

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: April 3, 2009

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEF PROJECT ID<sup>1</sup>: PROJECT DURATION: 36 months  
 GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 606409  
 COUNTRY(IES): Mozambique  
 PROJECT TITLE: Disposal of POPs wastes and Obsolete Pesticides  
 GEF AGENCY(IES): FAO, (select)  
 OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Secretariat of Basel Convention,  
 UNEP Chemicals, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry for  
 Coordination of Environmental Action  
 GEF FOCAL AREA (S)<sup>2</sup>: Persistent Organic Pollutants  
 GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): POPs-SP1, POPs-SP3 (see  
 preparation guidelines section on exactly what to write)  
 NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT (if applicable): AFRICA STOCKPILES PROGRAMME, PHASE 2

INDICATIVE CALENDAR*	
Milestones	Expected Dates mm/dd/yyyy
Work Program (for FSP)	06/30/2009
CEO Endorsement/Approval	05/30/2010
Agency Approval Date	07/30/2010
Implementation Start	10/01/2010
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	04/01/2012
Project Closing Date	09/30/2013

\* See guidelines for definition of milestones.

## A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: The detailed characterisation, excavation and environmentally sound disposal of buried pesticides stocks and associated wastes and, the development of local disposal options for treatment of low level contaminated soils and contaminated pesticide containers.								
Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA <sup>b</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing <sup>a</sup>		Indicative Co-Financing <sup>a</sup>		Total (\$) c = a + b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Strengthening of regulatory sector for environment and waste management	TA	Environmental and waste management legislation related to permitting and operating of national waste disposal options strengthened	1. Revised environment legislation and regulations related to permitting of waste treatment facilities; 2. Revised waste management legislation related to operation of waste treatment facilities.	100,000	33	200,000	67	300,000
2. Detailed site characterisation at 10 principle locations identified during implementation of project safeguarding activities	TA	Detailed report on level and type of contamination at specific sites including details on amounts of contaminated soils and buried pesticides	1. Analytical report on level of contamination verified by independent laboratory; 2. Detailed site characterization and environmental assessment detailing the risk to public health and environment posed at each location; 3. Development of risk based strategies for treatment of contaminated sites, including excavation and removal of buried stocks based on research completed during Phase 1 by University of Wageningen.	200,000	19	840,000	81	1,040,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Select only those focal areas from which GEF financing is requested.

3. Environmental Assessment of disposal options for all waste streams	TA	Options for disposal of contaminated soil assessed and the most suitable identified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of potential disposal technologies commercially available for operation in Mozambique;</li> <li>2. Assessment of suitability of potential disposal options based on level of contaminants, soil types and waste volumes under local conditions;</li> <li>3. Comparative analysis of financial and economic feasibility of using treatment technologies both in Mozambique and internationally.</li> </ol>	50,000	100		0	50,000
4. Excavation of buried pesticides and segregation of different waste streams based on type and level of contamination.	TA	Risk of further contamination of people and the environment removed. Register of contaminated sites developed and maintained.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International tender for supervision of site excavation by experienced hazardous waste contractors;</li> <li>2. Excavation of sites using national capacity developed for waste management during Phase 2 and 3 projects on pesticide safeguarding;</li> <li>3. Environmentally sound disposal of highly toxic pesticides and highly contaminated soil wastes through sophisticated technological solution in line with Basel / Stockholm BAT – BEP guidelines.</li> </ol>	1,050,000	31	2,350,000	69	3,400,000
5. Development of national capacity for treatment of low level contaminated materials (containers and soils)	TA	Contaminated materials treated and risk eliminated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobilisation of treatment option to Mozambique;</li> <li>2. Commissioning of treatment plant and trials for permitting;</li> <li>3. Pre-treatment of contaminated materials based on analytical survey;</li> <li>4. Treatment of waste streams.</li> </ol>	300,000	50	300,000	50	600,000
6. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	Independent evaluation of impact of treatment option on public health and environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emissions monitoring plan for local treatment options developed and approved by government;</li> <li>2. Independent monitoring by national NGO partners.</li> </ol>	100,000	44	125,000	56	225,000
7. Project management				150,000	33	300,000	67	450,000
<b>Total project costs</b>				<b>A1,950,000</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>B4,115,000</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>6,065,000</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

**B. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE and by NAME (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Project
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Project Government Contribution	In-kind	100,000
GEF Agency(ies)	In-kind	50,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	(select)	3,715,000
Multilateral Agency(ies)	Grant	100,000
Private Sector	Grant	150,000
NGO	(select)	0
Others	(select)	0
<b>Total Co-financing</b>		<b>B 4,115,000</b>

### C. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Previous Project Preparation Amount (a) <sup>3</sup>	Project (b)	Total c = a + b	Agency Fee
GEF financing	0	1,950,000	1,950,000	195,000
Co-financing	0	4,115,000	4,115,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,065,000</b>	<b>6,065,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>

### D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)<sup>1</sup>

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
			Project (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
FAO	Persistent Organic	Mozambique	1,950,000	195,000	2,145,000
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>			<b>1,950,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>2,145,000</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

### A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

Mozambique has been implementing a project on POPs and obsolete pesticide management since 2003. The project has been implemented in parallel to the 7 ASP-P1 countries supported through the GEF contribution to the World Bank. The project has been implemented under the direct technical supervision of the ASP Technical Support Unit at FAO and meets all the standards set for projects of this type at the ASP programmatic level. Significant national capacity has been developed during project implementation in the areas of project management and implementation of field activities related to waste management. Mozambique has received bi-lateral grants from the government of Japan (administered through FAO) for the inventory, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides, plus a contribution from the Government of the Netherlands and the USAID administered "Presidents Malaria Initiative". A total of US\$3,715,000 of bi-lateral support has been provided to Mozambique for the project.

The projects completed in Mozambique are summarised below. The information demonstrates the huge progress Mozambique has made in the area of pesticide management and disposal of obsolete stocks.

Activity	Budget and Donors	Outcomes
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<sup>3</sup> Include project preparation funds that were previously approved but exclude PPGs that are awaiting for approval.

Inventory of pesticides in Mozambique	\$840,000: Government of Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of all pesticides in Mozambique through training of national teams;</li> <li>• Analysis of pesticide life-cycle in Mozambique;</li> <li>• Identification of pesticides which could be used through extension of expiry date;</li> <li>• Development of communications and awareness materials in collaboration with national NGO groups;</li> </ul>
Safeguarding of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Mozambique	\$1,510,000: Government of Japan \$175,000: Government of the Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental assessment of risks posed by obsolete pesticides in Mozambique;</li> <li>• Safeguarding of all obsolete stocks using local teams trained by FAO and specialist consultants;</li> <li>• Upgrading of pesticide storage capacity;</li> <li>• Review of pesticide legislation;</li> <li>• Preliminary investigation of pesticide burial sites including NGO survey of site in Zambezia where contaminated soil was used to kill fish, later sold in the local market.</li> </ul>
Environmentally sound disposal of obsolete pesticides	\$1,000,000: Government of Japan \$200,000: USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally sound disposal of obsolete pesticide stocks;</li> <li>• Drafting of new pesticide legislation and submission to parliament for approval;</li> <li>• NGO review of leakage of public health pesticides (DDT) into the agriculture sector;</li> <li>• Inclusion of Ministry of Health pesticides into the project and development of inter-ministerial cooperation on pesticide management;</li> <li>• Investigation with S African NGOs on sale of highly toxic pesticides in the street markets.</li> </ul>

During the first Phase of the ASP the Government of Mozambique was advised not to formulate a separate GEF submission requesting additional support and to wait for inclusion into the second Phase of the ASP. Mozambique has now completed all activities related to inventory, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides disposal, including the removal of DDT waste produced as a result of use for malaria vector control. The project funding received to-date has not allowed certain key activities related to buried pesticides, contaminated soils and contaminated containers to be addressed.

The inventory and safeguarding process completed previously, identified a number of sites where pesticides are known to have been buried. Funding limitations have not allowed the further investigation and safeguarding of these affected sites. It is known that at least in one of these sites, buried pesticides (believed to be endosulfan) are having a direct impact on public health and the environment through use of contaminated soil to kill fish which are then sold in the local market. The project therefore aims to complete a comprehensive analytical survey of the affected sites and the development of site specific remediation strategies based on risk reduction. It is foreseen that as a minimum, affected sites will be excavated to remove the contaminated materials which will then be repackaged and sent for interim storage pending the development of a suitable treatment or disposal option. For the purposes of this project it is anticipated that the disposal of the excavated pesticides and associated wastes will form part of a sub-regional tender to be implemented as part of Phase 2 of the ASP. The project will also contribute to any potential demonstration projects for non-combustion technologies for the disposal of POPs, obsolete pesticides and associated wastes planned as part of Phase 2 of the ASP.

The GEF contribution requested through this proposal will allow Mozambique to complete activities related to:

- i. Review of waste management and environmental regulations related to treatment of POPs and pesticide wastes.
  - a. Revised environmental legislation and regulations related to permitting of waste treatment facilities. Currently Mozambique has limited waste management capacity, consisting of engineered landfill sites used to dispose of aluminum smelter waste. The operation of local disposal / treatment options will require the formulation of regulations for permit issue to the facilities treating POPs and pesticide contaminated materials. The permit system will need to ensure that internationally accepted standards defined in the ASP Disposal Technology Options (DTO) study completed in Phase 1 of the ASP are being met;

- b. Revised waste management legislation on the operation of waste treatment facilities. Related to the point above, the use of treatment options in Mozambique will require legislation to control the operating standards for waste handling. The strengthening of this aspect of national regulation will assist Botswana in the future as more complex disposal / treatment options are developed to handle increasing levels of industrial waste produced in other manufacturing and industry sectors.
  - ii. Completion of a comprehensive analytical survey of the contaminated sites.
    - a. Detailed analytical data on the level of contamination at all sites listed in the Ministry of Agriculture inventory completed under the previous projects. It is anticipated that much of the analysis will be completed using field kits due to a lack of national laboratory capacity. The quality of the report will be verified by an independent laboratory in the Region as has been done during previous project operations;
    - b. Detailed site characterization and environmental assessment detailing the risk to public health and environment posed at each location. Based on the analytical data the project will complete a comprehensive assessment of the potential and / or actual impact of the contamination. The study will relate the location of the site and level / type of contamination to the broader environment (such as proximity to ground water, urban settlement etc) and quantify the risk to public health and environment;
    - c. Development of risk based strategies for treatment of contaminated sites based on research by the University of Wageningen in Mali and Mauritania. The system aims to reduce the quantity of contaminated soil requiring sophisticated and costly treatment technologies to a minimum based on risk and level of contamination. The system will be applied in Mozambique to identify a strategy combining a suite of non-thermal treatment options. Unlike Botswana the locations in Mozambique are known to contain significant quantities of buried pesticide wastes. It is anticipated that this waste will be sent for separate treatment outside Mozambique as part of a sub-regional tender of pesticides.
  - iii. Development of risk based strategies to minimise the impact to public health and the environment.
    - a. Review of potential treatment options available or implementable in Mozambique. Where possible contaminated soils will be treated as close as possible to the source of contamination. All potential technologies applicable in Mozambique will be included in this review;
    - b. Assessment of suitability of potential treatment options based on level of contaminants, soil types and waste volumes under local conditions. All soil treatment options are sensitive to parameters related to soil clay content, moisture content, level of organic matter, soil acidity / alkalinity etc. Any potential treatment options will therefore be assessed based on the actual conditions at each site;
    - c. Comparative analysis of financial and economic feasibility of using treatment technologies both in Mozambique and overseas. Volumes of waste will have a direct impact on unit treatment costs and the potential to use a local vs an international treatment option. The potential to link with soil decontamination work being completed in other countries in the sub-region will also be factored into this survey.
  - iv. Excavation of buried stocks, where appropriate and feasible.
    - a. For the purposes of this proposal it is anticipated that all highly hazardous pesticide waste identified during the site surveys will be sent for environmentally sound disposal outside Mozambique. This will require an international tender for disposal services. The scope of the tender will include supervision of site excavation by experienced hazardous waste contractors;
    - b. Excavation of sites using national capacity developed for waste management during Phase 2 and 3 projects on pesticide safeguarding. The previous projects in Mozambique have developed capacity at the technician and supervisor / manager level. This use of the existing capacity will be important in the implementation of this activity;
    - c. Environmentally sound disposal of highly toxic pesticides and highly contaminated soil wastes through sophisticated technological solution in line with Basel / Stockholm BAT – BEP guidelines. There remains the potential to link this disposal activity with other disposal contracts proposed in neighbouring countries under Phase 2 of the ASP;
  - v. Local treatment of contaminated soils and containers based on risk analysis techniques and using, where possible, existing national capacity or linking with soil remediation work in other countries such as Botswana;
    - a. Mobilisation of a treatment option to Mozambique. It is anticipated that capacity will be developed based on the existing hazardous waste landfill at Mavoco near Maputo. This is likely to include container decontamination equipment in addition to any soil remediation technology identified during the surveys outlined above;
    - b. Commissioning of treatment plant and trials for permitting. The review of legislation highlighted in point i. above will provide the basis for permitting of any treatment option installed in Mozambique for treatment of soils and containers;
    - c. Pre-treatment of contaminated materials based on analytical survey. In all instances wastes will be pre-treated to remove all materials showing no contamination;
    - d. Treatment of waste streams. The final step after commissioning and pre-treatment will be treatment of wastes and final disposal. This is likely to require a partnership with local waste management companies and the development

of long term sustainable solution for wastes such as pesticide containers, in collaboration with the pesticide industry.

**B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

Mozambique ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2005, partly as a result of the projects which were underway on pesticide management. The National Implementation Plan is currently under preparation. The POPs pesticide component of the NIP has been addressed by the previous projects. This project will supplement those efforts through improved management of the DDT imported for malaria vector control.

**C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:**

The FSP will contribute to the GEF-4 strategic objective of reducing and elimination production, use and releases of POPs. It will address the three strategic programmes, particularly SP-3 Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practices for POPs reduction and SP-1 Strengthening capacity for NIP development and implementation.

**D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES:**

GEF resources will be provided as a Grant. The activities planned under this project are of a nature that do not lend themselves well to loan arrangements since they will not result in income being generated. The GEF grant will also be matched by funds from other donors that will be granting their contributions without expectation of reimbursement.

**E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

Under the preparatory activities carried out in Mozambique, a working structure for project administration and implementation has been developed. A project steering committee and management unit with representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health is already established. Involvement of civil society has been high during implementation of past projects and this will continue with the appointment of an NGO project observer for this phase of implementation.

Mozambique is also one of a number of African countries to be included in the WHO / Gates Foundation project on pesticide management in the Health sector. FAO and the Government of Mozambique are working in cooperation with the WHO to maximise the opportunities for collaboration and to ensure that there is no duplication in the areas of legislation, training, guidance etc. The project will also look to coordinate with related initiatives in the areas of chemicals management (SAICM), waste management (Basel Secretariat) and environmental protection (UNEP Chemicals).

**F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :**

GEF participation in this project will ensure additional funds are made available to accurately quantify the health and environment risk posed by the previous stages of the project. The proximity of many of the contaminated sites to residential areas and the use of contaminated soils to catch fish mean that this issue needs to be addressed quickly.

Recent studies completed on the leakage of DDT into the open market have confirmed the wide scale use of DDT for purposes other than malaria vector control. The project will work to address this problem with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders including WHO.

The GEF contribution will supplement a long sequence of POPs and pesticide management initiatives in Mozambique. As such the GEF contribution will benefit from capacity previously developed and will ensure that all legacy stocks posing a threat to public health and the environment have been addressed.

Without the GEF contribution, the extensive efforts made by the Government of Mozambique, NGOs and the private sector will lose a substantial degree of sustainability which has been designed into this project. In addition significant quantities of buried POPs and other hazardous pesticides and soil that is heavily contaminated with POPs and other pesticides will continue to pose a threat to human health and the environment in Mozambique.

The government of Japan is also considering a contribution to the project in Mozambique focusing on the prevention of future accumulation. This contribution is not likely to materialise unless other donors are seen to join the programme.

**G. 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:**

<b>RISK</b>	<b>MITIGATION MEASURE</b>	<b>LEVEL OF RISK</b>
Higher than expected volumes of waste	The site characterization process will result in a risk based analysis of each location. Resources for excavation and disposal will be focused on the sites posing the most immediate and highest risk to public health and the environment. Fund-raising to excavate locations not included in this project will rest with government.	Low
Re-accumulation of stocks	Linkages with the WHO / Gates foundation and mainstreaming of pesticide management issues into the Government Pro-Agri system will allow support to flow to this area. New pesticide legislation is in the final stages of approval and the Government has allocated resources to allow drafting of the regulations in specific areas such as registration, storage etc. There remains a need for closer links with customs and the pesticide industry and FAO will continue to work on raising support for these areas.	Moderate
Poor stakeholder involvement at national level	Successful project implementation will require the development of close linkages between national stakeholders from government departments (Agriculture, Environment and Health), civil society / NGOs and the pesticide industry. FAO has been successful in establishing multi-stakeholder working groups and project management committees in similar projects in the region and will provide the necessary technical and administrative support in each country to ensure collaboration between all stakeholders.	Low
Lack of high level political support for risk management recommendations	The ultimate aim of this stage in project implementation is the mainstreaming of risk management recommendations into the national development agenda. Project agreements signed between FAO and partner governments will detail the need for government inputs and support. Monitoring and evaluation systems will include the adoption and enactment of recommendations and key actions identified by project technical staff. Failure of government to prioritise the actions will be highlighted through the M&E system and an opportunity to address these points will be provided.	Moderate
Lack of resources directed to civil society and NGO partners	FAO project agreements with countries will include identification of specific activities which are suited to specific partners (including NGO groups). Funds will be directed to partners through the local FAO office based on the final project agreement ensuring that there is no potential conflict of interest as has been identified during Phase 1 of the ASP.	Low
Lack of support from pesticide industry	Crop Life International has become increasingly engaged in the ASP during Phase 1. The local association in S Africa has now undertaken to manage the on-going collection of future obsolete stocks through collection of a levy on new pesticide sales. This offers a sustainable solution to both future obsolete stocks and container management and there exists the potential to expand this initiative to other countries in the sub-region.	Low
Failure to mobilize donor support to enact risk reduction strategy	Much of the co-finance for the GEF contribution has already been provided by a variety of donors. Project agreements will be designed to ensure that the responsibility for raising subsequent funding is shared between partners, and that countries take an active role in local fund raising and mobilization of bi-lateral donor inputs. ASP partners will continue support fund raising based on local initiatives at country level. Countries will also be required to allocate national resources (cash and in-kind) from government budgets to ensure that key risk reduction measures are prioritized in the national development agenda. Links with the WHO / Gates project will also contribute to long term pesticide management.	Low

**H. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The project forms an important component of the overall national programme for management of POPs and obsolete pesticides in Mozambique. Mozambique has raised bi-lateral funding to support inventory, safeguarding and disposal of stockpiles. Mozambique was not included in the first phase of the ASP-P1 funding cycle and has taken the initiative to raise funds locally. The bulk of the costs associated with POPs and pesticide disposal have been covered from contributions from the governments of Japan and the Netherlands. The GEF contribution is therefore allowing Mozambique to complete essential work in the area of risk reduction and POPs waste management at a far lower cost than would otherwise have been possible. In addition, the project will look to maximise cost savings through:

- Linking soil treatment studies and technology selection with the proposed "Demonstration project for decontamination of POPs contaminated soils using non-thermal treatment methods" in Botswana;
- Linking pesticide disposal contracts to those planned for Southern Africa and the Crop Life safeguarding project;
- Share consultant costs based on single contracting for a number of countries with similar problems;
- Linking with the WHO / Gates project on pesticide management to ensure no duplication of effort and guidance to the government of Mozambique.

**I. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:**

FAO's comparative advantage in the context of the Stockholm Convention on POPs is recognized in GEF Council Document GEF/C.28/15 of 9 May 2006. This document relates to the phase-out and replacement of POPs pesticide use and the elimination of POP pesticide stockpiles.




**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) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Policarpo Napica	National Director for Environmental Management GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)	September 16, 2008

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

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Charles Riemenschneider, Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department, FAO		3 April 2009	Mark Davis	+390657055192	Mark.Davis@fao.org
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