



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|------------|
| Project Title: | Improving climate resilience of water sector investments with appropriate climate adaptive activities for pastoral and forestry resources in southern Mauritania | | |
| Country(ies): | Mauritania | GEF Project ID: ² | 5190 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | AfDB (select) (select) | GEF Agency Project ID: | |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | | Submission Date: | 2012-10-18 |
| GEF Focal Area (s): | Climate Change | Project Duration (Months) | 36 |
| Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> | | Agency Fee (\$): | 635,000 |

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 to climate change in the water sector | Output 1.2.1 Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets, (water ponds, wells, sanitation, irrigation schemes) are strengthened | LDCF | 2,000,000 | 4,500,000 |
| CCA-1 (select) | Outcome 1.3 -Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted area | Output 1.3.1 Rural and Agro-pastoral livelihood strategies are strengthened in relation to climate change | LDCF | 2,500,000 | 6,250,000 |
| CCA-1 (select) | Outcome 1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks | Output 1.1.1 Adaptation measures are integrated in relevant natural resources related frameworks | LDCF | 500,000 | 1,080,000 |
| CCA-2 (select) | Outcome 2.3 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local levels | Output 2.3.1 Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities | LDCF | 1,050,000 | 2,000,000 |
| (select) (select) | | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | Others | | (select) | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | 6,050,000 | 13,830,000 |
| | | | Project Management Cost ⁴ (select) | 300,000 | 750,000 |
| Total Project Cost | | | | 6,350,000 | 14,580,000 |

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

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.

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.

Project Objective: Climate change proofing water sector investment by building appropriate climate resilience activities of pastoral and forestry resources in southern Mauritania

| Project Component | Grant Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | Indicative Grant Amount (\$) | Indicative Cofinancing (\$) |
|---|-------------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Institutional and local capacity building for sustainable climate management of natural resource | TA | reinforce the protection and sustainable management of the natural resources and the enhance adaptation and climate risk reduction capacity of local population and officers | <p>The national strategy for water resources and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development integrate adaptation measures and considerations</p> <p>Natural resource managers from government ministries and districts and communities trained in:</p> <p>1- sustainable climate change adapted livestock mobility</p> <p>2- sustainable climate change adapted water and agriculture practices</p> <p>3-Promotion of sustainable reforestation and vegetative measures</p> | LDCF | 1,050,000 | 2,350,000 |
| Reducing vulnerability to climate change of rural water infrastructures and activities | Inv | <p>Increase agro-forestry and pastoral productivity</p> <p>Enhance water management and reliability</p> | <p>Land and water management techniques and cook-stoves, reforestation, re-vegetation activities are promoted to reduce land degradation and increase productivity</p> <p>Water management practices and water infrastructures are disseminated to increase access and enhance management of the drinking and agro-forestry water</p> | LDCF | 2,000,000 | 6,250,000 |
| Diversify and strengthening livelihoods and source of incomes of the rural and agro-pastoral population | Inv | Income generation from agricultural pastoral resources and forest products is developed | <p>Agro-pastoral livelihood strategies are strengthened;</p> <p>A local development plan is undertaken</p> <p>New Activities promoted : plant nurseries, agro-forestry products, makets chains, etc</p> | LDCF | 2,500,000 | 4,500,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--|---|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Knowledge, data management, and M&E | TA | Improved dissemination of approaches, measures and practices to increase resilience to climate change Improved monitoring and evaluation of the project | Lessons learnt and associated knowledge products are produced and disseminated M&E reporting is produced | LDCF | 500,000 | 730,000 |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | 6,050,000 | 13,830,000 |
| Project Management Cost ⁵ | | | | (select) | 300,000 | 750,000 |
| Total Project Costs | | | | | 6,350,000 | 14,580,000 |

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 | MDEDD | In-kind | 1,580,000 |
| GEF Agency | AfDB - RWSII | Grant | 13,000,000 |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| Total Cofinancing | | | 14,580,000 |

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 | Mauritania | 6,350,000 | 635,000 | 6,985,000 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (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 |
| (select) | (select)(select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| Total Grant Resources | | | | 6,350,000 | 635,000 | 6,985,000 |

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.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

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 is focusing on reducing vulnerability to climate change (CCA-1) by increasing adaptive capacity (CCA-2) through the introduction of community managed investment and activities such as water harvesting, natural regeneration of forest areas, land and water management etc. Thus, the project will contribute to promote the transfer and adoption of adaptation technology (CCA-3). The project is designed to test an integrated approach to climate proof baseline infrastructure while increasing resilience of additional actors.

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

Mauritania is part of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) group. Mauritania has submitted its NAPA in 2004 and is therefore eligible to applying for LDCF resources.

The project responds to the highest priorities of the NAPA and request the additional cost for adaptation to climate change from a development water and sanitation project. Most of the additional cost will be utilized for investment on water and agro-forestry. Soil and Water conservation techniques to be introduced are considered innovative and will reduce vulnerability to climate change in arid and semi-arid climates

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.:

The project is closely aligned with the Mauritania NAPA since forest conservation and water resource management are listed as priorities in the NAPA. This project complements other projects implemented by IFAD and UNDP as outlined in Section B6 and is additional to the AfDB baseline project.

The project has direct links with national priorities to combat poverty. Mauritania developed its third Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (PRSP) for the period 2012-2015. The new PRSP 2012-2015 defined overall long term objectives and the project respond to those objectives by developing human resources and expansion of basic services and reducing disparities.

The project is also aligned with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSDS) by placing the poorest people, rural agro-pastoralist and nomads, in the center of the decision and as main project beneficiaries.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

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

The baseline project is an Integrated rural water supply project (Programme national integre dans le secteur de l'eau en milieu rural - PNISER) which uses an integrated approach to respond to the domestic and agro-forestry water needs of the rural population from the Wilayas of Gorgol, Brakna and Tagant.

These Wilayas represents 34 % of the rural population, equivalent to 736,000. The choice of these regions is justified by the high rate of poverty (63.9% in Brakna, 66.5% in Gorgol and 67.8% in Tagant) in these regions that have “significant” water resources and are a crossroads of livestock transhumance from the west and north of the country in search of pastures and water points. The main expected outputs of the baseline project are: (i) 140 villages under “end of open defecation free (ODF), (ii) 120 new institutional latrines built at the village public

infrastructures (markets, schools, health centers and other public places) (iii) 51 new wells for drinking water, pastoral water and small irrigation, (iv) 23 new solar systems AEP built to serve about 110,000 people and 08 stock watering systems, (v) 51 solar pumping systems supplied and installed (vi) 40 ha developed as small-scale irrigation of 2 hectares each in favor of women's groups and youth as to develop acacia Senegal nurseries along with small vegetable gardens (vii) 02 pastoral wells and 03 retention ponds for watering a workforce of 250 000 additional cattle (viii) 23 associations of water users in place, lively and trained management and maintenance of water points, and (ix) 20 women's associations formed in farming techniques and management of small-scale irrigation. The cost of the sub-program is estimated at US\$ 14.58 million and will be implemented over five years from beginning 2013.

The main beneficiaries are the livestock farmers and rural groups including women who are very active in gardening and youth, artisans, SMEs and technical services in charge of water and rural development. More than 250 000 cattle will benefit from improved water availability. Approximately 80 ha of small developed areas benefit women and youth and allow them to generate additional income.

The baseline project will increase resilience of climate change to the above mentioned targeted population but this resilience can be jeopardized if the project does not consider climate change in an integrated manner, addressing the effects of climate change on the population that has an influence in the baseline project, i.e the agro-pastoralists and nomads. An integrated approach of the impact of climate change implies the analysis of linkages, by identifying the population potentially affected by climate change that can have an impact in the baseline project

- 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:

The problem - Climate Change effects

The area surrounding Senegal River was, in its western part, significantly covered by forest, but no more than 60% of this forest remains. Deforestation and land degradation has resulted from several factors, including expansion of agriculture, cutting of trees for fuel-wood and over-grazing. This impact is exacerbated in the recent years, due to the climate change variability and its impact on the needs of pastoral and nomads to feed their cattle and for their cooking activities.

Because of their subsistence practices nomads and pastoralists represent the population that is the more affected by climate change but they adapt by transgressing in other areas and going beyond their current practices and frontiers. By disrupting in those areas, very often land degradation and water conflicts occurs, increasing the vulnerability of those “disrupted areas”.

The additional

The proposed LDCF project seeks to mitigate those related effects of climate change, on the nomads and in the “disrupted” area, by extending the scope of activities of the baseline project to the nomad’s areas of influence. This approach will mitigate “up front” the problem and its impact. This will induce an additional investment:

- (i) on the nomad areas of influence in order to reduce the risk of climate change impact on the baseline project. Those investment could be considered as “win-win climate change buffer investment”: in the sense of supporting activities and infrastructures that will protect the baseline investments but will also support and make more resilient the other population (in this case the nomads);
- (ii) on reducing the vulnerability to climate change of the baseline basic infrastructures by promoting additional infrastructure (irrigation techniques) and more climate change

adaptation practices.

The project

In the proposed project those “win-win climate change buffer investments” are structured in 4 components, as follows:

1. Institutional and local capacity building for sustainable climate management of natural resources:

The “institutional support”:

The objective of the component is to reinforce the protection and sustainable management of the natural resources. The main direct beneficiary will be the Department of the Environment and Rural Development, in charge of Natural resources protection. The institutional support component plans to support the development of sustainable development plans, strategy and the central and regional offices as well as cooperatives and communities. In addition to that studies on the use and management of forest for revenue diversification will be undertaken.

In addition to the institutional support the capacity building component seeks to respond to 3 objectives:

- 1- Promotion of sustainable climate change adapted livestock mobility
 - o Organization of an awareness and education campaign on the pastoral code.
 - o - The campaign to create awareness of, and to educate people concerning popularize the pastoral code will take place at the local level, an area whose boundaries are acknowledged by a given local community and which is worked in the traditional way by the members of the community.
 - o - Strengthening of the organizational capacities of the breeders through training, through training, advice and assistance from the technical services;
- 2- Promotion of sustainable climate change adapted water and agriculture practices
 - o promotion of water-saving irrigation methods: the drip technique through pilot schemes provided for by the scope of the baseline project
 - o Implementation of activities to create awareness and to identify the sites which will be covered by the project through missions, diagnostic research, etc.;
 - o Training of producer in (i) farmers organization, (ii) investment maintenance and (iii) farm management
 - o Dissemination of technological progress applicable to improve productivity, types of successful farming methods etc
- 3- Promotion of sustainable reforestation and vegetative measures
 - o Trainings in forest nursery management
 - o Dissemination on the diversification of revenues through tree management (firewood, medical plants, fruits, etc)

The capacity building activities will be accompanied by investment presented in component 2, component 3 provides added-value to the component 1 and 2.

Additional reasoning: The project baseline is focused on the institutional support of the water sector but doesn't take into consideration the needs of the population potentially affected by climate change or in how to integrate climate change into the policies and strategies. This component will therefore be additional to the soft support of the baseline project

2. Reducing vulnerability to climate change of rural water infrastructures

Climate change has considerably disturbed the organization of livestock movement and caused the degradation of pasture lands in the populated areas, particularly around the large and relatively durable watering points (ponds and rivers) and around inhabited areas where bought-in fodder increasingly has to compensate for the decrease of pasture available. Thus, for breeders, livestock mobility is their only recourse against lack of fodder and/or water (NAPA, 2004).

In order to ensure that this mobility will be undertaken in a sustainable way and as a physical support to the component 1 capacity building actions- the project will promote activities that will (i) reduce vulnerability of the nomads to climate effect and (ii) reduce the pressure on the baseline investment infrastructures. Those activities are centered in two main topics: water points and vegetative areas in the nomad's area of influence (main corridors). Those two topics – vegetation and water availability are key to enhance the adaptation of nomads to climate change and therefore reduce the vulnerability of water investments by reducing nomads disruption in water baseline investment.

The potential identified activities that will contribute to achieve the two above mentioned objectives are the following:

- Increase plant cover by introducing appropriate pastures species;
- Promote planting and seeding techniques grazing routes
- Promote tree planting to ensure shadow and substitute/alternative incomes
- Dissemination of energy efficiency innovation (cook stoves, improved charcoal, etc)
- Water retention and capture infrastructures will be developed
- Irrigation technologies will be tested

Additional reasoning: The project baseline provides water is a business as usual approach and don't take into consideration how climate change affects population - nomads – who is not direct beneficiary of the baseline project but can have a direct impact in its sustainability. This component will therefore be additional to the soft support of the baseline project.

3. Diversify and strengthening livelihoods and source of incomes of the rural and agro-pastoral population :

Trees and crops play an important role with regard to livelihoods diversification of incomes; they provide shade and diversify production (firewood, wood for use and fodder), food security, and additional incomes .Hence, this type of project covers the development of quickset hedges, the association of trees and crops and small areas of reforestation on the basis of rapid growth. The project will also support the communities in the preparation of a local sustainable and integrated (water, livestock, forest, etc) development plan.

Women association will be created and products valorization will be promoted. Example of diversification activities will be the creation of forest nurseries, manufacturing, new fruits production and valorization (dry fruits), etc

Additional: The baseline project is focused in the investment and doesn't go to the level of the livelihoods; this component will support the development of economic activities for nomad and sedentary rural population as a mechanism to deal with climate change impacts

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.](#)":

The project will multiply the benefits obtained from increased water supply to selected communities with the benefits of afforestation and regeneration of community forests. Water conservation and increased water use efficiency will benefit village women by reducing their workload in having to search for water. Community forest products can be used for income generating activities by women groups using traditional agro-forest products for food and medicines. Climate change adaptation is not a focus of PNISER. The project integrates agriculture and water resource management but the GEF project takes this integration further to include forest resources. The GEF project will be implemented in the same areas as PNISER and will be also including some adjacent districts where there are forests and where the PNISER IWRM approach can be extended and enhanced. This is namely the districts of R'Kiz and Boutilimit delimiting Aleg in the western side; The districts of Selibaby and Ould Yenge (in Selibaby Region) as well as the districts of Barkeol and Kankossa (in Assaba region) delimiting the Gorgol in the eastern side; the districts of Boumdeid (Assaba Region), Tamchakett, Nema and Oualata (Hodhs Régions) surrounding the Tagant region from the South side and the districts of Chingueti and Oudadane (in The Adrar region) from the North.

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:

Risks related to the absorptive capacity of the local institutions to implement the project can be mitigated through the use of international and local NGOs with experience in water conservation, forest management and sustainable livelihood activities. The AfDB as implementing agency will provide the necessary backup and support to ensure that project activities are implemented in a timely fashion.

Five types of risks threatening the project are identified and mitigation measures are proposed:

- participatory development approaches that underpin this project initiative are strongly dependent on the quality of personnel deployed on the ground, appropriate motivation and the participation of all stakeholders in the process. Coordination requires a certain authority that only the Ministry of Environment can fill. The framework law on Planning has just been passed by Parliament, just in time to provide MDEDD with this authority. This law covers all aspects of national land management: (i) it clarifies the principles and strategic choices, (ii) formulates guidelines on major national policy in this area, and (iii) defines tools and structures needed for implementation.
- Populations of livestock herders, farmers, butchers and charcoal producers are increasingly aware of the limitation of resources but continue to exploit them for short term gain. However, without management rules and use restrictions and sustainable alternatives proposed the overexploitation will continue.
- A large outreach effort needs to be directed at all users of protected forest areas. In particular, local populations near the river and the protected forests need to understand and participate in the enforcement of regulations for sustainable forest use. Resistance can be expected if any users are requested by authorities or communities to move their homes. This risk can be mitigated by involving communities in the management plan formulation and provisions could be made so that no users will need to move if all users agree to practice sustainable forest management.
- The climatic constraints: the heterogeneity and irregularity of rainfall especially in the case of successive droughts which can lead to a very high pressure (over-harvesting) on forest as the last refuge of the farmers during lean periods.
- The animal continued pressure (overgrazing) and invasion of locusts are the two

determinants of regeneration and forest establishment.

The proposed approach to forest co-management with communities is expected to have long term benefits for the country and can serve as a model for development in the region. The details of the approach will be developed in the PPG with input from government and communities. There is a risk that land can be sold to people from outside the area as permitted in current law. This risk can be mitigated by amending the legislation to recognize customary land rights

- 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:

Key stakeholders include the local communities, NGOs, Civil Society Representatives and government ministries responsible for adaptation to climate change, environmental protection, forest and water conservation.

Six Ministries will be involved with activities coordinated by a steering committee chaired by the National Climate Change Coordination Unit and the executing agency the Direction de la Protection de la Nature, both at the Ministry in charge of Environment and Sustainable Development. At least 38 communities covering 30 forest reserves and several other areas will be involved in the project for inventory. The project will focus on two districts for the sustainable livelihoods component.

Consultations: During the preparation phase nomads corridors will be identified and a “mobile” consultation will be undertaken to ensure that the focal point of the nomad population – as well as NGOs representing those communities – will be fully involved in the process. One of the outputs of the consultations will be Th

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

The project will co-ordinate with all the sector initiatives implemented by the AfDB and other agencies such as IFAD. The benefits of using a multi-sectoral approach will be documented and models developed for other areas. Co-ordination established with UNDP in the IWRM project will continue as will collaboration with the EU and GIZ. The second phase of the AWF IWRM project and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project will constitute a baseline of \$14.5 m upon which the GEF LDCF funding will build adding incremental value in terms of integrated forest and water management by communities in collaboration with local and international NGOs and government agencies

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

The AfDB has been extensively supporting the Government of Mauritania through initiatives in the agriculture, water supply, water resource management and microcredit sectors as well as road building and power projects

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

USD 14.560 million from the AfDB IWRM PIE Rural water supply and sanitation project

- 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:

This project is consistent with the current AFDB West Africa Development Strategy in that it integrates activities between sectors. The Bank has implemented several successful projects in Mauritania that will provide a solid base for sustainable rural development through income diversification and natural resources management. This should result in long term benefits in strengthening climate change adaptation capability in vulnerable communities.

Lessons learned from previous projects in Mauritania and the Senegal River watershed will be used to design an efficient IEM mechanism applied to forest management. The techniques

implemented will reduce community vulnerability to climate change by increasing the supply of water, forest products (fruits, medicinal plants), and income generating activities

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) |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Dr Mohamed Yahya Ould Lafdal | Director of the Programming the Coordination, and the Environmental Information - DPCIE | DELEGATED MINISTRY AT THE PRIME MINISTER – IN CHARGE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. | |
| | | | |
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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 |
| TOURINO SOTO, IGNACIO | | 10/18/2012 | MOUMNI, MONIA | 216-71102344 | M.MOUMNI@afdb.org |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |