



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

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Strengthened Environmental Management Information System for Coastal Development to meet Rio Convention Objectives		
Country(ies):	Cote d'Ivoire	GEF Project ID: <sup>2</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4491
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry for the Environment (MINEDD)	Submission Date:	2012-08-28
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	55,000

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

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CD-2	<p>1) Strengthened environmental management information system (EMIS) and associated structures and networks established for improved global environmental decision-making related to all coastal areas in Cote d'Ivoire.</p> <p>2) Improved coastal zone management decision-making based on better information systems tested in key area.</p>	<p>Existing databases related to coastal zone management strengthened to meet global environmental management needs</p> <p>Knowledge management tools are identified and developed to improve coastal development decision-making to meet Rio Convention objectives</p> <p>EMIS financial sustainability plan is developed and implemented</p> <p>Institutional analysis of governance structures and consultative processes related to coastal zone management</p> <p>Institutional reforms of the MINEDD and Relevant Structures to improve coastal zone management decision-making in order to meet Rio Convention objectives</p> <p>Partnership established to improve coastal zone management in order to meet Rio Convention Objectives</p> <p>Awareness and training campaign implemented to institutionalize the use of EMIS into decision-making processes within the coastal zone area to meet Rio Convention objectives</p> <p>A system for information</p>	GEFTF	500,000	550,000

<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.

		exchange and dissemination on integrated coastal zone management has been implemented in the pilot area and its replication potential evaluated.			
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)		(select)		
(select)	(select)	Others	(select)		
Sub-Total				500,000	550,000
Project Management Cost <sup>4</sup>			GEFTF	<b>50,000</b>	150,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				550,000	700,000

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

**Project Objective: TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL DECISION-MAKERS TO USE A NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AS A MEANS TO APPLY LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES TO MEET GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE SETTING OF COASTAL DEVELOPMENT.**

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1 : Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) for decision making on coastal zone development	TA	1. Strengthened environmental management information system and associated structures and networks established for improved global environmental decision-making related to all coastal areas in Cote d'Ivoire. To the extent possible: data will be standardized; scientifically sound methods will be better applied; data and information gaps filled; open access to data and information; translation of data and information significantly increases their accessibility to decision-makers; and the financial sustainability of the EMIS is secured.	a) Analysis to update understanding of data and information needs to meet Rio Convention objectives, with particular reference to coastal zone management b) Existing databases on coastal zone management strengthened to meet global environmental management needs c) Organizational capacities of the MINEDD and relevant structures (such as DQEPR and ANDE) are strengthened for cost-effective management of the coastal development EMIS d) Guidelines, lessons learned, best practices, models and other knowledge management tools are identified and developed to improve coastal development decision-making to meet Rio Convention objectives	GEFTF	250,000	250,000

<sup>4</sup> GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

			<p>e) Training on the collection and use of environmental data and information needs to meet global environmental objectives within a coastal zone territory.</p> <p>f) Open and secure Internet-based EMIS infrastructure to support coastal development</p> <p>g) EMIS financial sustainability plan is developed and implemented</p>			
Component 2: piloting the use of improved environmental information systems for better decision making related to coastal zone management	TA	2. Improved coastal zone management decision-making based on better information systems tested in key area.	<p>a) Institutional analysis of governance structures and consultative processes on coastal zone management, with particular reference to meeting Rio Convention objectives</p> <p>b) Institutional reforms of the MINEDD and relevant structures (such as DQEPR and ANDE) to improve coastal zone management decision-making in order to meet Rio Convention objectives</p> <p>c) Information related to stakeholders and partnership on coastal zone management to meet Rio Conventions objectives</p> <p>d) Awareness and training campaign implemented to institutionalize the use of EMIS into decision-making processes within the pilot coastal zone area to meet Rio Convention objectives</p> <p>e) A system for information exchange and dissemination on integrated coastal zone management has been implemented in the pilot area and its replication potential evaluated, and the replication strategy has been elaborated.</p>	GEFTF	250,000	300,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		

	Sub-Total		500,000	550,000
	Project Management Cost <sup>5</sup>	GEFTF	50,000	150,000
	<b>Total Project Costs</b>		550,000	700,000

**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	Ministry for the Environment	In-kind	150,000
National Government	Ministry for the Environment	Grant	150,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	400,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			700,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Cote d' Ivoire	550,000	55,000	605,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				550,000	55,000	605,000

<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.

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

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**  
Initiative:

This project was designed according to the strategic programming of targeted cross-cutting capacity development for GEF-5, in particular the strengthening and harmonization of existing information systems, integrating internationally accepted measurement standards and methodologies, as well as consistent reporting on the global environment. This particular project will strengthen technical skills to collect data and transform information into critical knowledge. The project will also strengthen the institutionalization of an environmental management information system as a means to feed lessons learned and best practices from projects and interventions into existing or newly formed environmental decision-making structures and test it in a pilot setting.

Cote d'Ivoire (CI) is fully committed to meet its obligations under the MEAs and the proposed project is intended to facilitate an important step towards developing the capacities for an effective national environmental management framework. More specifically the project, directly or indirectly, addresses the following articles under the Conventions: UNFCCC (article # 4, 5, 6, 7, 12); CDD (article # 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26); and CBD (article # 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 23, 26). By implementing the Coastal Zone Development EMIS, the project will facilitate national environmental management and monitoring and therefore contribute to a better reporting to the conventions.

This project is also fully in line with the commitments made by the GEF for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), particularly:

- Seek to expand opportunities for joint implementation of the Rio Conventions through GEF-funded projects and programs by promoting synergies in the generation of global environmental benefits.
- Continue to support capacity development in recipient countries as well as addressing their needs through funding of enabling activities and the GEF Country Support Program, together with other national and regional consultation processes.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not applicable

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

Not applicable.

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.:

Recognizing the intrinsic relationship between natural resource conservation and poverty reduction, Côte d'Ivoire's strategy of achieving sustainable development, guided by the PRSP and MDG is closely aligned with the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP). The main implementation tool for the Rio Conventions, the NEAP, was designed with the aim of achieving consistency and harmonization of its objectives with those of sectorial policies and national development priorities inventoried. For the period 1996 – 2010, the NEAP identified ten programs on (i) sustainable agricultural development, (ii) conservation of biological diversity, (iii) management of human settlements (iv) management of the coastal zone, (v) the fight against pollution (vi) integrated management of water, (vii) improving the management of energy resources, (viii) research, education, training, (ix) the integrated and coordinated

environmental information (x) improving the institutional and regulatory framework. Several measures have been taken since then, among which: a) The national policy document on water in 2010; b) The PRSP,c) The National Development Plan (PNDS)d) The National Development Plan sector Education - Training (PNDEF); and d) the White Paper on the littoral of Côte d'Ivoire in 2004 (integrated management of coastal areas). The main challenge of the NEAP is to perfect the integration of these elements into sectorial policies. However, these policies, strategies, plans are not or are only partially implemented due to several factors including lack of human and technical capacities and financial resources. Mechanisms for mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of actions planned in the NEAP were established: the National Environmental Fund (FNDE), established by Decree No. 98-19 of January 14, 1998, is subject to financially support the state policy on the protection and restoration of the environment and natural resources. But its capacity to mobilize funds is limited.

As part support of the GEF for Enabling Activities under the conventions, CI has elaborated several strategies and action plans, among which the National Strategy for Biodiversity, the PAN-CCD (currently being developed) and the Initial and Second National Communication on Climate Change. In order to assess the cross-cutting capacity development needs shared among these Enabling Activities and other strategies comprising capacity development elements, the Government of CI, with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNDP elaborated its NCSA. Two of the priority cross-cutting capacity development needs identified in the NCSA were to increase the level of awareness and knowledge for better decision making and improve management of environmental data. The government of CI is committed to the implementation and monitoring of the NCSA Action Plan.

In December 2004, a National Commission for Sustainable Development was established by decree with the mandate “to promote the durable development within the national social setting, and to formulate and implement a National Strategy for Sustainable Development” (SNDD). In September 2011, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development was validated, ensuring an environmentally sustainable national development for which a good baseline for decision-making will be indispensable.

The 2009 PRSP states as prime objective to ensure a sound and sustainable environment and preserve natural environmental resources. The idea is to find the appropriate means to cope simultaneously with the problems of economic development and poverty reduction without depleting or further degrading land resources. Of utmost importance is preserving or restoring the capacity of ecosystems to supply the goods and services needed to drive economic activity and maintain harvests. Moreover, Côte d’Ivoire’s 2010 National Report on the Millennium Development Goals underlines the importance of ensuring a sustainable environment, in particular environmental mainstreaming to reverse the current trend of loss of environmental resources.

CI has identified coastal area degradation as one of the most threatening and cross-cutting environmental problems in the country. The coastal zone is the most vulnerable to climate change, has some of the most valuable biodiversity, and is also highly vulnerable to land degradation. The coastal zone is also the most important in terms of population and economic development. This chosen territorial pilot approach is in line with the new National Environment Policy that is currently being developed and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PSRP).

## **B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The NCSA reports refer to the basic problem that environmental information on which development agents have to base their decisions is either incomplete, outdated, unavailable, or inaccessible, leading to inadequate decision-making to meet global environmental objectives. The weak capacities as they pertain to the management of data and information have the unintended consequence of contributing to suboptimal decisions about natural resource management, especially related to biodiversity, increased impacts on climate change, and accelerated land degradation. For example, data related to adapting to the impacts of climate change exists, but has not been translated into usable information for decision-makers so that they can best formulate or enforce relevant the necessary policies. The inadequacy of the existing EMIS structures means that traditional knowledge on biodiversity and to combat land degradation continue to be lost, and scientific studies are not available to inform new and improved practices to combat land degradation or adaptation to climate change, leading to inadequate decision-making to meet Rio Convention objectives because of poor access to sound data and information.

Côte d'Ivoire has identified coastal area degradation as one of the most threatening and cross-cutting environmental problems in the country. The coastal zone of Côte d'Ivoire includes coastal lagoons, estuaries, mangrove forests, swamps and the oceanic water. These critical habitats providing valuable spawning grounds for numerous fish, crustaceans, mollusks, birds, manatees and other forms of life are now undergoing rapid destruction as a result of intense human activities. Nearly all major infrastructures in the country are located in the coastal zone. Pollution from these various sources affects the water and their living resources. Environmental degradation results in impacts such as critical habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, eutrophication and bacterial pollution. Increasing population is recognized as one of the fundamental threats to natural habitats degradations, above all mangrove forest. Poverty and inequality among the coastal communities has led to an increased need for means of livelihood with consequent migration of the populations towards the coastal zone and increased pressure on coastal resources such as mangrove. This pressure enhances several problems such as over-exploitation of the mangrove, landed property conflicts and the degradation of the environment. This situation is all the more permanent due to the ineffective regulation for the protection of the coastal zones. As stated above, decisions on how to use the natural resources that the coastal zone offers are also usually made on basis of inadequate information, mostly due to lack of coordination of efforts of organizations that could provide such information.

In line with its commitments to implement UNCED recommendations and Agenda 21, Côte d'Ivoire has engaged in a series of institutional reforms. These include: i) strengthening the technical and economic assessment of development projects and programmes through the EIA process; ii) an updating of environmental legislation in order to prevent or to reduce harmful actions to the environment; iii) institutional capacity building of the environmental agencies; and iv) strengthening public participation and improved environmental awareness and education among civil society. An important institutional structure recently created to coordinate national actions to meet national and global environmental objectives and priorities is the Permanent Secretariat for Sustainable Development.

A large number of institutions in CI are involved in environmental information analysis and processing to provide such initiatives with necessary information. Main information bases are present at the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development, within the department for information, statistics and archive that manages the forestry information and the Water Resources Department that manages the hydrological information. Three other prominent organizations are CIAPOL and ANDE. CIAPOL disposes of a data base on water pollution and inspection reports on enterprises and their environmental behavior. ANDE manages EIA information for enterprises that want to start up activities. University laboratories, like the Faculty for environmental management and science departments manage

biological and climatic information. The CRO (Oceanographic Research Centre) deals with oceanographic, hydro biological data on surface and water temperatures. SODEXAM's Meteorological department works with pluviometric and humidity data. CNTIG develops a geographic information and cartography system. The CNRA (National Agronomic Research Centre) gathers data on the agricultural production, specifically the links between production, climate and biodiversity. The OIPR (CI Bureau for Parks and Reserves owns statistics on parks and reserves as well as information on forestry production. The Department for Environmental Quality and Risk Prevention (DQEPR) is in charge of elaboration of policies and strategies and therefore heavily dependent on the data, but also has a major role to play in ensuring that the relevant data can be obtained in the right way at the right time.

All in all, there is an impressive amount of information on environmental resources and their management, but this information is located in the various structures, without much coordination of efforts and hardly any circulation. The structures remain closed, not sharing information. There is an undeniable reality that decision-makers in Côte d'Ivoire are not sufficiently aware of the importance of environmental data and information to the planning and sustainability of socio-economic development. The lack of reliable information has the unintended consequence of key environmental variables not being available to help formulate response strategies to the impacts of loss of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation as they relate to the loss of civil society's socio-economic livelihood. However, faced with limited resources the improvement of the institutional structure and the establishment of a unified monitoring system could have a major impact to increase the effectiveness of environmental monitoring; mainly due to a more rational use of financial and human resources and the prevention of duplication of functions among various agencies.

There is a need to strengthen the national capacity for environmental information management in the country in order to ensure national sustainable development through improved monitoring and information management for better environmental policy development. Environmental monitoring and information management is critical for understanding the current status and dynamic changes in the state of environment. Consistent and regular monitoring, research and data analysis provide the essential foundation for adequate policy response and timely and appropriate national decision-making process. Hence, the issue has both global and national priority dimensions. A common and central data base that can serve as a management information system allowing for sound political and management decision making is missing to date. The government of Cote d'Ivoire has expressed a need for centralization of dispersed information into a publicly accessible Environmental Management Information System that will allow for better coordination of environmental initiatives, their impact on poverty reduction and household income generation, and monitoring and evaluation of overall progress of the Millennium Development Goals.

- B. 2. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The proposed cross-cutting capacity development project (CCCD) will respond to needs identified through the NCSA process. It will address the key coastal areas of CI. During project implementation, the project will strengthen the organizational structures and individual capacities associated with decision-making within coastal zone systems as they relate to the meeting Rio Convention objectives. For example, the project will work to fill the data and information gaps deemed necessary to develop a more holistic development plan and strategy that exemplifies low-emission and climate resiliency while at the same time sets out to meet objectives under all three Rio Conventions through improved decision-making. This includes



sensitization of decision-makers and other stakeholders of the linkages between values and attitudes towards their immediate environment, peoples' behavior, and the resultant impacts on the global environment.

The project will be implemented in two strategically linked components: Component 1 focuses on strengthening the existing Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) for decision making on coastal zone development, and associated structures and networks needed for improved global environmental decision-making in coastal areas. First, the analysis of national and local data and information needs to meet Rio Convention objectives will be updated, with particular reference to coastal zone management. On basis of this updated analysis, existing databases on coastal zone management will be strengthened and organizational capacities of the key management structures (the MINEDD, the National Department for Environmental Quality and Risk Prevention (DQEPR) and National Agency for the Environmental (ANDE)) will be strengthened, leading to cost-effective management of the coastal EMIS. The EMIS will be set up as an open access, internet based system for which secure funding will be established. In order to do so, apt knowledge management tools will be identified and developed to improve coastal development decision-making to meet Rio Convention objectives and stakeholders will receive training on the collection and use of environmental data and information needs to meet global environmental objectives within a coastal zone territory. As such, the EMIS should be sustainably used and managed.

Component 2 aims to pilot the use of improved environmental information systems for better decision making related to coastal zone management, and create the conditions for replication to all the coastal area in CI. The outcome, improved coastal zone management decision-making based on better information systems tested in key area, should be achieved through an institutional analysis of governance structures and consultative processes on coastal zone management, with particular reference to meeting Rio Convention objectives. On basis of this analysis, institutional reforms within the decentralized implementation agencies of MINEDD, DQEPR and ANDE will be undertaken to improve coastal zone management decision-making in order to meet Rio Convention objectives. These institutional reforms will build upon a carefully managed process of expert analysis, ensure legitimacy and accountability, and generate important global environmental benefits within the framework of environmentally sound and sustainable integrated coastal zone management.

At the same time, an awareness and training campaign among pilot area stakeholders will be implemented to institutionalize the use of EMIS into decision-making processes to meet Rio Convention objectives and a system for information exchange and dissemination on integrated coastal zone management will be established. In the end, a sustainable information exchange system will be put in place in the pilot area, that will ensure that decision-makers and stakeholders will have easy access to necessary coastal development decision making information and that they, in turn, will provide updates to the EMIS in their respective fields. When proven successful, this exchange system will be formulated as a best practice to be replicated to other areas and climatic zones in CI. A financially sustainable strategy for replication to all concerned parts of CI will be developed.

The expected global environmental outcome is that Côte d'Ivoire's decision-making to meet Rio Convention objectives will be greatly improved by having more complete and relevant data and information. With a focus on strengthen global environmental decision-making within coastal zone governance structures and mechanisms, the project will have demonstrated how to feasibly pilot an integrated and replicable coastal zone management approach that produces measurable global environmental benefits in the West African setting. The project is expected to have demonstrated how to develop a network of enhanced information exchange, dialogue and cooperation through decentralized state entities to meet Rio Convention objectives. The

sustainability of project outcomes will be greatly enhanced by the strong support of key stakeholder groups and their representatives and champions.

Strengthening Côte d'Ivoire's existing governance structures and consultative mechanisms for environmental decision-making is in the country's own national interest, and co-financing will be used to ensure that data and information is more readily available to meet sustainable development objectives. This work is relatively less expensive since the link between information needs to meet local development objectives are less complex than information needs to meet global environmental objectives. For example, local development objectives need only take into account national priorities, whereas global environmental objectives must take both national and international development priorities into consideration. Further adding to the cost of data and information management is the need for relatively more complex analyses, studies, models and tools in order to minimize the unpredictability of the new and innovative management decisions.

The project rationale indicates that the proposed scope, the strategic positioning and the timing of this project is the best alternative to respond to the existing national capacity needs identified during the NCSA process; including from a cost effectiveness point of view. The main focus is to develop the national capacity in environmental information management and monitoring at three levels: systemic, institutional and individual. The project will work in partnership with the respective key stakeholders to introduce the *know-how* in environmental information management and monitoring into the existing monitoring procedures and mechanisms of the government; in order to strengthen Côte d'Ivoire's capacity to develop effective environmental policies and to be able to respond to the Rio Conventions' reporting requirements.

The details of this approach, and how to monitor and quantify, will be determined through the PPG.

- 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/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read ["Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF."](#):

The project will provide a mechanism (the EMIS) for environmental data, information and knowledge management. This will feed into the design of national policies, programmes and plans related to both the global environmental management and to local development. Improved information flow will also contribute to the improved design and implementation of coastal development policies, programmes and projects. There will be accordingly benefits in terms of local development in coastal areas. From an economic standpoint, the EMIS will provide decision makers with statistical data on environmental issues and impacts. These data will be used to determine the economic costs and benefits of development projects and lead to environmentally sustainable investment choices that are also good for local development.

Fact-finding at the local level and the incorporation of traditional knowledge and practices, especially concerning use of natural resources by vulnerable groups of societies, such as women, youth and landless will increase the participation of local people in the implementation of projects, and to the avoidance of certain traditional practices that may harm biodiversity or the environment.

- 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:

The major risks that could compromise the proper execution of the project are outlined in the following table:

Risk	Level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
Political will and priority setting of decision-makers lacking; slow progress of democratization and lagging decentralization reforms, the politicization of public administration, as well as the current insufficient mainstreaming of environmental issues in policies and strategies.	high	Increased sensitization and advocacy for the benefit of decision-makers (e.g., Government, National Assembly, and elected local representatives). During the PPG, the project will consult with key decision-makers and champions to strengthen the government's political will to support decentralized environmental governance and management.
The adherence of the project's strategy by the Rio Convention focal points, the project steering committee, and/or members of the project team may take a significant gestation time.	medium	For these reasons, the project preparation phase is critical to ensure that all key decision-makers and stakeholder representatives actively participate and are fully consulted on the best implementation arrangements.
Internal resistance to change; the organizations in the EMIS network might be unconvinced of the need for change.	medium	The project's implementation arrangements will be strategically negotiated around a strong institutional anchor with strong environmental leadership and a capacity building champion among the development partners and in civil society to minimize resistance to change.
Despite the strong commitment by UNDP to support decentralized environmental governance, and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire's allocation of significant resources to leverage important financing for the project, there is a risk that competing socio-economic development priorities, coupled by political demands, may result in a change of the Government's financial commitment to the project.	high	The project will incorporate a sustainable financing strategy that will ensure long term availability of funds and a long term financial commitment.

A key feature of this project, like other cross-cutting capacity development projects, is that the methods set out in the *Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF projects* will be incorporated into the project framework and its overall M&E plan, making sure that the project will be managed results-based. These methods include the use of a Capacity Development (CD) Scorecard, which was developed specifically for the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) projects and which build upon recent work on capacity and capacity development from the GEF, its Implementing Agencies, and from external research. The CD scorecard uses indicators and their corresponding ratings in order to quantify the qualitative process of capacity change and will be applied as a three-point (beginning, mid-point, and terminal) time series programme evaluation of how the project contributes to CD outcomes. Incorporating this CD framework into project design, implementation, and monitoring will provide a comprehensive monitoring framework aimed at assessing the range of needed capacities to achieve global environmental outcomes and ensure their sustainability, i.e., global environmental sustainability. As such it will act as progressive quality insurance and will allow for timely adjustment to

perceived risks.

**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:**

The key stakeholders involve in the project are the Ministry in charge of environment, the other key ministries such as Ministry of plan, ministry in charge of territorial administration, National commission of sustainable development (CNDD), elected local representatives, university, research center such as CNRA, the majors organizations in environment such as DQEPR, CIAPOL and ANDE, OIPR, local NGO, Private sector etc. The project will also involve the other GEF project on going in the country and financial and technical partners. The research institutes and others key organizations mentioned under part B.1. will gather data and making all the analysis.

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of CI and UNDP procedures in CI. The Ministry of Environment will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. The UNDP CO will support the Ministry as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

**B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:**

During the NCSA process, broad consultations highlighted the linkages and relationships Among many major non-Rio Convention environmental initiatives and interventions, both GEF and non-GEF. The former include the GEF Guinea Current, the Volta River Basin Project, the Niger Basin Project, and Côte d'Ivoire's Microfinance programme. Non-GEF project that the current project will coordinate with are the World Bank West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program APL (WAAPP-1B), the World Bank Ivory Coast Protected Area Project, World Bank Governance and Institutional Dev. Project, African Development Bank Project "Rural development in the region of the Lakes", IDRC Leadership Program for Promoting Policies Linking the Environment and Health in Africa.

Each of these projects requires access to the best available data and information in order to ensure their strategic design and adaptive management. In the same way that this CCCD project will complement and create more cost-effective decision-making of the GEF focal area projects, so too will the relevant non-GEF projects benefit from an improved environmental management information system that creates important economies of scale and ensures consistent measurement standards and methodologies.

In order to achieve the desired outcomes with minimum additional expense, the project will build upon and coordinate with relevant parallel projects and initiatives to the extent possible. Given that the EMIS is to generate new and additional data and information, this project will make a valuable contribution to the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper, activities of the National Committee for Sustainable Development, activities related to the implementation of Millennium Development Goals, as well as other activities call for under Côte d'Ivoire's NEAP.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: "The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project

partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications.” Full compliance will be made with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (“GEF Guidelines”):

[http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08\\_Branding\\_the\\_GEF%20final\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf)

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

The project is fully compliant with the comparative advantages matrix approved by the GEF Council. The GOCI has selected UNDP as the GEF Implementing Agency for this project based on their track record in the region on matters of capacity development for national and global environmental management and their experience and expertise in supporting capacity development efforts in Cote d’Ivoire. UNDP has developed a global expertise in supporting the development of environmental indicators and capacity-building and monitoring/evaluation tools, which are extremely necessary in measuring impact of such capacity building programmes. UNDP and the Government previously worked jointly on implementing the NCSA and National Capacity Building Programme for Environmental Management (PRCGE), and agreed to cooperate on projects focusing on capacity building and governance for sustainable development in service of poverty reduction.

**C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:**

The Government of Côte d’Ivoire and UNDP have committed US\$ 700 thousand to leverage the US\$ 550 thousand request to GEF to strengthen decision-making to meet Rio Convention objectives. For this country co-financing, the UNDP country office will dedicate US\$ 400 thousand from its TRAC allocation to support the project. The Government, through the Ministry of Environment, has pledged US\$ 150 thousand cash allocation to this project and a further US\$ 550 thousand in cash contribution. The cost-effectiveness of this project derives from its strategic design as a cross-cutting capacity development project, wherein shared foundational capacities needs across the three Rio Conventions are to be strengthened. In this particular case, the project’s focus on strengthening the enabling environment (especially the institutional setting and free access to necessary information for decision-making) for improved governance and management that will yield national and global environmental benefits. The cost-effectiveness of the project is also reflected by the partnerships and leveraging power of the GEF in raising significant government financial in an environment where financial resources are seriously constrained.

UNDP will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide ongoing advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use its role as the UN Resident Coordinator to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy, and in awareness raising by attending key public events.

**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:**

As agreed to in Côte d’Ivoire's UNDAF, the Government is committed to meeting Rio Convention objectives with the support of UN agencies based on their respective comparative advantages and mandates. In particular, the UNDAF calls for strengthening analytical capacities and strategic partnerships to better implement the MDG 7, which is to reverse the trend of environmental degradation. This project will play a key role to meeting this goal by

strengthening critical data and information needed to make better decisions to meet Rio Convention objectives, among other MEA and sustainable development priorities.

The Government of CI has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this cross-cutting capacity development project, taking into account UNDP's proven track record of supporting similar projects in a number of other countries. This request also stems from the successful implementation of CI's NCSA that has received strong support from UNDP both on country and on regional level. The project will benefit from synergies and opportunities arising from an expanding portfolio of environmental projects implemented by UNDP in the WCA region. UNDP's comparative advantage in integrated policy development is another important consideration in their selection as the GEF implementing agency for this project.


More broadly speaking, UNDP has developed a global expertise in supporting the development of environmental indicators and capacity-building and monitoring/ evaluation tools, which are extremely necessary in measuring impact of such capacity building programmes.

**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)
KONE-BAKAYOKO Alima	Permanent Secretary, GEF Operational Focal point	MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE	04/23/2012

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

<b>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.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		08/28/2012	Tom Twining-Ward UNDP Green-LECRDS	+421 2 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org