**Project Identification Form (PIF)**

**Project Type:**

**the GEF Trust Fund**

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**Submission Date**: 22 July2009

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| **Indicative Calendar\*** |
| **Milestones** | **Expected Dates****mm/dd/yyyy** |
| Work Program (for FSP) | 08/01/2009 |
| CEO Endorsement/Approval | 08/01/2010 |
| Agency Approval Date | 09/01/2010 |
| Implementation Start | 10/01/2010 |
| Mid-term Evaluation (if planned) | 12/31/2012 |
| Project Closing Date | 12/31/2014 |

\* See guidelines for definition of milestones.

**part i: project IDentification**

**GEF Project ID**[[1]](#footnote-2)**:**       **Project duration: 48** months

**gef agency Project ID:** 4119

**Country(ies):** Niger

**Project Title:** Integration of Greenhouse Gas emission reductions in Niger's Rural Energy Service Access program

**GEF Agency(ies):** UNDP

**Other Executing partner(s):** Ministry of Mines & Energy

**GEF Focal Area (s)[[2]](#footnote-3):**

**GEF-4 Strategic program(s)**: CC-SP3-RE, CC-SP4-Biomass,

**Name of parent program/umbrella project :** GEF Programmatic Approach on Access to Energy in West Africa

1. **Project framework**

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| **Project Objective**: Niger’s Rural Energy Service Access Program (PRASE) is comprehensive and ambitious national strategy to provide access to energy service in all rural communities throughout the country. The present project consists in systematically favoring low carbon solutions in every component of the first phase of programme addressing 20 rural communities. The project introduces an innovative institutional model to deliver and maintain access to sustainable energy services through Energy Service Operators (ESO). |
| Project Components | Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STAb | **Expected Outcomes** | Expected Outputs  | Indicative GEF Financinga | **Indicative Co-Financinga** | **Total ($)**c =a + b |
|  |  |  |  | ($) a | % | ($) b | % |  |
| 1. Strengthen Institutional Capacity as well as Policy and Regulatory Framework for Low Carbon Solutions in Niger’s Rural Energy Service Access Programme (PRASE) | TA | 1.Institutional capacity is strengthened at the national, regional and community level2.Effective legal, and regulatory instruments to provision low carbon solutions within PRASE are adopted | -Capacity of national and local authorities as well as energy service operators is reinforced on energy efficiency and renewable energy planning and implementation- National policy framework is finalized to support & prioritize low carbon technologies and practices - Energy Service Operators are put in place through decentralized Public-Private partnership | 220 000  | 47% | 250 000  | 53% | 470 000  |
| 2. Low carbon solutions for decentralized collective infrastructures (health, education, access to water and municipalities)  | TA & Invest. | 1. Energy Service Operators provided investments in optimized energy service both for energy production and end-use2. Decision tools are designed to favour low carbon investments | - Life cycle cost assessments are performed prior to each investment, balancing supply and demand side options;- Energy Efficient lighting for 362 health centers and 1010 schools & efficient water pumps for 322 potable water points, efficient irrigation for 3900 ha for family farms are adopted;- Solar water heating is adopted for health facilities;- Energy bills are based on actual energy services delivered by ESO. | 450 000  | 50% | 450 000  | 50% | 900 000  |
| 3. Low carbon solutions for productive services (agriculture, mechanical power for local transformation) | TA & Invest. | 1.Multifunctional platforms are deployed with relevant energy efficient technologies2. Clean fuels in particular agrofuel, but also straight vegetable oil are tested to run mechanical power | - Optimized multifunctional platforms are installed in several communes, mechanization of shelling and milling for 128- Access to fuel, in particular agrofuels, is tailored to the availability of local renewable energy  | 350 000  | 41% | 500 000  | 59% | 850 000  |
| 4. Low carbon solutions for domestic energy services | TA & Invest. | 1. Traditional and inefficient cook stoves are phased out. Improved cook stove techniques are phased-in2. Solar lighting systems replace kerosene lighting | - Innovative financial mechanisms born by ESO are used to transform both the cook stoves and lighting market - promotion of efficient, less polluting cooking systems in 4000 households by 2012 and 8000 by 2015.  | 350 000  | 50% | 350 000  | 50% | 700 000  |
| 5. Capitalization and consolidation of stakeholders’ capacity | TA | 1. Lessons learned are collected and systematized2. Increased capacity among public decision makers at the central government and municipal level 3. Increased energy service operator capacity to adopt, install, maintain and promote efficient energy solutions. | - ESO personnel are regularly trained to keep up with technical development, maintenance requirements and with innovative financial mechanism (micro-credit testing)-Capacity of technicians, suppliers, and designers are enhanced, in particular on installation & maintenance- Enhanced public knowledge through promotional campaign  | 230 000  | 48% | 250 000  | 52% | 480 000  |
| 6. Project management |  | 168 182  | 46% | 200 000  | 54% | 368 182  |
| **Total project costs** |  | A 1 768 182  | 47% |  B 2 000 000  | 53% | 3 768 182  |

 a  List the $ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

 **b**  TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

**B. Indicative** [**Co-financing**](http://gefweb.org/Documents/Council_Documents/GEF_C21/C.20.6.Rev.1.pdf) **for the project by source and by NAME (**in parenthesis)if available, **($)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Co-financing** | **Type of Co-financing** | **Project** |
| Project Government Contribution | /in-kind | 1 000 000  |
| GEF Agency(ies) UNDP |  Grant | 300 000  |
| Bilateral Aid Agency(ies) | Grant | 500 000 |
| Multilateral Agency(ies) |  |  |
| Private Sector |  |  |
| NGO |  |       |
| Municipalities | In-Kind | 200 000  |
| **Total Co-financing** |  | B 2 000 000  |

**C. Indicative** F**inancing Plan Summary For The Project ($)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Previous Project Preparation Amount (a)[[3]](#footnote-4)** | **Project (b)** | **Total****c = a + b** | **Agency Fee** |
| GEF financing  |       |  A 1 768 182  | 1 768 182  | 176 818  |
| Co-financing  |       | B 2 000 000  |  2 000 000  |  |
| **Total** |  | 3 768 182 | 3 768 182 | 176 818 |

**D. GEF Resources Requested by agency (ies), Focal Area(s) and country(ies)**1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **GEF Agency** | **Focal Area** | **Country Name/****Global** | **(in $)** |
|  |  |  | **Project (a)**  | **Agency Fee (b)2** | **Total c=a+b** |
|  |  |       |       |       |       |
|  |  |       |       |       |       |
| **Total GEF Resources** |       |       |       |

1  No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

2 Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

**part ii: project JustiFication**

1. **State the issue, how the project seeks to address it, and the expected global environmental benefits to be delivered:**

There is an almost complete lack of availability of modern energy services in rural areas in Niger. Not only does this limit social and economic development, but the little energy services that are obtained come at a very high environmental price be it in terms of local and household pollution, greenhouse gas emissions or deforestation. Lack of availability of modern energy services means that households as well as economic actors depend on the use of traditional, non-monetised energy sources transformed in the most inefficient way. Although not monetised, these sources end up having a very high cost in terms of time, health and environmental degradation. The consequences of their unsustainable use are multiple, in many cases leading to a perverse cycle of decreasing availability, increasing cost of sourcing (for example: time spent to collect the fuel wood) and increasing environmental impacts that effect the viability of economic activities as well as the the viability of human settlements themselves. Beyond increasing the population's exposure to negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, this perverse cycle leads the populations into ever increasing poverty.

There are multiple barriers to improved rural energy service access. Most of these have a direct relation to environmental impacts. Rural energy service provision, under current conditions, does not provide a sufficient sized market to justify the intervention of private sector actors and has seldom received the focused attention of public sector actors over time due to multiple constraints and conflicting priorities. National development programmes in core sectors such as health or education often include energy service elements but do not use possible synergies between applications in common geographical areas. This lack of concerted public-sector intervention also prevents the development of specific rural energy service markets that could help to make the most efficient technologies and applications available. While in those areas where modern energy services are made available, the limited size of the market leads to the unavailability of qualified technicians and actors to maintain the systems themselves.

In a nutshell, the baseline for rural energy services is the traditional use of local, unsustainable biomass in inefficient ways for cooking and heating applications, traditional lighting solutions from candles to batteries for electric lighting and the use of in efficient, badly maintained diesel generators for larger applications. Limited state intervention in this field has helped to provide more modern services but the lack of maintenance and available actors have often led to a return to traditional solutions. The traditional solutions have a high environmental impact in terms of climate change (unsustainable use of firewood and biomass, in efficient generator use and lack of maintenance) of land use change (deforestation leading to desertification in fragile ecosystems) and biomass use.

The PRASE (Programme Rural d'Accès aux Services Energétiques) programme proposes to address these issues through a comprehensive approach based on the common definition of energy access targets and the means to achieve them by all actors. The PRASE can be used as a reference national energy access programme as it has been defined under the aegis of the ECOWAS White Paper for access to rural energy services. It is housed by the Ministry of Mines and the Environment (MME), under the supervision of the National Multisectoral Energy Committee (CNME). It covers all of the 213 rural communes in Niger, but will be implemented in stages, with the first phase covering 20 communes. The present project supports this first phase and consists in systematically favoring low carbon solutions in planned investments and capacity building activities.

This proposal aims to demonstrate the validity of the concept and the proposed measures. Since the barriers to the provision of modern energy services do not only concern economic and financial barriers, but also sociologic and institutional barriers, this first phase is of great importance in particular for shaping the scale up of PRASE to every local community in the country. This pilot phase targets implementation of low carbon solution at scale 1, i.e. be systematic in each of the 20 communes. It aims to demonstrate that it is possible to overcome current barriers by adopting a gradual approach to needs and adapting the level of support necessary to each of economic spheres ("public" energy services needing to be fully supported while energy services providing economic added value can be partially paid for by the beneficiaries).

**The benefits of the PRASE:** it will help to fight against poverty through the provision of modern energy services while improving the global and local environment, in particular mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. PRASE imposes targets in terms of energy services rather than strict energy provision. The programme helps to depart from traditional approaches by encouraging the most efficient use and generation of energy. PRASE overall quantitative objectives and principles are:

* 1. 100% of the rural population (83% of the 13 million inhabitants of Niger) will have access to modern energy services for *Collective infrastructures* (health, eduction, water, etc..) *productive services* (agriculture, local tranformation, etc.) and *domestic* energy services over the next 20 years. The gradual approach will help to answer the collective and productive needs first creating the necessary conditions to allow for domestic services to become available and payable by local users.

This massive increase in availability of energy services will help to answer the MDGs, allowing Niger to reach them in 2015. At the same time, it will help to address the sustainability of current practices, allowing to break the vicious circle of increasing poverty and environmental impacts.

In the first phase, the project will focus on 20 communes, aiming to equip 322 wells for drinking water, 3900 ha for small family farms with modern, efficient irrigation, installation of 128 Multifunctional platforms, approximately 128 shellers and mills, 4000 efficient stoves installed and promotion of solutions to 20 000 households. This phase will be used to demonstrate the approach and technology choices for the next phase aiming to fulfil PRASE objectives.

* 1. The necessary change of scale can only be achieved through an innovative institutional model in which an **Energy Service Operator (ESO)** takes on **all energy service needs** under the supervision of a single local "maître d'ouvrage". This has a double benefit of:
* guaranteeing the quality and continuity of energy services while ensuring the possibility of extending these services to local households;
* the intervention of a single operator of energy services helping to ensure the optimisation of chosen technical solutions of their use and application. In order to maximise his market, the ESO will need to ensure the efficient use of the energy produced (Compact Fluorescent Lights, etc.), the proper maintenance of the equipment and the most efficient technological choice.

The project is therefore designed along 5 project components. Two deal with capacity building, consolidation of national institution and policy framework, capitalizing from experience. The other three address each of the specific sectors: collective infrastructure, productive services and households.

The GEF contribution will directly help to ensure that environmental impacts are accounted for in all training and target definitions while helping to choose the most efficient applications and while training the actors (including institutional ones) on the benefits of those technology choices. Without GEF support the PRASE risks advantaging less efficient, low-cost solutions that end up costing much more to the country in the long term and creating unsustainable energy use habits.

1. **Describe the consistency of the project with national/regional priorities/plans:**

Globally, the PRASE aims to help address the MDGs by 2015. On a regional level, the PRASE aims to apply the goals of the ECOWAS White Paper on Rural Energy Access using its methodology at a national level. These goals were approved by the ECOWAS heads of State in December 2003[[4]](#footnote-5).

The Niger Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (Stratégie de Développement accélérée de Réduction de la Pauvreté –SDRP) includes access to modern, clean rural energy services to as a national priority, while explicitly translating this into energy service needs for each development sector. The PRSP also specifically mentions global environmental goals. These goals have served as a strategic framework in the Niger Government's definition of its National Environmental and Sustainable Development Plan that was adopted in 2000. Within this frame of reference, the government has ratified:

* + - * The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in 1992 and ratified in 1995;
			* The Strategy for Rural Development (Stratégie de Développement Durable SDR) adopted in 2003.

To a certain degree, the structure of the PRASE itself ensures that the chosen targets are consistent with national and local needs by using a participative process at a national and local level to define specific project targets.

1. **Describe the consistency of the project with** [**gef strategies**](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Projects/Templates_and_Guidelines/C31-10%20Revised%20Focal%20Area%20Strategies-07-23-07_Final.pdf) **and strategic programs:**

The project is consistent with the GEF strategic programmes under the Climate Change focal area, and more specifically with:

* + - * Strategic Programme/ SP 3 – Promoting market approaches for Renewable Energy: this project will "promote on-grid renewable energy" and contribute positively to the market transformation process by the implementation of viable and sustainable renewable pilot projects which will enable the Government to further establish the appropriate policy and regulatory framework and contribute to climate change mitigation through replication of such projects in the next phases of the PRASE.
			* Strategic Programme SP 4 – Promoting sustainable energy production from biomass: this project will introduce sustainable biomass based energy production technologies and use them to augment rural energy service access in Niger.
			* Strategic Programme SP 6 – Management of land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) as a means to protect carbon stocks and reduce greenhouse gas emissions: the PRASE will address some of the main issues behind deforestation in particularly fragile environments in a sustainable way by encouraging the emergence of viable energy service markets.

The PRASE aims to break the vicious energy related poverty-environment circle in rural areas. Current traditional energy use is one of the main factors in local environmental degradation and deforestation leading to desertification and increased poverty due to the time spent searching for fuelwood. Although numerous programs have aimed to help alleviate these problems in the region, many have failed due to the lack of proper capacity to maintain existing infrastructure and the lack of a viable local energy network. In addition, as soon as public funding decreases populations revert to traditional energy sources. Moreover, solutions contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are still too often considered as "too expensive" at an institutional level.

The PRASE will help to address these issues at multiple levels, starting by the institutional one by showing how it is possible to answer rural energy needs in an efficient way, while minimizing funding needs through a gradual approach to the different energy services and helping to develop the necessary knowledge within national and regional institutions. This will include training at national and local levels to help decision makers take into consideration the greenhouse gas and environmental impacts of their rural energy service programmes. The intent is to help decision makers better understand the advantages of environmentally friendly solutions that are more economic on the long term and can help support the viability of the energy access programmes themselves.

Typically PRASE includes and intends to work on the promotion energy efficient and environmentally friendly cooking stoves as well as modern fuels. This will have a strong impact on the greenhouse gas emissions, improving the efficiency of biomass use. In areas where the use of fuel wood has led to deforestation, the use of modern fuels (including including pellet and biomass based solutions) will help to fight against one of the main causes of deforestation.

Beyond training the future Energy Service Providers to take into account environmentally friendly solutions, the structure of the energy service market is meant to ensure the most efficient use of the energy available. This is where the energy service concept (opposed to strict energy provision) guarantees that the local market operators have a direct interest in using the most efficient energy applications to be able to service the greatest amount of client needs with the energy available. As a corollary, the equipment itself will be maintained to ensure the highest level of service with the result of decreasing fuel use through improved maintenance. In conclusion, the vertical integration of the energy service provider provides direct incentives to maximizing energy efficiency.

The PRASE also directly covers the multiple facets of promoting the choice of environmentally friendly technologies within its different components. Substitution of traditional biomass use with more efficient solutions is one of the main thrusts of the programme, while the use of efficient end use technologies is structurally included in the framework. Finally, the programme will aim to promote the use of renewable technologies adapted to local uses throughout all of the applications from solar water heating to solar PV applications for pumping and the production of biogas. But more importantly, it aims to build the necessary institutional framework that will guarantee that the populations do not revert to traditional energy uses which lead to the most greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation and deforestation.

1. **justify the type of financing support provided with the gef resources:**

The GEF resources requested for the project will be targeted towards establishing a market environment that will promote investments in energy efficient end-use technologies, improved biomass and renewable energy use for energy service provision in rural areas. The Grant GEF funding will contribute to: avoiding new greenhouse gas emissions during the development of energy service access in rural areas in Niger, developing the market for renewable and efficient applications by reducing administrative and institutional barriers that prevent these applications from wider use in the current context, promoting a market approach to rural energy service provision and encouraging the participation of the private sector to develop and implement energy service solutions that support productive uses and socio-economic growth. In the present inception phase of PRASE, GEF financial support as a grant will be instrumental to support low carbon development activities. Finally the GEF resources will support the evaluation of the first phase of the program in order to document best practices for the following phases.

1. **Outline the Coordination with other related initiatives:**

The PRASE's first step is to build a comprehensive view of existing related programmes, their targets and the means to achieve them. The creation of multisectoral committees at the national and local level is meant to ensure that the actors involved in project coordination and implementation help define the means and targets of local programs. Line ministries are all involved in program definition and encouraged to pool their efforts in order to answer each sector's needs in the most efficient way by using common solutions.

The PRASE aims to "federate" the initiatives in this field, it does not aim to substitute these initiatives, but to provide them with the necessary support to ensure coherence and coordination. Representatives of these initiatives are already part of the multisectoral committees defining the PRASE itself. The program has been defined based of the ECOWAS White Paper on Rural Energy Service Access goals, using the methodology provided and targets are revised based on coordination within this initiative (by-yearly exchanges between all countries, regular coordination and support with the agency responsible for implementation of the regional programme).

Special efforts have already been made to exchange information with all country and regional actors in order to better coordinate the needed effort of the program. These efforts will be enhanced as the PRASE develops in order to guarantee the success of the program.

1. **Discuss the value-added of GEF involvement in the project demonstrated through** [**incremental reasoning**](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Documents/Council_Documents__%28PDF_DOC%29/GEF_31/C.31.12%20Operational%20Guidelines%20for%20Incremental%20Costs.pdf):

Without GEF support, the "business as usual" scenario will involve a modest increase in rural energy service provision in Niger, with an inadequate attention to renewable energy and energy efficient solutions. This will limit Niger's ability to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and their environmental and economic sustainability –many similar programs having witnessed a return to "traditional" energy solutions as soon as fossil fuel price increases have made "modern" solutions too expensive-. The GEF's support will be instrumental in ensuring that these solutions are properly reflected in the energy access programs and that the necessary capacity building and training is carried out to ensure their deployment and maintenance. Without this support the PRASE risks overlooking many environmentally and financially viable renewable and efficient solutions because of a short-term "least-cost" approach based.

GEF funding will provide the government with the necessary tools to ensure sustainable rural energy service provision, paving the way for other multilateral and bilateral aid agencies to support the next phase of the program. GEF support will help establishing a sustainable market environment to support investment in the development of sustainable rural energy service provision. Lowering the market barriers will help local enterprises develop to take advantage of the business opportunities for rural Energy Service Providers and all related activities leading to higher local added value.

1. **Indicate risks, including climate change risks, that might prevent the project objective(s) from being achieved, and if possible including risk mitigation measures that will be taken:**

The following risks are identified but hopefully be addressed and minimized through appropriate mitigation measures.

* **Political instability**: Niger experiences some political tension in some remote areas that are not concerned by the present project.
* ***Economic risks*** – International oil price are expected to continue to move up and down, modifying short term economic considerations toward investment in renewable energy. However the general trend is oriented towards a progressive increase of oil price. In Niger, through PRASE, investments in renewable energy are believed to compare positively vis-a-vis increased fossil fuel prices. However some of the low carbon solutions (typically solar photovoltaic) are not economically viable even in remote rural areas. Hence PRASE’s clear focus on renewable energy for productive purposes where the energy generated is used to create value/service for the communities so that they can use the income generated to pay for the electricity received.
* ***Technical risks*** – Moderate technical risks exist. However a large portion of the project relies on well understood and well mastered techniques. PRASE intends to duplicate solutions that have been successfully introduced in several countries in the region.
* ***Market risks*** – Investments in low carbon solution may not provide high enough returns. Energy Service Operators are put in place to mitigate that risk through well thought tariff structure and optimized maintenance.
* ***Regulatory framework*** - Proposed regulatory framework to prioritize local carbon solutions for a general access to energy service in rural population has not been enacted. The Government will play a central role in this project and hence the chances of the proposed policy and regulatory framework not being enacted are low.
* ***Climate Change risk*** - Climate change is expected to change Niger’s biomass production, accelerate land degradation, and modify the hydrological systems. Low carbon solutions, such as improved cooking stoves will alleviate the human pressure on biomass production.
1. **describe, if possible, the expected** [**cost-effectiveness**](http://gefweb.org/Documents/Council_Documents/GEF_C25/C.25.11_Cost_Effectiveness.pdf) **of the project:**

The project's cost effectiveness will be measured during the preparatory phase using the following indicators: (i) cost comparison of the renewable/efficient and benchmark technology solutions taking all sustainability factors in consideration; (ii) estimation of the effect of variable fossil fuel costs on the viability of "business as usual" rural energy service solutions; (iii) using the GHG inventories of the country and regional experience with fuel-wood related deforestation there will be a calculation of GHG emissions that could be avoided by ensuring sustainable energy service provision; (iv) cost in $/t CO2 abated to compare the effectiveness of the solutions installed as part of this project. Preliminary and conservative assessment indicates that a full implementation of PRASE will avoid a minimum of 50,000 tCO2 per year. This figure will be revisited and refined during the preparatory phase.

1. **Justify the** [**comparative advantage**](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Projects/Templates_and_Guidelines/GEF-C-31-5%20rev%201-June%2018-2007.pdf) **of GEF agency**:

The comparative advantage of UNDP is justified by the nature of the project (being a “pure” capacity building / technical assistance project) and taking into account UNDP’s past experience with similar projects. UNDP, is also the sponsor of the PREP (Programme Régional Energie Pauvreté) based in Dakar which coordinates the regional ECOWAS support for the implementation of the Rural Energy Access White Paper.

**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 [country endorsement letter(s)](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Projects/Templates_and_Guidelines/OFP%20Endorsement%20Template-Aug9rev.doc) or [regional endorsement letter(s)](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Projects/Templates_and_Guidelines/OFP%20Endorsement%20Template%20Regional%20Projects-Aug9_07.doc) with this template).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Position** | **Ministry** | **Date** *(Month, day, year)* |
|       |       |  |  |
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**B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

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| This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation. |

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| Agency Coordinator, Agency name | Signature | Date *(Month, day, year)* | Project Contact Person | Telephone | Email Address |
| John HoughDeputy Executive Coordinator .UNDP/GEF |  | July 22, 2009 | Benoit Lebot | +221 33 869 06 76 | Benoit.lebot@undp.org |

1. Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Select only those focal areas from which GEF financing is requested. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Include project preparation funds that were previously approved but exclude PPGs that are awaiting for approval. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Decision A/DEC.2/12/03 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)