



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Submission date: February 6, 2009

Re-submission date:

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 3975

COUNTRY(IES): Liberia

PROJECT TITLE: Enhancing Resilience of vulnerable coastal areas to climate change risks in Liberia

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Environment Protection Agency (EPA)

GEF FOCAL AREA: Climate Change Adaptation

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for SCCF FSP)	N/A
CEO Endorsement/Approval	March 2010
GEF Agency Approval	March 2010
Implementation Start	June 2010
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2012
Implementation Completion	June 2014

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To reduce vulnerability and build resilience of local communities and socio-economic sectors to the additional threats of climate change in Liberia's low-elevation coastal zones

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative LDCF/SCCF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Capacity development	TA	Institutional and individual capacities in the public sector enhanced to plan and manage climate change risks in coastal regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national coastal and land use and other policies introduced and/or revised on the basis of climate change scenario planning and impacts economic assessments. National awareness building and training programmes to enable decision makers and stakeholders to understand and manage climate change related coastal risks. Cost-effective standards to manage climate change risks integrated into ICZM and coastal development policies/programs. Master Plan for urban coastal cities (Monrovia and Buchanan), zoning regulations and land-use plans reviewed and amended to incorporate climate risk management needs. Proposal for revising national sectoral budgets to address climate change threats in coastal zones (based on thorough economic valuation of impacts) developed. 	660,000	52	600,000	48	1,260,000
2. Demon-	TA	Innovative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environmentally-friendly 	1,705,000	51	1,675,000	49	3,380,000

stration measures to reduce vulnerability		environmentally and socially appropriate adaptation measures implemented on a pilot scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and cost-effective breakwater system for Monrovia coastal area (with co-financing). ▪ Soft systems to reduce beach erosion induced by SLR implemented in selected coastal areas (Monrovia or Buchanan). ▪ Mangroves systems and coastal natural “buffer zones” restored and maintained to withstand climate-induced pressures). ▪ Early warning system for informing national planners and coastal communities on climate change-related coastal risks established (with co-financing). ▪ A strategic framework developed for climate-resilient alternative livelihood options in selected priority areas (to be refined during PPG). 					
3. Knowledge management and up-scaling.	TA	Lessons learned and best practices from pilot demonstration measures, capacity development initiatives and policy changes disseminated to stakeholders and development partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toolkits, knowledge products and guidance materials on climate-resilient coastal development and dissemination to key agencies, municipalities and local communities. ▪ National information dissemination workshops aimed at sectoral planners and policy makers. ▪ Project website developed as a knowledge platform. ▪ Project lessons prepared for dissemination through the Adaptation Learning Mechanism. 	260,000	43	350,000	57	610,000
5. Project management				275,000	50	275,000	50	550,000
Total project costs				2,900,000	50	2,900,000	50	5,800,000

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

	Project Preparation *	Project	Agency Fee	Total
LDCF Grant	100,000	2,900,000	300,000	3,300,000
Co-financing	100,000	2,900,000		3,000,000
Total	200,000	5,800,000	300,000	6,300,000

C. INDICATIVE Co-financing FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Project Government Contribution	Cash/in-kind	1,000,000
GEF Agency (UNDP)	Cash	200,000
Bilateral Aid Agencies	Unknown at this stage	0
Multilateral Agencies	Unknown at this stage	0
Private Sector	Cash	290,000
NGOs	Unknown at this stage	0
United Nations Military Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Grant	1,510,000
Total co-financing		3,000,000

D. For Multi-GEF agencies/countries (in \$)

N/A

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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

1. Consistent with LDCF GEF/C.28/18, May 12, 2006, the Government of Liberia seeks LDCF funding for a Full-Sized Project to implement a priority project identified in its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, submitted to UNFCCC May 2008). Specifically, LDCF resources will be used to enhance the resilience of the population climate change impacts in coastal regions.

2. Liberia is a country of huge resource potential, richly varied geography, and tremendous human capability. It has made significant development strides as it emerges from recent civil war in promoting sustainable development policies, engaging in international environmental processes, and seeking to strengthen its human and institutional capacity. However, climatic risks pose a serious challenge to its emerging development priorities, with the potential to undermine development prospects, and attainment of the MDGs. The NAPA in Liberia identified vulnerability of coastal zones to climate change as a priority area for intervention through the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF). Most of Liberia's population live in close proximity to the coast and will experience serious consequences from sea level rise.

3. According to the Environment Protection Agency¹, it is projected that about 95 km² of land in the coastal zone of Liberia will be inundated as a result of a one meter sea level rise (scenario B2), and about 50% (48 km²) of the total land loss due to inundation will be the sheltered coast. Three of Liberia's main coastal cities are at immediate risk from climate change induced Sea Level Rise (SLR). With a one-meter SLR, parts of the capital city of Monrovia and its environs - including West Point and New Kru Town and River Cess, Buchanan and Robertsport cities - would be submerged and about 250 million United States Dollars worth of land and infrastructures (such as Hotel Africa) would be lost. Inundation would be followed by shoreline retreat which would vary along the coast from 10 meters in the higher cliffed zone between Mamba Point and Sinkor to about 20 meters in the lowlands on the Bushrod Island. Key economic sectors are clearly under threat from accelerated SLR and displacement of people from Monrovia and Buchanan (important cities for the growth and development of Liberia's economy) is already increasing.

4. Furthermore, climate change projections for the year 2050 suggest that rising sea levels will intensify the abrasive effects of residual currents. The plains are increasingly exposed to saline intrusion and acidification,

¹ Amongst others: "Coastal zone vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in Liberia", Environmental Protection Agency, 2005

causing significant degradation. Recent observations clearly corroborate these long-term trends: soil productivity has suffered a marked decrease, resulting in significantly decreased incomes for communities in the area.

5. Coastal settlements and economies of Liberia are extremely vulnerable to the projected impacts of SLR. Besides the additional pressures resulting from climate changes, the major root-causes for the growing vulnerability of coastal areas include: (i) uncontrolled and unplanned urbanization along the coast aggravated by domestic migrations resulting from the civil war; (ii) unsustainable agricultural practices leading to clearing of mangroves and degradation of coastal vegetation systems; (iii) sand mining; and (iv) oil pollution and illegal solid and sewage wastes dumps. These non-climate driven pressures result in reduction of natural buffering functions of coastal zones and dangerously limit their capacity to adapt to emerging threats. Combined with baseline stressors, climate change effects are likely to impede achievement of the MDGs and national aspirations in Liberia's coastal zones, if no risks reduction measures are immediately taken.

6. To tackle this challenge, the required solution in Liberia is to promote a national adaptation process that will generate a paradigm shift and support a climate-resilient coastal management regime. This new adaptive system will be characterized by: (i) adapted systemic and institutional frameworks governing coastal development and ICZM; (ii) adoption of coastal management practices more consistent with the threats from SLR; (iii) increased information flows on climate change, including variability, between producers and users; (iv) strengthened abilities to design and implement early adaptation actions and long-term resilience plans; and (v) well managed and disseminated adaptation knowledge and lessons to stimulate a sector-wide change towards resilience.

7. However, a number of barriers exist that prevent Liberia from implementing the necessary resilience-building corrective strategies. These include: (a) inadequate policy, legal and administrative environments that do not account for new patterns of risks brought about by climate change, and that do not provide sufficient incentives for key stakeholders to adopt climate-resilient ICZM strategies and practices; (b) limited awareness of policy-makers and capacities of staff in line ministries on increasing climate risks and means to manage them; (c) important spatial and quality gaps in the climate information supply chain that result in under-performance of climate warning systems and adaptation decisions; (d) low capacities of coastal stakeholders and communities to identify and implement cost-effective adaptive measures; and (e) insufficient codification and dissemination of knowledge on successful climate risks management models. In the absence of integrated interventions aiming at lifting the above barriers to adaptation, while simultaneously addressing the current baseline stressors confronting Liberia's urban coastal zones, the probability of climate-induced disasters, humanitarian crises, and acute poverty situations remain high.

8. Recognizing the above issues, Liberia's NAPA prioritized a number of urgent interventions to remove the barriers that hamper the country from implementing climate resilient integrated coastal zone management and pilot measure in priority coastal cities. The proposed LDCF project will directly address NAPA's priority #3 *"Reducing the vulnerability of coastal urban areas (Monrovia, Buchanan) to climate change"* and will contribute to some extent to priority #2 *"Enhance adaptive capacity through the rebuilding of the national hydro-meteorological monitoring system and improved networking for the measurement of climatic parameters"*. Given the inter-relatedness of these two interventions, the Government of Liberia decided to address them in a coherent and programmatic way through funding and implementation of one integrated project focusing on coastal cities.

9. Reducing climate change risks in coastal zones was retained by Liberia as the most urgent NAPA intervention to be proposed for LDCF support. The rationale for this is that NAPA priority #1 *"Enhancing resilience to increasing rainfall variability through the diversification of crop cultivation and small ruminants rearing (agriculture)"* already receives considerable attention and financial support from national agencies and international donors. At the moment, a significant number of large-scale investment programmes to tackle the problem of food production under a changing climate are being prepared with support from the international community. These interventions are expected to provide for a large portion of the funding needs identified for NAPA priority #1. The situation is fairly different under priorities 3 and 2 where baseline efforts and investments are much more modest and marginal. From a cost-effectiveness point of view, the use of LDCF support in the coastal development sector is highly relevant and will generate higher adaptation benefits per US\$ invested.

10. Drawing on the methodology outlined in the Adaptation Policy Framework, the proposed project will cover a significant part of the additional costs associated with enhancing Liberia's resilience and reducing vulnerability to

climate change impacts in coastal regions, as well as incorporating climate change risks into national development programs. Contributions toward the reduction of vulnerabilities to climate change will be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including: (a) integrating concerns into policies and planning processes at the state and national levels; (b) implementation of risk reduction strategies and measures at pilot sites; (c) strengthening technical capacity to integrate climate risks into management coastal regions; and (d) capturing and disseminating lessons learned to key stakeholders.

11. Expected adaptation benefits include strengthening of technical capacities in key sectors, development of social and organizational capacity and general awareness about the adverse impact of climate change. The project will also promote a programmatic approach to adaptation planning among various stakeholders, development partners and donors, and facilitate the mainstreaming of climate risk reduction into planning frameworks, policies and programmes in Liberia, with an emphasis on such measure in vulnerable coastal areas. In the face of climate change and Liberia's subsequent adaptation to its adverse impacts, the project will also support future up-scaling and replication, as well as identify possible investment opportunities for adaptation. Finally, the project will be catalytic in fostering a broader programmatic adaptation framework in Liberia.

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

12. The project is consistent with national priorities/plans set out in key documents like the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), National Reconstruction Development Plan (NRDP), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), UNDP Liberia Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) (2008-2012), and the National Disaster Relief Policy (on-going). The project will contribute to meeting the objectives, as set out in the UNDP Country Programme 2008-2012 for Liberia (CPD 2008-2012), and will be implemented within that programme. Furthermore, the project is in line with the major development challenges and priorities identified in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) done in 2006. These documents all identified sound environmental management as one of several key development challenges for the sustainable development of Liberia, and emphasized the urgent need to address the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise to the overall development aspirations of Liberia.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

13. The project will implement priority interventions in Liberia's NAPA and therefore satisfies criteria outlined in UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.7 and GEF/C.28/18. It will catalyze and leverage additional co-financing resources from other sources. The project requests the LDCF to finance the additional costs of achieving sustainable development imposed on the LDCF-eligible countries by the impacts of climate change. It is country-driven, cost-effective, and will integrate climate change risk considerations into coastal zone management plans and national budget allocation processes, which are priority interventions that are eligible under LDCF guidelines. Liberia ratified the UNFCCC in November 2002 and is included in the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as prepared and regularly updated by the United Nations. The country is therefore eligible for funding within the LDCF Adaptation window. In addition, this proposal is consistent with the following eligibility criteria:

- **Country ownership:** Liberia has completed and submitted its NAPA to the UNFCCC. This proposal originated from the NAPA process and was prepared with the full involvement of relevant stakeholders. All Liberia's fifteen counties were represented in the NAPA validation process. The sector being targeted is among the first priorities sectors identified in the NAPA.
- **Program and policy conformity:** The proposed project constitutes a response to urgent and immediate adaptation needs (program conformity). It is designed to address the additional costs of priority adaptation measures identified in the NAPA (programme design), and it will also create the necessary capacity to continue

to do so after project completion (sustainability). The ratio of LDCF funds to co-financing is consistent with the sliding scale rule.

- **Financing:** Cost-effectiveness criteria will apply in the choice of adaptation measures and modalities. Financial contributions to the project strike a good balance between technical assistance, and the use of LDCF and other funds.
- **Institutional coordination and support:** The project is designed to complement other ongoing and planned projects and programmes without duplicating them. UNDP will play a pivotal role in project support by co-financing the project, but also by assessing the best national implementation modality, supervising implementation and mitigating project risks. Project implementation will be coordinated through the UN joint programme in Liberia.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** The project will be monitored in line with the standard UNDP/GEF monitoring and evaluation procedures. Adaptive management will be a key component of the management approach.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

14. The project will elaborate on the current efforts of the National Disaster Relief Commission. With support from the UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), drafting of a national disaster relief policy and provision of emergency relief to victims of floods in coastal communities is on-going. Additionally the project will closely collaborate with and build on the baseline of the following national initiatives:

- **Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME):** The project “combating Living Resources Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions” has a primary focus on the priority problems and issues of the GCLME leading to unsustainable use of fisheries and other marine resources and the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities.
- **UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative:** The overall goal of this initiative is to contribute to poverty reduction and improved well-being of poor and vulnerable groups. Liberia through UNDP intends to tap on this initiative by piloting projects that will enhance environmental sustainability.
- **United Nations Military Mission Beach Erosion assessment:** The project intends to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the coastline of Liberia and prepare in collaboration with the relevant national institutions an Integrated Coastal Area management Plan (ICAMP) for Liberia.

15. During the preparatory phase, consultations will be held with all organizations/initiatives of relevance to the proposed intervention. Partnership modalities will be explored and a full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed, outlining the detailed arrangements for involving partners and sharing of responsibilities based on partners’ respective comparative advantages.

E. DESCRIBE ADDITIONAL COST REASONING:

Outcome 1: Institutional and individual capacities in the public sector enhanced to plan and manage climate change risks in coastal regions

16. Without LDCF intervention, national as well as local and community plans and approaches to address climate change risks in coastal regions will remain ad-hoc and piecemeal, with policy makers, development planners, and local stakeholders not able to efficiently interpret and integrate climate risk scenarios and adaptive measures into concrete policies, plans and programmes. Similarly, the costs of climate change impacts in coastal areas will also remain largely overlooked in financial planning and investment decision-making. An emphasis on the economic costs and benefits of climate change, as well as the economic implications of alternative responses to climate change, represent a critical step for Liberia in designing and implementing feasible and cost-effective policy responses.

17. In the adaptation alternative, an additional funding of US\$ 660,000 is needed to enable a strategic revision of national and sub-national policies and programs to incorporate climate change risk considerations and adaptation strategies into financial decision processes, and to develop co-ordination and harmonization amongst different

sectoral interventions. In support of this work, the costs of climate change and adaptation in the coastal development sector will be estimated through thorough economic analysis and costing studies. This will also inform preparation of a proposal to increase budgetary allocations for addressing climate change effects in coastal zones. This will come along with the implementation of a targeted awareness raising and capacity building programme for policy-makers, technical staff and local stakeholders on how to plan for and respond to SLR impacts in coastal areas. In addition, the Master Plans of the cities of Monrovia and Buchanan will be made climate-proof and will ensure that land uses and zoning regulations are properly aligned with the additional risks from SLR and climate change.

Outcome 2: Innovative environmentally and socially appropriate adaptation measures implemented on a pilot scale.

18. In absence of the project, livelihoods and coping ranges within coastal communities will continue to deteriorate as a result of sea-level rise and increasing soil and aquifer salinity, which in turn affect freshwater supply and subsistence crops. Storm surges and sea-level rise will continue to submerge land making it uninhabitable. Furthermore, existing or planned Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Liberia will continue to lack the robustness and the integration needed for forecasting and addressing more volatile climate-change induced coastal risks on a real-time basis. Sectoral planners, policy makers and vulnerable communities will not have access to critical climate information and will fail to integrate it into policy revision, local planning and infrastructure development.

19. In the alternative scenario, an additional funding of US\$1,705,000 is required to implement effective demonstration adaptation measures in coastal areas that reduce vulnerability and improve adaptive capacity to climate change and sea-level rise over and above the existing development baseline. LDCF funds will therefore be restricted to activities that expand on and complement existing baseline programs and projects, and are closely aligned with development priorities at pilot sites. The design of individual demonstration measures within this project will be aligned with local conditions at the respective pilot sites and guided by the selection principle of low-cost replication potential. This moves the scope of the project away from the construction of heavy infrastructure (such as e.g. individual seawalls), and towards community-based systems for the management of protective ecosystems, sustainable use of climate-sensitive natural resources and diversification of vulnerable livelihoods. Envisaged demonstration projects will focus on opportunities for community-based afforestation, mangrove regeneration and plantation management, erosion prevention and participative protection of coastal sediment barriers, reduction of man-made stresses on protective ecosystems, diversification of crops and agricultural practices, optimization of freshwater and irrigation management, and improved information flows in climate information and early-warning systems.

Outcome 3: Lessons learned and best practices from pilot demonstration measures, capacity development initiatives and policy changes dissiminated to stakeholders and development partners.

20. Under the baseline conditions, the knowledge base about appropriate and high-impact community-based adaptation options is likely to remain insufficient on a national as well as regional scale. No lessons on adaptation to climate change, including variability, would be generated, and consequently there would be no need to disseminate such lessons

21. An LDCF amount of US\$ 260,000 will be used to analyze and evaluate the most effective set of adaptation options demonstrated by the project and capture and disseminate best practices as well as lessons learned to other sites within the country, and beyond. The project will feed these lessons into the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM).

F. INDICATE THE RISK THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MITIGATION MEASURES:

Risks	Rank	Mitigation measures
Unavailability of requisite human resources and data	High	The issue of the unavailability of requisite human resources will be mitigated by recruitment of international consultants who will work closely with Liberian counterparts and by targeted capacity building activities.

Insufficient institutional support and political commitments	Medium	The proposed project is strongly supported by the Government of Liberia and other key stakeholders and development partners. The project, in conjunction with UNDP, will therefore take advantage of this opportunity to seek substantial support from the Government and forge strong partnership with other development partners. Direct linkages to existing and planned baseline development activities implemented by government, securing of the necessary co-financing, as well as local buy-in will also minimize this risk.
Non-compliance by primary proponents for the successful implementation of this project	Medium	Ensuring that the project is designed and implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner, following established UNDP procedures, will mitigate the risk. Since the activities correspond to the urgent needs as expressed by the primary proponents the risk of non-compliance should be reduced
Climate shock occurring during the design and implementation phase of the project	Low to medium	This risk of is high but the likelihood that this will affect the project is low. There maybe some delays as more urgent priorities may need to be addressed by some of the stakeholders but it is unlikely that this will derail the project. On the contrary, in the mid-term, it may actually increase support and ownership

22. Additional project risks will be further identified during the preparatory phase, and a comprehensive risk analysis and risk management strategy will be prepared upon submission for CEO endorsement.

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

23. The project is cost effective in meeting identified targets and criteria for success. It builds on existing baseline programs of line agencies which provide a substantial portion of funds required to implement adaptation activities. National and state authorities in major stakeholder Ministries are key actors who will support effective implementation of activities. Capacity at local levels will be strengthened to achieve outputs efficiently and economically. In addition, the project has been assessed and prioritized in the NAPA process as the cheapest way to achieve the intended results, which confers to the intervention the best cost-benefit ratio. Moreover, during the PPG implementation phase, the proposed outputs under this PIF will be elaborated and their detailed cost-effectiveness thoroughly analysed, in line with GEF guidance. When the final proposal is submitted for CEO Endorsement, it will contain all the necessary justifications for cost-effectiveness.

H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

24. The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage, as articulated in the GEF matrix, in the area of capacity building, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation.

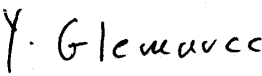
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

Ben Turtur Donnie, Executive Director, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Date: 7 July 2008
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B. AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
 Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF	Tom Twining-Ward, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP/GEF (through Bo Lim, Principal Technical Advisor, Climate Change Adaptation)
Date: February 5, 2009	Tel. and E-mail: +27 12 354 8136; tom.twining-ward@undp.org



Office of Executive Director

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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07 July 2008

To: Mr. Yannick Glemarec
UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor
New York, N. Y 10017USA
212-906-6998(Fax)

Subject: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Liberia

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Liberia, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Liberia under the relevant global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project with the support of UNDP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency. Further, I request UNDP to provide a copy of the project document for review before it is submitted to GEF secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is US\$3,300,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee (10%) to UNDP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

Sincerely,

Ben Turtur Donnie
Executive Director

Copy to: Mr. Benjamin Karmoh, Climate Change Focal Point
Mr. Jerome Nyenka, UNCCD Focal Point
Mr. Ben Turtur Donnie, UNCBD Focal Point

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