



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Reducing rural and urban vulnerability to climate change by the provision of water supply		
Country(ies):	Central African Republic (CAR)	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	(select) (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	678,300
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	840,000	5,150,000
CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	3,300,000	3,150,000
CCA-3 (select)	LDCF	3,000,000	15,000,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		7,140,000	23,300,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in the provision of drinking water supply						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Institutional capacity development to facilitate integration of climate risks in water supply and water resources management.	TA	- National, regional, municipal and local actors reacts adequately to the uncertain climate conditions and variability	- training program for municipal and national and community level - strengthening water actors capacity for managing climate change impacts on water supply	LDCF	750,000	3,550,000
Reduced vulnerability to climate change in the provision of drinking water supply	Inv	-The vulnerability of the population to climate change, in the provision of drinking water supply will be addressed in the city of Bangui -Enhanced and	- At Bangui, dredging the Oubangui at the water pipeline intake level - In the rural drought areas, promote alternative water sources (water harvesting, water	LDCF	5,900,000	16,800,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

		diversified provision of water sources to rural communities	sotrage, deeper wells) to local communities in rural areas			
Knowledge Management and Monitoring and evaluation	TA	Project management based on results based management and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	- Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminate -Participation to adaptation practioneers events -Monitoring and evaluation of the project	LDCF	150,000	950,000
	(select)			(select)		0
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					6,800,000	21,300,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				LDCF	340,000	2,000,000
Total Project Cost					7,140,000	23,300,000

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	AfDB	Grant	23,300,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			23,300,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

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	Central African Republic	7,140,000	678,300	7,818,300
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				7,140,000	678,300	7,818,300

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

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

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

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁶</u>
• 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	200000	19000
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million		

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

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
LDCF	AfDB	Climate Change	CAR	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				200,000	19,000	219,000

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 JUSTIFICATION⁷

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

INTRODUCTION – Problem to be addressed by the BASELINE

The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation sector in Central African Republic (CAR) is under reconstruction after the long crisis experienced by the country. Since 2003, the sector has been going through a comprehensive reform aimed at restructuring legislative, institutional and organic bodies. Hence, Law No. 06/001 of 12 April 2006 on the water code, Law No. 05.004 of 13 January 2005 on the hygiene code and Law No. 07.018 of 28 December 2007 on the environment code were enacted. However, these codes cannot be enforced without their implementing instruments. The institutional reforms embarked on in the sector have not been completed and have so far generated no significant impacts, which impede the development of the sector. To address this situation, the African Water Facility (AWF) hosted at AfDB has financed the Water Sector Development Institutional Support Project (PAIDSE). This project launched, among other activities, (i) a study for the formulation of the institutional, legal and organizational framework of the water sector the conclusions of which was presented and discussed during a workshop in 2012; and (ii) the development of a national Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS) programme

In BANGUI, the population's water supply situation is characterized by shortages in most of the districts because of obsolete infrastructures. The silting up of the river at the Oubangui waterworks intake affects the operation of the installations of the city's only production station. This station does not attain its maximum production capacity and shuts down completely during dry period. This situation is causing recurrent social unrest likely to undermine political stability which is still fragile.

In RURAL AREAS, there are considerable drinking water and sanitation needs. Some areas record water supply service rates of less than 2%. Also, the absence of major projects is limiting employment opportunities and affecting the success of Disarmament-Demobilization-Reintegration Programmes. In fact, such projects provide the population with alternatives to inappropriate means of livelihood. A far-reaching DWSS action will constitute a specific action for the return of peace in CAR.

In addition to the problems in the supply of water services, the capacity General Directorate of Water Resources, the executing agency of projects in the sector, particularly for the implementation of the national DWSS programme is weak. Moreover, the weak capacity of the Directorate is affecting the implementation of the DWSS.

THE BASELINE PROJECT

The Sector Sub-programme for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (PSEPA) covers the city of Bangui as well as the rural areas of four Prefectures, namely Kémo, Nana-Gribizi, Bamingui-Bangoran and Haute-Kotto.

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

The sub-programme will help to (i) restore the nominal drinking water production capacity of the only pumping station in Bangui by raising it from 750 to 1500 m³/ hour; and (2) increase drinking water rates respectively from 23% to 67% by 2015 in the targeted rural areas. It will also support the reintegration of the people in their respective communities. Its estimated cost is UA 15.55 million (US\$ 23.31)and it will be implemented over a 48-month period from January 2013.

The main components and activities are summarized in the table below

1- Studies and Capacity Building UA 2.37 million – 3.55 m US

Sub-component -Studies: (i) Detailed designs and Baseline data of the Drinking Water supply of the town of Bangui ; and Preliminary Design and detailed designed of the Drinking Water supply of prefectural headquarters.

Sub-component - Capacity Building (i) Support to General Directorate of Water Resources (DGH),Central African Water Distribution Corporation (SODECA) and National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (ANEA) : training and logistics ; (ii) Logistics and Information-Education-Communication Support to social bodies such as Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Gender Promotion(MASSNPG), Organization of Central African Women (OFCA) , Women Leaders for Peace-building ; (iii) Support to the General Directorate of Environment and Social Economy: training and logistics

2- Drinking water and sanitation (11.21 UA) 16.80 mUS\$:

Sub-component Bangui's Drinking Water Supply: rehabilitation of the Bangui pumping station and the water treatment station and replacement of the pipeline between the two stations over a distance of 500 meters.

Sub-component Rural Drinking Water Supply: (i) construction of 429 boreholes ; (ii) creation of six standalone water points (SWPs) and rehabilitation of one existing SWP ; and (iii) construction of 204 latrines.

Sub-component Social Intermediation: training of 25 community workers ; training of 200 village relays; establishment and training of 450 Water Point Management Committees (WPMC) and 48 public latrine management committees; training of 12 social entity offices (social affairs, OFCA, Women Leaders for Peace-building) and providing them with Information-Education-Communication (IEC) kits ; training in water supply trades of 500 JPN and ex-combatants and providing them with reintegration kits.

3 - Project Management and M&E – 1.97UA – 2.95 USD.

THE LDCF PROJECT

The LDCF project will intervene in the same areas than the baseline project ; Bangui and 4 rural prefectures, but it's designed to reduce the vulnerability to climate change in the provision of drinking water supply by (i) enhancing the management capacity of the water-related actors as well as (ii) to improve the resilience of climate change to the water supply investments in Bangui and (iii) providing rural water supply alternative. In order to achieve these objectives the projects is structured in the following three components:

COMPONENT 1- Institutional capacity development to facilitate integration of climate risks in water supply and water resources management.

This component will support the institutional capacity development of the regional and municipal (Bangui) level government as well as communities to react to unpredictable climatic conditions events, such as extreme precipitation, drought, floods, etc by promoting flexible and adaptive investments that are accompanied by soft activities, such as:

- training program for municipal and national level technical to ensure the management of

the facilities in line with the climatic conditions, and

- strengthening water actors capacity for managing climate change impacts on water supply

Rational and additional for this component:

The baseline project is focused on the feasibility and pre-feasibility studies development as well as on the enhancement of the capacities of water-related organizations with no consideration of how to manage uncertainties associated to climate change. In addition to responding to this need the LDCF project will also provide in rural areas adequate training to local communities in order to ensure that proposed water-supply alternative solutions (from component 2) are adequate to the needs and to the local culture.

COMPONENT 2- Reduced vulnerability to climate change in the provision of drinking water supply

The vulnerability of the population to climate change, in the provision of drinking water supply, will be reduced in the city of Bangui and in rural areas. The main problems and activities as well as the additionality of the two sub-components are presented here below:

Component 2.1 - In urban areas (Bangui):

The problem

In Bangui, water supply situation is characterized by shortages in most of the districts because of obsolete infrastructures. The siltation of the river at the Oubangui waterworks intake affects the operation the city's only water production plant. The plant does not attain its maximum production capacity and shuts down completely during dry periods. This situation is causing recurrent social unrest likely to undermine political stability which is still fragile. The difficulty of the water supply services is exacerbated by the climate change and climate variability. In 2009, 15,000 people who were left homeless after severe flood faced further difficulty due to insufficient water supply. Drought and aging/mismanaged infrastructures were the major cause of unreliable water supply services. As reported in several documents, climate change and variability alter the intensity, frequency, and total amount of rainfall, which aggravate impacts of floods and droughts. Because increase in flood and drought events is the result of both environmental and societal factors, it is difficult to attribute their cause solely to climate change. However, coping with growing risks is an imperative for the city's water security. The city is reliant on a single water production plant, which during the dry years does not reach its maximum production capacity and runs the risk of water cutoff.

The proposed solution and its additionality

To cope with fluctuation of river water-level due to climate change and variability, the LDCF funding will be used for dredging of the river bed around the intake structure and lowering elevation the intake structure. These works will allow sufficient water intake in case of extreme low-water level and ensure reliable water production for city supply. This investment will be additional to the AfDB investment project that will rehabilitate and strengthen of the capacity of pipeline and pumping facilities.

Component 2.2 - In rural areas (4 prefectures):

The problem

In rural targeted prefectures (Bamingui-Bangoran Nana Gribizi, Kemo and Haute Kotto), the need for drinking water and sanitation is acute. Some areas have rates of service less than 2% and the poverty index by 75% above the national average of 62.4%. Especially, Bamingui-

Bangoran is located in remote and dry area, where reliable water source is scarce. People rely on surface runoff from mountain area for water supply. However, magnitude of runoff variability is increasing and average discharge dwindling due to climate change and variability.

The proposed solution and its additionality

In addition to provision and rehabilitation of hand pumps and standalone water points by the Bank investment, the LDCF resources will contribute in reducing the vulnerability to climate change by providing alternative water sources and increasing storage capacity. Activities include: construction of rain water harvesting and water storage facility, and rehabilitation and construction of deeper wells depending on the hydrological and geological conditions in the areas. These activities will promote diversification of water sources and at the same time increased number of people gratified by the additional investments. Groundwater monitoring equipment, rain gauge and data management system will be installed to monitor long term trend of groundwater level to take appropriate measures in timely manner if necessary.

COMPONENT 3- Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation

Knowledge and experience of the approaches applied in the project will help the country better cope with similar urban and rural water supply challenges. This component will help the learning process by drawing lessons and making them available for future use. The main activities under this last component are:

- Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up-scaling;
- Support to participation to adaptation practitioner's events and knowledge production for dissemination; and
- Preparation of monitoring and evaluation project reports, briefs and their updates

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:

Sector coordination

The aid coordination mechanism in CAR was built around the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) I (2008-2010) and rolled over for the PRSP II (2011-2015). However, this mechanism was not functional mainly because of the weak capacity of the administration. Nevertheless, the Government is showing political will to rebuild the sector through the formulation of a coherent policy and strategy and implement the institutional reform proposed by the Water Sector Development Institutional Support Project (PAIDSE). The Water-Hygiene-Sanitation Thematic Group steered by UNICEF will ensure the coordination of the sector's stakeholders under the strengthened sector.

Donor coordination in the water and sanitation sector is being strengthened with the finalization of the national DWSS programme which includes an institutional mechanism for its implementation. In this regard, this sub-programme is already laying the foundation for the establishment of an entity for the implementation of the national programme. Based on the investment needs already identified, the GEF project will be considered as a sub-component of the baseline project which is part of the national programme.

In terms of coordination with other donors activities, particularly in Kémo and Nana Gribizi Prefectures, were defined in consultation with the European Union to avoid any duplication under its Development Pole strategy: water, sanitation and hygiene/MDG Target 7C. Similarly, targeted actions for Bangui are complementary to those initiated by the World Bank under Emergency Project for the Rehabilitation of

Urban Infrastructure and Services (PURISU). Discussions with donors helped to define the potential synergies to be developed within the context of on-going and future operations.

Community participation

During the preparation of the baseline project, a consultative process was adopted through meetings and discussions which made it possible to take into account the different concerns of the population and various sector actors. In rural areas, meetings with Local Authorities and more than 300 representatives of entities involved in the sector as well as informal consultations with beneficiaries underscored the need for the sub-programme to provide support for improvement of maintenance, particularly the availability of spare parts, and for training of the actors of various local water supply and sanitation facility management entities. Similar participatory process will take place in preparation process of the LDCF funded activities.

In rural areas, water point management committees and public latrine management committees will be established and trained for O&M of the infrastructures installed supervised by National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (ANEA). Capacity of ANEA will also be strengthened by support by the EU. Organization of Central African Women (OFCA) and Women Leaders for Peace will be trained and provided with Information-Education-Communication (IEC) kits, and National Youth Pioneers (JPN) and ex-combatants will be provided with training on water and sanitation management (local repairer, bricklayer, operating employee, standpipe attendants, quarry operator, solid waste manager, water and sanitation facility manager, cashier, etc.)..

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):

The weak institutional capacity of DGH, the sub-programme's executing agency: to mitigate this risk, the sub-programme will recruit Technical Assistants (TA) who will support DGH. The TA will have to, among other things, improve the capacity of DGH senior staff and provide on-the-job training of national counterparts. In the long run, the sub-programme will help to develop DGH's implementation capacity in the management of similar projects. Such improved capacities will be useful in the short-, medium- and long-term implementation of the investment programme that will be identified in the national programme.

The financial management capacity of the structure in charge of the ongoing project is not sufficient to provide, with reasonable assurance, accurate, complete and timely project status information required by the Bank with respect to financial management. The overall financial management risk level is deemed high. The risk mitigating measures proposed will consist in beefing up the Program Coordination Unit's (PCU's) financial management team with an Administrative, Accounting and Finance Technical Assistant who will be responsible for setting up an appropriate financial management system and training the local team. He will also be responsible for ensuring the application of internal control procedures

Slow project procurement and disbursement are major risks that projects generally face in a post-conflict country like CAR. A procurement expert will be recruited to back up the DGH. The Bank staff based in Bangui are also available to follow up the progress on regular basis.

Sustainability of the sub-programme depends on the sound management of water and sanitation facilities. In rural areas, community management is adopted which requires proper supervision of the beneficiary population. This role has been devolved on the ANEA, which currently does not have adequate capacity. In close coordination with the EU, the ANEA will receive support in order to be able to play its role. Furthermore, the Firm/NGO specialized in social intermediation will work in with ANEA for the training of management structures and local repairers. Various social entities will also be involved in training and facilitation so as to be able to ensure monitoring in villages.

In Bangui, improved water meter will help facilitate reliable billing and tariff collection. Also,

the implementation of the institutional study for the water sector development will help ensure the sustainability of investments made under the sub-programme.

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

The CRA Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEH) will be the executing agency through the DGH where a PCU will be set up.

The establishment of this Unit is necessitated by the DGH's very limited technical, financial and accounting management capacity. In order to build the DGH's institutional capacity and ensure the day-to-day management of the sub-programme, a firm will be recruited to supply five technical assistants for the baseline project and is expected an adaptation expert for the LDCF funds implementation.

In addition to the Project implementation unit, the project will seek the advice and guidance of an existing Steering Committee (SC) which will extend its representatives to Ministries such as Ministry of Defence, the Organization of Central African Women (OFCA) and the Association of Women Leaders for Peace-building. The Committee will ensure linkage between the ongoing and future sub-programme actions, as well as coherence between this operation and sector policies currently in force. It will ensure the smooth implementation of the different sub-programme components and smooth coordination with other donors' activities. The PCU Coordinator will provide secretarial services for the Committee

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 goal of CAR's second generation PRSP II (2011-2015) is to promote strong growth favourable to the poor and vulnerable people and sustainable human development. It is underpinned by three interdependent strategic thrusts, namely: (i) Peace-building, Governance and Rule of Law; (ii) Economic Recovery and Regional Integration; and (iii) Development of Human Capital and Essential Social Services. By contributing to meeting the drinking water and sanitation needs of the population of Bangui and rural areas and reintegrating demobilized ex-combatants, the project is consistent with and relevant to chapter 1 and 3 of the strategy. It is aligned with the implementation of the National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (PANGIRE). The project is also in line with the Water and Sanitation Sector Plan (PASEA) adopted by the Government in July 2009.

The National Action (NAPA) program was adopted in 2008 has identified five main areas of vulnerability related to climate change: agriculture, forestry, energy, health and water resources and 7 prioritized regions. The project is fully aligned with the area of vulnerability, water resources, as well as with the activities undertaken in regions covered by the program (regions 4, 5 and 7). In addition to that water supply is prioritized as one of the main activities under the NAPA's prioritized projects.

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

This project is responsive to the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for GEF-5 in terms of the CCA 1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level, Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas and CCA 2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level, outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas a. The project will focus on the implementation of investments. The

investments will be defined by detailed engineering studies and a large consultative approach between ministries and with communities and local institutions

The proposed LDCF intervention will seek to finance the additional costs of achieving sustainable development posed by climate change. In particular, the project addresses climate change vulnerability aspects related to the provision with water supply. The proposal has been developed in compliance with the principle of country ownership by having taken into account national priorities as agreed with the Bank. The proposed interventions take into consideration the activities undertaken and planned under the AfDB baseline projects and the LDCF funds are proposed as additional to those intervention for climate change integration.

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

The project is aligned with the Bank's country assistance strategy for the 2009-2012 period defined in the Joint Country Partnership Strategy Paper (JCPSP 2009-2012) which is based on two main pillars. These are Pillar 1: Security and Peace, Economic Governance and Institutional Capacity Building and Pillar 2: Socio-economic Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Development. It is in line with the Bank's Medium-Term Strategy (2008-2012) which advocates increased commitment in Fragile States with a view to supporting them to evolve from fragility to recovery. Similarly, because of (i) the technological option adopting, for some centres, the use of solar energy, (ii) its impact on the socio-economic development of some of the poorest people; and (iii) its gender dimension, the proposed project is consistent with the Bank's Long-Term Strategy - under finalization - which focuses on green and inclusive growth. Lastly, this sub-programme is in line with the Bank's integrated water resources management policy and the objectives of the Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative launched by the Bank.

The intervention strategy of the Bank in CAR over the period 2010-2014, aims to contribute to creating the enabling conditions for taking greater advantage of Cameroon's strengths and opportunities, in particular, by easing the constraints relating to weak governance and inadequate infrastructure.


The Bank disposes of a field office in CAR with 20 staff, including an operations coordinator, and an infrastructure specialist as well as expert from other sector such as rural development, private sector, social development, etc

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)
DOUNGOUBE Gustave	Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF WATER, FORESTRY, HUNTING, FISHERY AND ENVIRONMENT	06/22/2013

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, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Ignacio Tourino Soto, AfDB		07/18/2013	BARA, SYLVIE	+216- 711102397	S.BARA@afdb.org