for the private sector investment financing. Because of this convergence, the additional activities will strengthen progress towards achieving the agreed targets in the results framework for the parent project. The current parent project has indicators which speak to the five PPCR core indicators, the additional activities will contribute to those core indicators. The end of project targets has therefore been reflected to adjustment to capture the additional level of outputs and outcomes generated by the additional



resources and new activities. Key additions could include: i) increasing the target beneficiaries by households and the subsequent changes to targets in the gender indicators; and ii) adding new indicators to capture the additional enterprise business ideas funded, and an indicator on citizen engagement.

Activity 1

Regarding the uses of models and platforms. How the project will benefit from lesson learnt from already existing ones?

How do you see the role of universities, research centres in the national-wide network to boost the discussion on resilience technologies and knowledge?

RESPONSE: The major role universities can play would be to support with content development on climate resilience technology, innovation and information for use by producer groups where extension service is limited and or not available. Under the project we are developing and expanding the platform for information dissemination down to the farmer level using IT technologies and social media. The project has the potential to work with universities to raise awareness about climate change and to leveraging curriculum on resilience in academia.

Activity 2

Constrain to adoption of CA is the limited follow-up from extension officers and village leaders after providing training and carrying out demonstration projects. How you are going to solve that?

RESPONSE: One of the major approach we are planning to explore, develop and pilot is linking "producer groups" i.e. beneficiaries to technology, information and innovation using different forms of technology and media. The current problem with adoption is because the farmers have no other alternative beyond the extension officers for technical information support when needed. The idea is to bring beneficiaries to a level where they can procure their extension service, technology, innovation, information etc. need in real time and through service providers supporting their livelihood investment options. With this approach, the project will gradually eliminate the continual dependency on extension officers.

Activity 3

Please refer to my question under activity 1. Which is related to the following question about sustainability of the platform. How do you envisage the long term longevity of the platform after the project closer? How do you make sure that these platform is embedded in the government structure?

RESPONSE: The current project, the additional finance and all potential follow up project were designed in such a way that it has embedded the platform in the current existing government structure and plan for national development. The platform is housed and institutionalized as part of regular daily operation of the government.

The Platform is currently housed under the Office of the Vice President, which has the mandate for oversight on multisectoral climate change issues. The direct agency tasked with platform technical management is the disaster management and mitigation unit. They have the mandate for information dissemination to all service end users.

Response 2 Gaia Allison United Kingdom

On the basis of these responses the UK is happy to approve

Apr 12, 2018