



**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) <sup>1</sup>**

**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**

**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund**

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

Project Title:	Second Upland Agricultural Livelihoods and Environmental Management Project		
Country(ies):	Tajikistan	GEF Project ID: <sup>2</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	122694
Other Executing Partner(s):	Project Management Unit, Republican Center for Farm Privatization Support Project Government of Tajikistan	Submission Date:	2011-01-06
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration(Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee:	540,000

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>3</sup>:**

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
(select) LD-1	1.2 Improved Agricultural Management	1.2 Types of innovative SL/WM practices introduced at field level	2,500,000	11,900,000
(select) LD-1	1.3 Sustained Flow of Services in Agro-ecosystems	1.3 Suitable SL/WM interventions to increase vegetative cover in agro-ecosystems	800,000	850,000
(select) LD-1	1.4 Increased Investments in SLM	1.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource based 1.5 Information on SLM technologies and good practice disseminated	1,600,000	1,650,000
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				

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

<sup>2</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

(select) (select)				
(select) (select)	Others			
Project management cost <sup>4</sup>			500,000	3,500,000
<b>Total project costs</b>			<b>5,400,000</b>	<b>17,900,000</b>

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<sup>4</sup> GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<b>Project Objective: To enable rural people in selected uplands to build their productive assets in ways which sustainably increase rural productivity and curtail natural resource degradation.</b>					
<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Grant Type (TA/INV)</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)</b>	<b>Indicative Cofinancing (\$)</b>
1. Expanding sustainable upland rural production and resource management.	Inv	<p>About 65,000 households improve their economic status through increase productivity and SLM</p> <p>Effective agricultural, land and water management practices implemented and sustained.</p>	<p>About 4,000 community-driven, interventions implement innovative sustainable land and water management practices.</p> <p>Prevention of loss of vegetative cover in about 270,000ha</p>	2,500,000	11,900,000
2. Capacity building and institutional support for sustainable upland rural production and resource management	TA	<p>Beneficiaries in project villages receive facilitation support and gain technical skills to design and sustainably manage rural investments</p> <p>JDCs overseeing implementation of rural production subprojects and District Councils active in project review</p> <p>Financial resources for sustainable agriculture and land management mobilized</p> <p>Skills improved agricultural production and sustainable land and water management</p>	<p>Three facilitation organizations contracted to provide support to project beneficiaries</p> <p>About 54 JDCs/JRCs and 7 District Councils supported</p> <p>About 30,000 participants trained in enterprise and financial management, and SLM technologies and good practice</p> <p>In addition to training, information on SLM technologies and good practice</p>	2,400,000	2,500,000

		practices. Relevant technical analyses and evaluation information are available to and used by the project	(including findings of studies) disseminated through competitions, campaigns, exchanges, etc.		
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Project management Cost <sup>5</sup>				500,000	3,500,000
<b>Total project costs</b>				<b>5,400,000</b>	<b>17,900,000</b>

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

Sources of Cofinancing for baseline project	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	World Bank	Grant	10,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Climate Investment Fund - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (proposed)	Grant	5,000,000
Others	Project Beneficiaries	In-kind	2,900,000
Others	Other donors being sought	Grant	0
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			<b>17,900,000</b>

<sup>5</sup> Same as footnote #3.

**D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal area</b>	<b>Country name/Global</b>	<b>Project amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total c=a+b</b>
WB	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Tajikistan	5,400,000	540,000	5,940,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				5,400,000	540,000	5,940,000

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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 STRATEGIES:** The project is consistent with the Land Degradation focal area strategy and will contribute to Strategic Objective 1- Maintain or improve flows of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities. Farmers in Tajikistan's uplands will be supported to adopt sustainable agriculture and land management practices. Capacities will be built to reduce desertification, soil erosion and deforestation in the important Tien Shan and Pamir mountain ecosystems. Field-based activities will improve community-based agriculture, integrated soil fertility, water and pest management, field and horticultural crop production, rangeland management, livestock production efficiency, as well as management of impacts of climate change. Project outcomes include an increase in area in uplands under improved and effective agricultural, land and water management practices and improved household assets of beneficiaries. Results will include increased vegetative cover and productivity in agro-ecosystems, and diversified financial resources for sustainable land management (SLM).

**A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:** N/A

**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 aligned with key national strategies and plans. The National Development Strategy (2015) and Poverty Reduction Strategy III (2012) recognize the importance of addressing environmental issues, including land management, for the country's development and poverty reduction goals. The project is consistent with the land degradation focus of the Central Asian Countries Initiative in Land Management (CACILM) and a National Framework Programme (2005) to Combat Desertification,. The project supports the National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation (2003), and National Communications on Climate Change (2002, 2008) and contributes to Tajikistan commitment's under and the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The project directly supports activities of the National Action Plan (2002) and and the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which states that a primary challenge for the country is land degradation, including deterioration of pasturelands, arable and irrigated lands and forests. Tajikistan is an active party to United Nations Conventions: a) to Combat Desertification; b) on Climate Change; and c) on Biodiversity Conservation.

### **PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

**B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:**

***Baseline Problem.*** Environmentally fragile mountain systems of regional and global importance cover more than 90% of Tajikistan's area of about 141,000 km<sup>2</sup>. About one third of the area (4.6 million hectares (ha) is agricultural land, of which only 850,000 ha is arable. The remainder, of which 2.5 million ha is in uplands, is mostly permanent pasture. Agricultural and rangeland practices underpin the livelihoods for two-thirds of the population but are characterized by low productivity. Major threats to upland agro-ecosystems include a) extreme soil erosion and loss of organic matter due to inappropriate cropping practices<sup>6</sup>; and b) rangelands deterioration, and desertification and deforestation as a result of inefficient livestock and grazing management. Additionally, farmers face land insecurity, lack of investment capital, limited private sector capacity, and a focus by generally weak state institutions on irrigated, lowland crop production. Tajikistan is considered highly vulnerable to climate change which poses additional risks particularly for communities dependent on agriculture or pastoralism. Generally, incentive framework linking livelihoods with sustainable land management is weak, and at the policy level budget is limited as a result of the global financial and economic crisis. The potential of sustainable management of mountain agro-ecosystems remains largely untapped, not only for increased productivity, but also for the sustainable provision of critical ecosystem products and services to the wider population in Tajikistan and the region (including those services which increase regional sustainable land

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<sup>6</sup> In the transition from Soviet-style agriculture, new farmers are not sufficiently skilled in SLM and nor are local authorities staff able to advise these farmers as they operate in new economic models.

management and climate change resilience). The proposed project has been requested by the Government of Tajikistan as a follow-on to the successful World Bank/GEF financed Community Agriculture and Watershed Project (CAWMP) to be implemented in new sites.

**Baseline Project.** Components and activities would be:

I) Expand sustainable upland rural production and natural resource management through grants to common interest groups (CIGs) of farmers for subprojects to improve: *Ia. Farm Productivity*, e.g., field and horticulture crop production, livestock production, crop-livestock systems production, apiculture, agro-processing and marketing; *Ib. Land Resource Management*, e.g., sustainable rangeland management (rotational grazing, fodder production, summer grazing access, etc) and sloping lands cultivation (orchards, woodlots, shelter-belts, etc.); *Ic. Small-scale Rural Production Infrastructure*, e.g. irrigation rehabilitation, water-harvesting, alternative energy, minor roads and bridges to complement farm productivity and land resource management investments; and *Id. Jamoat-level Rangeland Management with Additional Investments*, which is subject to further design during project preparation, would address requirements related to the jamoat-level plans, beyond what has been funded under Ib with funds allocated to herder groups using rules which take into account the rangeland area and carrying capacity for the entire jamoat. Subprojects will be required to integrate appropriate SLM practices to address soil and water conservation (terracing, contour planting, shelter-belts, mulches, cover and inter-crops, etc.), soil fertility management (use of organic manures and nitrogen-fixing crops, etc.), and integrated weed and pest management (intercropping, rotations, biological controls). All investments will need to address environmental (including maintaining biodiversity), economic and social sustainability. For Ia, Ib, and Ic, grants will not exceed US\$6,000 per investment and the project will use CAWMP's successful approach of village action plans, which promote fairness, equity, and transparency. Villages will allocate investments to CIGs, using rules that limit the project funding for any one household and that ensure at least 50% of the households in a village directly benefit from at least one type of investment.

II) Capacity Building and Institutional Support through experienced NGOs for rural populations to design, implement, manage subprojects and monitor core outcomes and outputs. Additional technical assistance and training would be provided in agricultural marketing, accessing additional financial resources, maintaining agro-ecosystem services, and grazing and livestock management. Jamoat and District-level institutions would be supported to provide technical and financial services to CIGs. Farmer competitions, site exchanges, etc., will disseminate and encourage adoption of innovative, field-level SLM technologies and good practices.

III) Project Management, including Field-based Support, to provide administrative, coordination and financial and procurement management services, as well as additional technical oversight. The Project Management Unit will be housed in a Government agency, and retain fiduciary and technical capacity from CAWMP.

**Baseline Project Financing and Benefits:** Total baseline financing would be \$17.30M, comprising \$10.00M from the World Bank, \$5.00M from additional sources (PPCR is being proposed) and about \$2.3M from beneficiaries' required match of 25% for each grant. At this level of financing, the project would have limited scope and impact. Baseline project outcomes would include 170,000ha under effective agricultural, land and water management practices, comprising generally smaller, accessible land parcels and four Jamoat rangeland plans. About 51,000 households (300,000 persons) would benefit directly, implementing about 3000 investments and improving their economic status. Major threats to upland ecosystems would be diminished, and participating households would benefit from: a) a strengthened incentive framework for sustainable livelihoods of local communities; and b) improved rural livelihood assets to cope with the vulnerability that results from the impacts and risks of climate change.

**B. 2. DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:**

Incremental financing would add to the baseline \$5.40 million from GEF and \$0.60 million from beneficiary contributions. The GEF Alternative with incremental financing would expand the Baseline

Project Scenario increasing the scope and beneficial impact on critical agro-ecosystems in Tajikistan. Project coverage would be expanded to an additional 100,000 of uplands with high relative level of land degradation and climate change vulnerability, which also have the potential to sustainably increase food security. Additionally, 4 more Jamoat rangeland plans would be implemented bringing the total to 8 and the total area under effective agricultural management to 270,00ha or about 10% of the country's upland agricultural area. Incremental financing would benefit an additional 14,000 households bringing the total to 65,000 households (with a population of 390,000) implementing about 4000 investments, and improving their economic status. The project will raise the profile of the SLM agenda and increase government attention. Incremental financing (and thus economies of scale) would enable project beneficiaries to bring larger and less accessible land parcels, particularly rangelands, under effective management. Improved land management over a larger area would reduce the vulnerability of agro-ecosystems to soil erosion and pasture deterioration - major factors in degradation of uplands. In addition, these upland SLM investments, especially increased investment in its rangelands, build the basis for these areas to provide critical ecosystem services important for climate change resilience to many millions of downstream populations in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries who are dependent on irrigation, drinking water, hydropower, and other benefits. The GEF Alternative supports examples of investment design, and in due course will create additional experience and lessons relevant for other Central Asia countries which are consistent with the CACILM framework and other regional cooperation initiatives. Anticipated global environmental benefits from implementing the project's integrated field-level interventions include: a) improvements in land cover through increased vegetative cover ; b) avoided greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration ; c) biodiversity maintained in production landscapes; and d) improved/increased water availability of project area. The extent and measurability of benefits generated would be assessed during project preparation. Benefits would be sustained through farmers and CIGs acquiring the knowledge and capacity to transform their practices, and through more widespread adoption by CIGs of incentives linking economic returns to sustainable land management, and usufruct rights with stewardship responsibilities. Reliance on government financing would be reduced as a more diverse financial resource base for sustainable agriculture and land management is mobilized. In Tajikistan where policy reform is desirable, but difficult to achieve in the current context of limited capacity and resources, this project will help rural households implement realistic, feasible field-based responses. Results will be assessed to make national and international policy and institutional responses to land management, agriculture and climate change potentially more informed and effective.

**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) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ [MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.](#):**

Key benefits will include improved capacities and knowledge in sustainable agricultural practices, increased agricultural productivity resulting in greater household financial capital and contributions to national-level economic growth. This will promote SLM practices at farm-level and also sustainability of the project benefits and outcomes at global and regional levels. Project funds will not be used to provide loans. Social and institutional networks and relationships will be strengthened benefiting the management of key resources such as water and rangelands, as well as the generation of economic returns.

**Gender.** The project will use CAWMP's proven participatory planning approaches that actively engage women and other vulnerable groups in culturally and socially appropriate ways, and promote fairness, equity and transparency. Based on this experience, it is expected that at least 40% of adults directly implementing rural investments will be women. Male migration overseas has left female heads of households who will benefit from acquiring new skills critical for sustainable agro-ecosystems, e.g., grazing management, diversified cropping, bee-keeping, and capitalizing on existing skills such as animal husbandry and agricultural processing. Female representation in community-based NGOs providing services to beneficiaries will be encouraged through covering additional operational costs if at least one of the three elected officers is a woman. Project monitoring and evaluation data will be disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups to assess the effectiveness of project approaches and adjust these as needed.



**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:** Climate variability and change is increasing risks of people dependent on use and management of upland agro-ecosystems. For Tajikistan, predictions indicate that overall temperatures will increase by about 0.1C-0.2C per decade (UNFCCC, 2008), with some models predicting up to 2.0C increase in winter temperature by 2030. Even under conservative scenarios, long-term precipitation is anticipated to decrease and the frequency and severity of extreme events such as local droughts, floods, mudslides, etc., are expected to increase. The impacts for the country's uplands are likely to include reduced water inflows and crop and rangeland productivity, changes in crop and forage quality, and the ranges of pests and vectors, plus associated shifts in land-use systems livelihoods. These will exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to land degradation, floods and drought especially among the rural poor since they are disproportionately dependent on agriculture and other natural resources for their livelihoods. Widespread adoption of SLM strategies and practices for upland agriculture as proposed in this project will help farmers and communities to address these issues by enabling them to adapt, as well as become more resilient, to climate change by improving local livelihoods and food security, and restoring productive natural resources. Key risks affecting the project objective and proposed mitigation measures are given in the table below.

<b>RISK</b>	<b>MITIGATION</b>
<p><b>Governance</b> Instances may arise when project funds do not reach intended beneficiaries because officials and/or staff pursue private interests or are under pressure from others to take actions that conflict with their professional duties.</p> <p><b>Benefit Capture</b> Rural elites in villages and within CIGs may drive decision-making and are able to capture benefits. Vulnerable people may not benefit from the project.</p>	<p>The project will continue CAWMP's procedures that were effective to promote (a) widespread, fair and transparent allocation of rural investments, and (b) direct and accountable flow of funds to beneficiaries. A study on rural vulnerability (2010-12) that covers some of the new project areas will provide additional insight for strategies to reach vulnerable groups.</p>
<p><b>Project Management Unit</b> Changes in the PMU's institutional home and staffing may affect line agency ownership, fiduciary capacity, institutional memory, teamwork, relationships with implementing partners, and/or collaboration with other parts of government.</p>	<p>During project preparation the Bank task team will consult the Government and reach agreement on the PMU arrangements. Technical and fiduciary capacity from the existing PMU will be retained. Cooperation with government agencies and non-government partners will be strengthened. Staff retention will be encouraged through professional development.</p>
<p><b>Rural Investments Sustainability</b> Rural production investment benefits may not be sustained.</p>	<p>The project will use updated CAWMP procedures to promote long-term technical, financial and environmental viability. The CAWMP focus on CIGs and livelihoods which provide an effective incentive framework for sustainability will be maintained.</p>
<p><b>Rangeland management risks</b> Operational and policy knowledge of good practice in rangeland management is limited and therefore curtails prospects for sensible, prompt policy reform. Legal and administrative barriers may block essential elements of in jamoat management plans.</p>	<p>The Project will be initiated within the existing legal framework rather than pre-conditioned on initial high-level policy reforms. The legal agreement for project financing will include some minimum covenants to ensure that governments commits to and honors essential project elements such as jamoat rangeland management plans.</p>

**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:**

Project stakeholders include rural households, local and international non-government organizations (NGOs), local and national government agencies and institutions, donors, and relevant members of the private sector. The project will follow the concept of community-driven development with CIGs taking responsibility for the choice, design and ownership of rural investments. Experienced NGOs will facilitate community mobilization and rural investment planning in coordination with local government departments. These NGOs will also facilitate Jamoat Development Committee/Jamoat Resource Center (JDC/JRC) establishment and operation as community-based NGOs. Existing or new project-supported JDCs/JRCs will provide additional technical assistance, as well as financial services to CIGs. JDCs/JRCs and District Councils would review and approve rural investments. The executing partner, with field-based units, will provide daily management, administration and coordination of the project, including procurement, financial management, reporting and monitoring, as well as technical and other oversight. A range of civil society organizations, donors and government agencies are expected to participate in project networking and dissemination activities.

**B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

Project preparation to date has included active cooperation with the ADB/GEF Sustainable Pasture, Arable and Land Management Project, and consultation with UNDP, GTZ and other CACILM partners. The project will also collaborate with and access additional technical knowledge and resources from other Bank-financed projects, as well as international donors and agencies active in natural resource management, rural development, agriculture, land reform and related sectors, including: UK (Department for International Development), European Union, United States Agency for International Development, Germany (GTZ), Swiss Development Cooperation, UNDP, Food and Agricultural Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Asian Development Bank, Oxfam-UK, Caritas and the Aga Khan Foundation.

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

**C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:**

The World Bank will provide US\$10 million in International Development Assistance (IDA) as a grant to the Republic of Tajikistan. The World Bank is an implementing partner in the strategy for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of which Tajikistan is a beneficiary and which includes a sustainable land management component. Decisions on the PPCR financing for this project, as well as initial analysis relevant to PPCR investment design may be known in early 2011.

**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:**


The World Bank has strong experience in investment lending focusing on institution building, infrastructure development and policy reform, across all the focal areas of the GEF. The proposed project is included in the World Bank's 2010-2013 Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Tajikistan. Within Tajikistan, the Bank's comparative advantage lies in sectors, such as agriculture and land management, where it has a long-standing engagement and comparative advantage vis à vis other donors. The project is expected to contribute to: Strategic Objective I of the CPS - Reduce the negative impact of the crisis on poverty and vulnerability, Result 3 - Reduce risk for vulnerable groups through enhance social protection; and Strategic Objective II – Pave the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development, Result 5 – Improve conditions for a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity. The World Bank has a country office in Tajikistan that provides implementation support to national executing agencies in financial management, procurement and certain technical aspects. For the purposes of this project, the Bank will supplement this in-country capacity with experienced local consultants as needed.

**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)
Mr. Khursandmurod Zikirov	Chairman and GEF Focal Point for Tajikistan	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	09/17/2010

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson GEF Executive Coordinator The World Bank		02/24/2011	Angela Armstrong, GEF Regional Coordinator  Jessica Mott, Task Team Leader	(202) 458-0975  (202) 458-5607	<a href="mailto:aarmstrong@worldbank.org">aarmstrong@worldbank.org</a>  <a href="mailto:jmott@worldbank.org">jmott@worldbank.org</a>

