



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	PCB Reduction in Cameroon through the use of local expertise and the development of national capacities		
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID: ¹	5367
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01138
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (MINEPDED)	Submission date:	25.07.2013
		Resubmission date:	13.08.2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	285,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> • For PPP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CHEM-1: Phase out of POPs and reduce POPs releases Outcome 1.4: POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner	GEFTF	3,000,000	12,300,000
Total Project Cost		3,000,000	12,300,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Increase national capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in Cameroon in an environmentally responsible manner in order to meet Stockholm Convention country commitments and minimize the risks to the population and the environment, posed by PCB exposure.

Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Strengthening the legal, administrative and regulatory framework for the sound management of PCBs in Cameroon	TA	Revised PCB regulatory framework adopted and reinforcement of technical capacity allows Cameroon to facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Convention	1.1. Regulatory framework upgraded /developed and disseminated includes Stockholm Convention targets and guidelines for the environmentally sound management of PCBs. 1.2 Training program for a National Expert Group, comprised of local environment, health, customs staff, and members of the private sector on the:	GEFTF	450,000	1,200,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

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

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			<p>new regulatory framework for PCBs.</p> <p>1.3 Import control system (including procurement) for transformers, capacitors and dielectric oil established, and enforced by Customs authorities.</p>			
2. Development of national capacity for the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs	TA	<p>Technical and administrative capacities for the sound management of PCBs reinforced and allows Cameroon to develop and implement a sustainable and participatory PCB management /elimination plan decreasing the risk to humans and the environment</p>	<p>2.1 Information system housing inventory and PCB management data operationalized and includes GIS.</p> <p>2.2 Feasibility of economic, or market-based instruments to promote environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs evaluated, and included in the PCB management plan</p> <p>2.3 Analytical and laboratory capacity strengthened through equipment upgrades, staff training and intercalibration studies</p> <p>2.4 National Expert Group formed and trained in all aspects of PCB life cycle, including: a) PCB assessment; b) analytical aspects; c) development of action plans; c) technical aspects such as technical dismantling of PCB-containing equipment; transport of equipment; and storage of equipment; d) administrative procedures for PCB management (including routine transformer management/maintenance at utility level); e) identification, assessment and</p>	GEFTF	600,000	3,000,000

			<p>management of contaminated sites; and f) PCB elimination, among other aspects of PCB management.</p> <p>2.5 Terms of Reference and programme of work for the National Expert Group developed and adopted, including the identification of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in relation to emergency response.</p> <p>2.6 Local guidelines and standards developed for the environmentally sound management of PCBs (oil and contaminated equipment) during maintenance of equipment, transportation, storage and disposal, in accordance with the Stockholm Convention and internationally adopted guidelines and standards.</p> <p>2.7 >10 potentially contaminated sites assessed, and management measures put in place by National Environment Group.</p>			
3. Environmentally sound disposal of PCBs	TA	Sound management and elimination of contaminated oils and equipment drastically reduce the risk of PCB contamination in the population and the environment	<p>3.1 National PCB inventory improved.</p> <p>3.2 PCB contaminated oil included securely packed in closed topped drums, and contaminated equipment packed, and transported to centralized locations for collections.</p> <p>3.3 1600 tons of PCB contaminated equipment and 200 tons of PCB contaminated</p>	GEFTF	1,450,000	6,800,000

			oils are exported for disposal. 3.4 >4000 transformers are tested, and those deemed contaminated are decontaminated and recommissioned for use.			
4. Raise awareness across Cameroon of the importance of the sound management of PCBs	TA	Key stakeholders and the broader community well informed and included in the sound management of PCB in Cameroon allows to better understand the problem and to take actions to protect the population and the environment	4.1 Development of national awareness materials (including audio visual materials) 4.2 Identification of NGOs to assist with dissemination of information and communication materials 4.3 National PCB awareness strategy implemented and includes civil society, local communities and tribes. 4.4 Monitoring and evaluation (including annual audits and mid- and final-term reviews)	GEFTF	350,000	450,000
Subtotal					2,850,000	11,450,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	150,000	850,000
Total Project Cost (without PPG)					3,000,000	12,300,000

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	MINEPDEP	In-kind	2,000,000
Private Sector	AES Sonel (Electrical Facility)	Cash	3,000,000
Private Sector	AES Sonel (Electrical Facility)	In-kind	6,000,000
Private Sector	ALUCAM (Electrical Facility)	In-kind	200,000
Private Sector	ASECNA	In-kind	300,000
Private Sector	ADC and CAMTEL	In-kind	500,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	300,000
Total Cofinancing			12,300,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Cameroon	3,000,000	285,000	3,285,000

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

Total Grant Resources	3,000,000	285,000	3,285,000
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¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

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

	Amount requested (USD)	Agency Fee for PPG ⁶
No PPG required.		
(upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million		
(upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	56,000	5,320
(upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million		
(upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million		
(upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million		

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

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁷

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Global environmental problem: The objective of this project is to increase national capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in Cameroon in an environmentally responsible manner in order to meet Stockholm Convention country commitments and minimize the risks to the population and the environment posed by PCB exposure.

PCBs are a class of synthetic organic chemicals, used for a variety of industrial uses since 1930. In Cameroon PCBs were used mainly in transformers and capacitors as dielectric fluids. PCBs are fire resistant, have a low electrical conductivity, high resistance to thermal breakdown and a high resistance to oxidants and other chemicals. PCBs are considered to be immunotoxic and affect reproduction. Adverse effects associated to the exposure of PCBs include damage to the immune system, liver, skin, reproductive system, gastrointestinal tract and thyroid gland.

According to Annex A part II of the Stockholm Convention, Parties to the Convention are obliged to eliminate equipment and oils containing PCBs from use by 2025 and bring these under environmentally sound waste management by 2028. The main obstacles encountered by developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including Cameroon, to the environmentally sound management of PCB oils and equipment containing PCBs are lack of capacity, poor inventories, limited resources and inaccessible information.

Baseline scenario: Cameroon's NIP includes a baseline assessment. According to the NIP inventory, the following potentially PCB-contaminated equipment is present: 8745 transformers, 87 condensers, 14 drums of liquid, 3 containers of solid, an electrical dryer, 2 circuit-breakers, 8 cutouts, 3 bottles of oil, PPE and soiled laboratory equipment. Among this equipment 290 transformers were confirmed to contain PCB contaminated oil, while 3781 pieces of equipment are yet to be tested.

The NIP also notes that PCB-containing equipment is still being used in Cameroon, and that the main owner of such equipment is the Electricity Company (AES-SONEL). The NIP concludes that at least 1600 tons of equipment containing PCB-contaminated mineral oil and 200 tons of PCB equipment are either in service or stocked on the Cameroon. It defines workers at companies using PCB-contaminated equipment as one of the most at risk populations. Measures currently in place to manage PCBs in Cameroon include: a 2011 decree banning the import, marketing and use of PCB transformers in Cameroon; secure stockpiles of PCB-contaminated transformers located at the AES Sonel facility; and annual inspection of the stockpiles by Ministry of Environment inspectors. AES Sonel also performs periodic visit to its facilities to ensure appropriate management of equipments.

Proposed alternative scenario: This project is based on the NIP PCB action plan which proposes: training a group of national experts in the environmentally sound management of PCBs; establishing a PCB traceability system; the completion of inventories in areas not covered; the development of financial mechanisms to manage PCBs; the reduction of emissions and transfer of PCBs; the phasing out of PCB containing equipment and decontamination of polluted sites. With GEF funding, the proposed alternative approach will build national capacity and develop a regulatory regime to: implement ESM of PCB oils and equipment to reduce releases, prevent cross-contamination and remove equipment from high-risk locations; provide viable and sustainable opportunities for the ESM

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

of PCBs; and the PCB wastes. The project provides for local benefits in terms of reduced risks to human and ecosystem health from reduced or eliminated PCB releases and for global reductions in the PCB burden via (i) the target quantities of PCBs removed and treated during the project; and (ii) the development of contaminated site management plans for priority contaminated sites. The specific project components will ensure that PCBs technical and regulatory management of PCBs is improved in Cameroon. The components include: strengthening the legal, administrative and regulatory framework for the sound management of PCBs; development of national capacity for the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs; environmentally sound disposal of PCBs; and raising awareness across Cameroon of the importance of the sound management of PCBs.

Incremental reasoning: Without this GEF-assisted project, PCB equipment will continue to be managed within the same operational scheme as non-PCB equipment giving rise to widespread cross contamination and the continuing threats posed by equipment at locations recognized in Annex A part II of the Stockholm Convention as presenting particular risks. Obsolete equipment will continue to be stored on unprotected sites and to be disposed of to local waste handlers, principally for metal reclamation. PCB releases will continue particularly from the sale, by local waste management enterprises, of oils for open use in contravention of both the Stockholm and Basel Conventions.

In Component 1 GEF funding will be used to revise PCB regulations and provide comprehensive training on the regulatory reforms to the National Expert group. In Component 2 GEF finance will ensure a functional reference laboratory in Cameroon, and support the technical training in PCB management of the National Expert Group. In Component 3, GEF finance will lead to the export and environmentally sound disposal of PCB-contaminated oil and equipment.

Local and global environmental benefits: The project will deliver positive outcomes at both local and global levels in the form of reduced impacts of PCB release on the receiving environment. Reduction in PCB releases, through the management and disposal of PCBs, will benefit both the health of local communities living in close proximity to PCB-contaminated sites, and PCB-contaminated equipment, and also global health benefits, as the ESM of PCBs will ensure that PCBs are no longer released into the environment and transported long distances.

Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up: The project design is based on establishing a sound regulatory framework for the ESM of PCBs in Cameroon, which will ensure a sound basis for for through the management of PCBs through enforcement. In addition, the project includes provision for feasibility assessment of market-based and economic instruments to manage PCBs in an innovative manner. The project also seeks to establish a National Expert Group comprised of relevant stakeholders from the private and public sectors. It is expected that National Expert Group expertise will have long term benefit to Cameroon, playing a leading role in PCB management post-project. To ensure this, the National Expert Group will be trained in all aspects of the PCB lifecycle, including PCB assessment; analytical aspects; development of action plans; technical aspects such as technical dismantling of PCB-containing equipment, the transport and storage of equipment; administrative procedures for PCB management; identification, assessment and management of contaminated sites; and PCB elimination. AES Sonel has expressed its willingness to lead this group.

One of the innovative aspects, aside from the establishment of the National Expert Group, is the development of the linkage of POPs and climate change aspects. Since most likely, PCB disposal will be through combustion technology, not only the emissions of dioxins/furans as unintentional by-products from combustion will be accounted for (as per the POPs as Waste Technical Guidelines) but also other carbon compounds will be considered and the impact on climate change estimated. This exercise will be financed from the co-finance budget.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

Key stakeholders have been identified in the public and private sectors, as well as in the community. In the public sector, these include stakeholders from: the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Industry, Mining and Technological Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Justice,

Ministry of Research and Scientific Innovation, and the Department of Customs. These public sector stakeholders will be consulted during project preparation on the feasibility of the project design, and their potential respective contributions to the project outcomes.

Key industry stakeholders include personnel and management staff from the following companies: AES Sonel, ADC, ALUCAM, CAMTEL, and GICAM. As key owners of PCB contaminated equipment, the cooperation of these private sector partners is essential to the project's success. As such consultation with these partners during the development of Cameroon's NIP. Consultation will be continued throughout project development, to ensure that the private sector understands the goals of the project, the dangers posed by PCBs, the planned regulatory developments in Cameroon, and is supportive and cooperative.

The following research institutions have also been identified and will be consulted during the project development: University of Ngaoundéré (ENSAI), Centre Pasteur, University of Yaoundé I, and the HYDRAC, BOCOM analytical laboratories.

The Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD) is a Cameroon based NGO that aims to bridge the gap between science and action in Cameroon and sub-Saharan Africa. CREPD's activities are focused on health and environmental issues in collaboration with government, industry, and non-governmental organizations. CREPD has been involved in successful projects on sound management of persistent toxic chemicals (mercury, lead, cadmium) in products including cosmetics, batteries, leather, and on POPs. CREPD will be a key partner in executing this project, and will also assist in the project design phase.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Risk ranking	Mitigation measure
Owners of PCBs not interested in taking part in the project	Low	The development of PCB legislation will increase interest and buy-in. A steering committee with representatives of the different sectors involved will be established to carry out awareness raising activities directed towards the owners of PCBs. The preparatory phase of the project has raised the awareness of industry obligations under the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and engaged public electrical utilities in project design.
Contamination of workers handling PCBs	Low	The project will take the necessary security measures for PCB handling, follow international safety and security protocols, including the use of protective accessories and compliance with procedures. PCB handling will be supervised by members of the National Expert Group, and will not be carried out within the project (demonstrations) until the guidelines for safe handling are disseminated.
Impacts of climate change on the project	Low	According to the findings of the fourth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) Assessment report, possible impacts of climate change, on Cameroon, relevant to this project include: a 15% increase in annual rainfall by 2100; and destruction of low barrier beaches in the Gulf of Guinea. To mitigate these risks the project will ensure that PCBs are not stockpiled within the vicinity of coastal areas susceptible to storm surge, and that storage facilities are located on all-weather roads, thereby mitigating the risk of

		the project being adversely affected by heavy rain.
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A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The project will draw on the lessons and experiences of relevant projects including:

Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs: This regional project is being implemented by UNEP in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Appropriate linkages will be made with the key project partners. UNEP will ensure that all information produced under the West African project is made available to Cameroon. This includes PCB guidance documents developed, which will be adapted and adopted for use in Cameroon.

To facilitate cross-project learning, the Cameroon project team will attend the West African regional project Steering Committee Meeting. The pool of experts used on the West African project, will also be contacted and invited to express interest in the execution of the Cameroon project.

Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector of South America: The project will also draw on the training and guidance material produced under the South American project, including the PCB Management tool. A key element of this project is raising awareness about PCB management in a sector where transformers are not "core business." This project will seek to learn from the South American experience in raising awareness in sectors outside of the electricity supply, to ensure greater project impacts.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

Cameroon signed the Stockholm Convention on 05 October 2001 and ratified it on 25 May 2005 and became a Party on 19 May 2009. The NIP was finalized in December 2012 and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the first half of 2013.

The NIP identifies the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs as one of the main priorities for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. As such, the present project has been developed to address national needs and challenges with respect to the environmentally safe and sound management of PCBs throughout their life-cycle (as identified in the PCB inventory as well as in the NIP).

Cameroon's UN Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) is centered around three priorities for assistance: assistance for strong sustainable growth and poverty alleviation; fostering of employment and social protection; and finally administration and the strategic management of the State. The proposed project, through its comprehensive activities, designed to increase Cameroon's capacity to identify, manage and dispose of existing PCBs in an environmentally responsible manner, minimizing the risks to the population and the environment posed by PCB exposure, supports these three priorities.

The Bamako Convention sets out obligations for all Parties (as drawn from Organization of African Unity membership) to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes into Africa from non-parties, prohibit the dumping at sea of hazardous wastes and control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes generated in a State party.

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

The project and its activities are consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals Results Framework's main goal "to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimizations of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment."

In particular, the present project will contribute to Objective 1 "Phase Out POPs and Reduce POPs Releases" through the following interventions:

GEFV Strategy Indicator: Outcome 1.4: POPs waste prevented, managed and disposed of; Indicator 1.4.1 Amount of PCBs and PCB-related wastes disposed of, or decontaminated; measured in tons as recorded in the POPs tracking tool.

Contribution of project to indicator: Project Component 3: "Environmentally sound disposal of PCBs," will achieve the export and disposal of 1600 tons of PCB contaminated equipment and 200 tons of PCB oils, and the decontamination and recommissioning of 417 transformers for use.

GEFV Strategy Indicator: Outcome 1.5: Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs; Indicator 1.5.2 Progress in developing and implementing a legislative and regulatory framework for environmentally sound management of POPs, and for the sound management of chemicals in general, as recorded through the POPs tracking tool.

Contribution of project to indicator: Project Component 1: "Strengthening the legal, administrative and regulatory framework for the sound management of PCBs in Cameroon," will upgrade and disseminate a new regulatory framework taking into account Stockholm Convention targets and guidelines for the environmentally sound management of PCBs. It will also training a National Expert Group, comprised of local environment, health, customs staff, and members of the private sector on the new regulatory framework for PCBs. The project will also develop a national labeling system for the identification of PCBs in equipment developed and implemented in consultation with PCB holders, and a Customs enforced import control system for transformers, capacitors and dielectric oil established and enforced by Customs authorities.

Cameroon is eligible to access GEF funding on Persistent Organic Pollutants as it fulfills the two main requirements: being a Party to the Stockholm Convention; and having submitted its NIP. (Cameroon will submit its NIP during the first half of 2013, the final draft was adopted by all national stakeholders in December 2012).

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

UNEP is working within its comparative advantage in implementing this project. The interventions proposed in this project are consistent with UNEP's Subprogram 5 (Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste), executed by UNEP DTIE OzonAction and Chemicals Branches, for the years 2010–2013. The Mid Term Strategy for the years 2014-2017 has been completed and this project is compatible with UNEP's programme of work related to chemicals and wastes.

UNEP has significant experience in PCB related projects. UNEP is currently Implementing Agency for two projects, the: Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs in West Africa, and the Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector of South America. In its implementation of this project, UNEP will draw on lessons from both of these projects. UNEP will also ensure relevant guidance documents from both projects are utilized in this project, enhancing the cost effectiveness of activities in this project.

UNEP also has significant experience in developing technical guidelines related to PCBs including the Guidelines for the identification of PCBs and materials containing PCBs (1999), and training manuals for Hazardous Waste Project Managers prepared in coordination with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.


In terms of capacity, UNEP will oversee the project through the UNEP Chemicals division in Geneva, with support from UNEP Nairobi, and its regional offices.

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)

- 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
Maryam NIAMIR-FULLER Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		08/13/2013	Jorge OCAÑA CORREA Task Manager	+41 22 917 8195	Jorge.ocana@uneop.org