



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Enabling climate resilience in the agriculture sector in the southwest region of Madagascar		
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture (Regional Rural Development Unit of Tulear and Rural Engineering Unit), Madagascar, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Submission Date:	2012-12-21
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2 Reduced vulnerability of catchments in southwest Madagascar to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable natural and physical assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	2,700,000	20,500,000
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.3: Strengthened agricultural livelihoods for vulnerable people in southwest Madagascar	Output 1.3.1 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies (water management for agriculture) strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	2,200,000	5,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	Output 2.3.1: Targeted population groups (farmers and Water User Associations) participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	LDCF	750,000	3,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas (climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure	Output 3.1.1: Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups (farmers and Water User Associations in southwest Madagascar)	LDCF	315,000	2,500,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				5,965,000	31,000,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

Project Management Cost ⁴	LDCF	307,000	2,000,000
Total Project Cost		6,272,000	33,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To secure and improve rural farmers' livelihoods through water management and health interventions in southwest Madagascar						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Making agricultural water infrastructure climate resilient	Inv	Increased climate resilience of agricultural water infrastructure Improved agricultural productivity Improved livelihood security for rural Madagascans in the southwest of the country Reduced vulnerability of catchments in southwest Madagascar	-25 Km of the Bas mangoky-protecting dyke is climate resilient to prevent flooding -10,200 ha of irrigated scheme climate resilient -10 community-based infrastructures built -reduced vulnerability of 2000 ha of catchment through reforestation - 500 smallholder farmers (including 50% women) trained in agro-forestry and erosion control - 50,000 metres of erosion control works constructed according to contour lines - construction of 4 boreholes and 15 wells - construction of 10 watering points for the cattle	LDCF	3,000,000	20,000,000
Strengthen Community livelihoods strategies in relation with climate change	TA	Communities have climate-resilient livelihood A - Enabling climate-resilient water management Increased adaptive capacity of farmers and Water User Associations Improved livelihood security for rural Madagascans in the southwest of their country B - Addressing climate-related health needs Improved health through control of water-related diseases	- Community-based climate change adaptation plan are developed and implemented in the project area -500 Water User Association members trained on climate-resilient water management strategies and practices - 10,000 farmers adopted appropriate climate adaptations to their water use through trainings to Water User Associations -4 primary health care centers are built and	LDCF	2,650,000	9,500,000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

			properly equipped -12 community-based washrooms are constructed using ecological sanitation methods -A campaign encouraging behavior change to control the spread of water-related diseases is undertake			
Knowledge Management and Monitoring and evaluation	TA	Project management based on results based management and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	- an effective project monitoring system is implemented - preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports - Independent Mid term evaluation is undertaken	LDCF	315,000	1,500,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					5,965,000	31,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				LDCF	307,000	2,000,000
Total Project Costs					6,272,000	33,000,000

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Gouvernement de Madagascar	In-kind	3,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	AfDB	Soft Loan	30,000,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			33,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF 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	Madagascar	6,272,000	627,200	6,899,200
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				6,272,000	627,200	6,899,200

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

The project seeks to promote adaptation in Madagascar by ensuring that agricultural water infrastructure planned under a business-as-usual scenario is modified so as to be resilient in the face of climate change; that the vulnerability of the catchment to cyclones and flooding is reduced, and that local agricultural livelihoods are adapted to climate change through water management and health interventions. As such it addresses all three aims of the GEF focal area strategy: reducing vulnerability, promoting adaptation, and supporting technology transfer for adaptation. Vulnerability of the catchments in southwest Madagascar will be reduced to climate change through catchment management and the strengthening of the physical asset (the agricultural infrastructure) to withstand climate change. The role of the dyke and related infrastructure in water management and irrigation, combined with training for local farmers, will strengthen agricultural livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to cyclones and flooding. Training of Water User Association and Farmer Associations will support adaptation through strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level. Adaptation technology will also be demonstrated and deployed – both in the upgrading of the dyke and associated irrigation infrastructure, and through the water management and agricultural training provided to farmers. A health intervention will ensure that water-related diseases do not threaten rural wellbeing.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is country-driven and responds to key government priorities for climate change adaptation. Madagascar's economy is highly dependent on agriculture, which is threatened by climate change by way of the increased magnitude and frequency of anticipated flooding, including in the southwest of the country. The project is therefore consistent with national priorities for adaptation as identified in the NAPA and second national communication, which include water and health in the top three priorities. As the project emphasizes water management for agriculture, it also complements a related GEF-funded project on agriculture – the top most priority in Madagascar's NAPA.

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Reflecting the country's dependence on natural resources, Madagascar's Second National Communication identifies the potential adverse impacts of climate change on water and health as particular concerns. The project has been designed in alignment with Madagascar's national policy on "Watershed and Irrigation Schemes", which states that the development of irrigation schemes should be accompanied by direct measures to protect the watershed. It also addresses other priorities identified in the Second National Communication, such as the transfer of agricultural technology (infrastructure and knowledge on climate-resilient farming techniques) and awareness raising on climate change in Madagascar.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

In Madagascar 76.5% of the population are living under the poverty line. Poverty is more prevalent in rural areas (82%) than urban (54%). Moreover, food insecurity affects about 35% of the rural population, 68% in the south region. The rural sector, including agriculture, livestock and fishing, employs 75% of the Malagasy population as well as contributing to the country's food security, hence the importance given to this sector in national development strategies.

Since independence, Madagascar has put particular emphasis on the development of its agricultural sector. The country has great water resources potential with many large watersheds. In the south western region, the main watersheds are Mangoky, Manombo and Taheza, which correspond to the project sites. However, the irrigation potential is affected by recurring exposure to cyclones, which have occurred with greater magnitude in recent years (a trend which is projected to increase in the future, according to the IPCC Special Report on Extremes).

The consequences of these cyclones have been accelerated degradation of agricultural infrastructure and silting of irrigation systems due to erosion in the watersheds as a result of flooding. Farmers have shown willingness to maintain their irrigation schemes and modify their behavior to control erosion (e.g. through improved natural resource management), but currently farmers associations and water users associations are very weak, and there is little understanding about climate change and how it will affect resource availability in the future. There is therefore a need for adaptation of hardware (agricultural infrastructure), but also creation of software (institutions and capacity building) in order to promote climate resilience in southwest Madagascar.

The baseline project "PRIASO" (Agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation project in the southwest region) aims to improve agricultural production and farmers' incomes through water management in four sites of southwest Madagascar, each of which corresponds to a watershed: Bezaha (1200 ha), Manombo Ranozaza (2000 ha), Manombo Andoharano (2000 ha) and Lower Mangoky (5000 ha). The baseline project comprises three components:

- (i) Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure (hardware)
- (ii) Capacity building for improvement of the irrigation schemes management (software)
- (iii) Coordination, Management and monitoring and evaluation (software)

The agriculture rehabilitation (component one) objective is to improve food security and increase farmers income through increased productivity and better access to market and services. The activities under this component are the rehabilitation and watershed protection for Bezaha, Manombo Ranozaza and Manombo Andoharano; and upgrading the irrigation scheme protection dyke in Lower Mangoky. Farmers will be also supported with additional infrastructure such as storage facilities, watering points for the livestock, agricultural product sales points and post-harvest equipment for women's groups.

The capacity building (component two) objective is to support the establishment of sustainable agricultural infrastructure management by the beneficiaries. Therefore the project will focus on strengthening Water Users Associations; technical assistance to farmers for agricultural development, institutional support to the relevant national bodies working on anti-locust preventive control; securing land tenure for farmers; and the implementation of sensitization and awareness campaign against HIV/AIDS and diseases related to water.

- B. 2. [incremental](#) / [Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

LDCF funding is sought to adapt this project to ensure that each of the components is climate resilient and sustainable in the face of projected climate change, thereby ensuring that the benefits to farmers and the natural resource base continue. The intervention measures that this project will provide, and their projected benefits, include :

(i) Making agricultural water infrastructure climate resilient

This component involves extending the size and strength of the agricultural infrastructure, mainly the 25km long Bas Mangoky protection dyke and 10 associated irrigation infrastructures covering 10,200 hectares, to ensure that it can continue to protect 5000 ha against the increasing magnitude of floods (having both environmental and socio-economic benefits). Ensuring that this infrastructure has water supply available for distribution will be enabled by reforestation of 2000 hectares, together with the construction of 50,000 metres of erosion control works along contour lines. Concurrent with infrastructure construction, local farmers (including 50% women) will be trained in agro-forestry and erosion control. Similarly 4 boreholes and 15 wells will be sunk based on climate projections for subterranean water availability, and 10 watering points constructed for cattle farming.

Additional reasoning: the size and strength specifications for the dyke have been designed in the baseline project to be appropriate to current conditions – but given projected future flooding under climate change it will have to be reinforced and made higher in order to ensure that the infrastructure continues to function by protecting the land from flooding. Erosion control works and agroforestry form part of holistic land and water management, reducing the likelihood of flash flooding during high rainfall events. Modifying the depth and location of boreholes and wells will ensure that water supply is sustainable within the context of a changing climate.

(ii) Strengthen Community livelihoods strategies in relation with climate change

This component is structured into 3 main subcomponents, the first will take action at the community level and the two other will be more thematic in the water and health sector.

a. Creating Climate-resilient community livelihood strategies

To achieve this objective the component will develop community-based adaptation plans, endorsed by the appropriate local authorities, to ensure sustainability of their livelihoods into the future.

b. Enabling climate-resilient water management

Training in climate change will be provided to 500 Water User Association members to enable them to sustainably manage water resources in the context of changing availability under climate change; and as a result of them training their members, it is anticipated that 10,000 farmers will adopt appropriate climate adaptations to their water use.

c. Addressing climate-related health needs

Climate change-related changes in water availability will alter the prevalence of water-related diseases, such as malaria and diarrhoeal disease. In order to address this, and maintain health

and well-being of rural Madagascans under climate change, 4 primary health care centers will be built and properly equipped, and 12 community-based washrooms will be constructed using ecological sanitation methods. At the same time, a campaign encouraging behavior change to control the spread of water-related diseases will be undertaken.

Additional reasoning: Raising awareness and building capacity around what is required to manage water and health aspects under future projected climate change is essential to ensure that the infrastructure is used and provides maximum intended benefit to the rural Madagascans in the area.

(iii) Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation, using recognized international frameworks for results-based M&E, will form an integral part of all components. In order to improve local ownership, the management of M&E will be vested with the Regional Rural Development Directorate, and the lead project implementer. This will also serve the purpose of raising awareness of the need for vulnerability reduction and adaptation amongst local government, and improve the likelihood of post-project sustainability and follow-up. In addition, explicit emphasis will be placed on knowledge management, vested within the Ministry of Environment, to ensure that lessons learned from the implementation of this project are available for application to other adaptation projects.

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

As noted in B.1, agriculture is the predominant economic sector in Madagascar, and this project aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of small-scale farmers through improving the climate resilience of agricultural water infrastructure, enabling transfer of climate-resilient farming practices, and empowering small-scale farmers with knowledge about climate change and how best to adapt to its adverse effects. The result will be an increase in production, supporting local food security and a potential increase in incomes. Increases in socio-economic wellbeing will also be supported by awareness campaigns against water-related diseases, whose prevalence is likely to increase under climate change.

Women comprise a larger proportion of the population in Madagascar than men. As in many patriarchal societies, social structures define men's and women's roles to be different, with many girls receiving less education than boys. Unemployment levels for women are at 67.5%, according to the Second National Communication, and many women engage in the agriculture sector, whether for subsistence purposes or commercial. By virtue of improving climate-resilience among small-scale farmers, this project will support adaptation for women, and targets will be set for women's participation.

Improved socio-economic benefits can, in turn, contribute to and reinforce global environmental benefits, as the pursuit of climate-resilient livelihood strategies that are adapted to the changed conditions will mean that there will be less need for unsustainable resource exploitation. As a result, tree felling and inadequate land management practices will reduce.

- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change 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:

Risk	Level	Mitigation measure
Institutional capacity of the Irrigation System Maintenance Fund (FERHA) – the government body responsible for financing the maintenance of large-scale irrigation schemes – to finance ongoing maintenance	High	Due to the country's political and economic situation, the FERHA is not yet operational and there is a high risk of failure to mobilize the necessary funds for maintenance of facilities. During AfDB's project identification mission discussions commenced with stakeholders responsible for the maintenance of such infrastructure- such as the <i>Direction du Genie Rural</i> and the World Bank, for whom the success of FERHA is also essential to its long-term irrigation project. AfDB is confident of being able to convince the government to allocate sufficient resources to FERHA, particularly in the southwest of the country where the project is located.
Institutional capacity of relevant national institutions to implement the project	Medium	Recent political and economic circumstances have weakened the country's national institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, which will be the implementing partner on this project. The Regional Rural Development Directorate (DRDR) of Tulear will be responsible for the project implementation with a technical supervision from the Rural Engineering Directorate (DGR). A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be put in place to carry out the day to day activities. The decentralized ministries in charge of the agriculture sector in collaboration with contractors, consultants and NGOs selected on a competitive basis will ensure the implementation of the project. The creation of a PMU addresses the risk of inadequate institutional capacity, and on-going monitoring and evaluation will provide early warning of any potential issues.
Climate hazards such as cyclones	Low	Since the project will be designed expressly to climate-proof the agricultural infrastructure and catchments, there are no additional climate risks to this project.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

As noted in B.4, the Ministry of Agriculture will be the main implementing partner for the project. At regional level, responsibility will rest with the Southwestern Regional Directorate for Rural Development (DRDR) under coordination from the dedicated Project Management Unit, which will also be responsible for day-to-day implementation. The Rural Engineering Directorate will also provide technical assistance as required.

The Ministry of Environment will be involved in project implementation through the designation of a Climate Change Expert who will be part of the PMU and will follow up the implementation of activities related to climate change adaptation.

Water User Associations in each irrigation scheme are a key output of the project, and these associations will be responsible for irrigation infrastructure maintenance (with training provided by the project). Similarly Farmers Associations within each irrigation scheme will be responsible for agricultural inputs, supply, and marketing of agricultural products.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

In terms of aid coordination, there are several sectoral working groups in Madagascar (in rural development, environment, governance, private sector, decentralization, transport, education, water and sanitation, health). Key development partners financing irrigation and agricultural development projects include UNDP, FAO, AFD, GIZ and the World Bank. During AfDB's inception mission links were forged with these relevant partners, and an ongoing dialogue is taking place regarding synergies and complementarities through the ongoing national programme in irrigation and catchment protection.

Embedding the Project Management Unit within the Regional Rural Development Directorate will ensure that the project is effectively mainstreamed with other related government initiatives. A multi-stakeholder project steering committee will be established to ensure appropriate complementarity with existing initiatives, and to facilitate learning across the broad range of stakeholders involved.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has a long established presence in Madagascar, with active involvement in agriculture and livelihoods-related projects - irrigation, forestry, extension, land management and livestock. This gives the Bank a comparative advantage in addressing issues of agriculture, climate change and rural livelihoods. Moreover, the project is designed to supplement the PRIASO which is under preparation.

During the implementation of the Country Strategy Paper (2005-2009), the Bank approved five operations in the agricultural sector in Madagascar. Three of these operations are related to irrigation and watershed development in the South western region. These Projects are the Lower Mangoky Irrigation Area (Phase I and Supplementary Loan) and the Manombo Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation Project. These Projects have rehabilitated more than 8,000 ha and have provided important support to farmers and their organization. Significant improvements in crops yield are noted. In the Lower Mangoky irrigation scheme, it is reported that rice yield has increased from 3,5 to 5t/ha. According to the Bank's experience in the irrigation sector in Madagascar, the main threatens faced by the sector are : (i) the non-adaptation to climate change of agricultural infrastructure such as intakes and dams, (ii) poor water resource knowledge management and (iii) weakness of water users associations which are responsible of hydraulic infrastructure operation and maintenance.

AfDB has a country office in Madagascar with a mixture of international and local professional staff who can manage this project (including an agricultural infrastructure officer, procurement officer and disbursement officer) and support the Project Management Unit and Ministry of Agriculture. There is also the option to call upon additional specialized staff with experience in similar projects in different countries from Headquarters.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The AfDB co-financing will be a soft loan of UA 20 million (approximately US\$ 30 million).

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

At country level, the AfDB Board of Executive Directors approved in June 2012 an extension of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) to cover the period 2012 and 2013. The CSP pillars are :

- (i) Pillar 1 : Improvement of rural infrastructure
- (ii) Pillar 2 : Contribution to the governance improvement.

The project directly contributes to the first pillar through making agricultural infrastructure climate-resilient, but it also contributes to the second pillar through activities supporting local institutions and participation in governance (improvement of farmers land tenure position, implementation of community based development plan, etc).

At a strategic level, AfDB's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) that promotes environmentally sustainable and inclusive growth in Africa. The baseline funding for this project represents part of the Bank's commitment to infrastructure development in Africa in the agriculture and water sectors (which account for 17% and 19% of the pipeline projects, respectively). It is also consistent with the aim of increasing financing for sustainable water resource management by an average of 25% per annum for multipurpose water infrastructure, optimization of existing dams, water storage and irrigation systems and projects and the implementation of IWRM strategies to support the 2025 Africa Water Strategy.


AfDB has also made ongoing commitment to explicit climate adaptation activities. The Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy (CRMA) aims to ensure progress towards eradication of poverty and contribution to sustainable improvement in people's livelihoods, taking into account climate change. Building knowledge and capacity is a key component of this strategy, as is climate-proofing investments, and to this end, a climate risk screening tool is now applied to all projects. The result of this tool on the PRIASO baseline intervention explains the need to seek LDCF funding to cover the incremental costs of adaptation. Acting as a funding platform, to help African countries strengthen their capacity to respond to climate change and to mobilize resources from existing and proposed sources of climate finance, is a major goal of AfDB's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) (2011-2015) (along with climate-resilient development and low carbon development).

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)
Mrs. Christine Edmee RALALAHARISOA	Director General for Environment	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	12/20/2012

- 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		12/21/2012	Amadou Ba	+216- 71101788	a.ba@afdb.org