



Adaptation Fund: Increasing Climate Resilience & Enhancing Sustainable Land Management in the Southwest of the Buenos Ai

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | Argentina | Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy Global Practice | Recipient Executed Activities | Investment Project Financing | FY 2014 | Seq No: 8 | ARCHIVED on 29-Sep-2019 | ISR38739 |

Implementing Agencies: Government Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, The Argentine Republic, Ministry of Treasury

Key Dates

Key Project Dates

Bank Approval Date: 20-Sep-2013

Effectiveness Date: 27-May-2014

Original Closing Date: 30-Dec-2018

Revised Closing Date: 30-Sep-2019

Project Development Objectives

Project Development Objective (from Project Appraisal Document)

The PDO is to contribute to reducing climate and man-made vulnerability of the agroecosystems in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province by increasing adaptive capacity of key local institutions and actors and piloting and disseminating climate resilient and sustainable land management practices.

Has the Project Development Objective been changed since Board Approval of the Project Objective?

No

Overall Ratings

Name	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Progress towards achievement of PDO	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory

Implementation Status and Key Decisions

The project implementation was completed in overall satisfactory terms on September 30, 2019. On-the-ground implementation of the 11 Specific Intervention Sites (SISs) has been yielding promising results that are strongly owned by the direct beneficiary producers and responsible partner institutions at the local level. The Project Team (PT) within the Government Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) continued diligent work through 2019 to advance and timely complete the final investments in three major consultancy contracts and the final goods and services contracted for the SISs. The three consultancies focused on: (i) systematization of the work conducted in the "San Jose Dryland" and "Patagones Rangelands/Monte Biome" SISs in the Arid Geographical Intervention Area (GIA) on agricultural and livestock production and the "Pradere Irrigation" and "Ascasubi Irrigation" SISs in the Irrigation GIA on horticultural production, including identification of future financing sources and preparation of dissemination materials, guides and a template for sustainable management plans for livestock and/or fruit production; (ii) systematization of the process of design and implementation of the Information and Early Warning System (IEWS), three Municipal Plans on Sustainable Forage Production, and a pilot initiative to promote creation of green jobs; and (iii) a final project evaluation in line with the requirements of the Adaptation Fund and the World Bank.



During 2019, the main implementation focus was set on securing continuity/sustainability and potential replication and scale-up of the main project results. The final implementation status per component is resumed as follows:

Component 1: Reducing Institutional and Community-level Vulnerability. Component 1 contributed to improve the response and planning capacity of local communities and institutions by promoting participation in data collection and analysis through strong and unprecedented inter-institutional collaboration with close participation by the beneficiary producers. The three Municipalities that were direct project beneficiaries, Puan, Villarino and Patagones, have been able to build their institutional capacity to address climate related challenges.

The PT maintained strong working relations with the participating institutions and actors at local and national levels particularly with (i) the institutions that led the execution of the adaptation pilots in the SISs under Component 2, namely the National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA) that managed eight SISs; National Southern University (UNS); Center of Renewable Natural Resources in the Semiarid Zone-National Center of Scientific and Technical Research (CERZOS-CONICET); and Carlos Spegazzini Agrarian School, which all managed one SIS and (ii) the National Meteorological Service (SMN) that has a key role in securing continuity for the achieved results.

The main result of Component 1 is the establishment and interinstitutional operation and continued strengthening of an innovative Information and Early Warning System (IEWS; SIAT in Spanish) on Climate Change and Desertification within the Southwest of the Province of Buenos Aires. The IEWS has produced, disseminated and constantly improved quarterly Meteorological and Agricultural Outlook Reports since December 2016, a total of 12 reports until project closure, covering agrometeorological conditions, agricultural production forecasts, and risk of fire and wind erosion, available e.g. at the website of INTA (<https://inta.gob.ar/documentos/siat-sistema-de-informacion-y-alerta-temprana-del-sudoeste-bonaerense>). Thus far, the IEWS counts with more than 2,800 visitors and 5,500 visits. The project financed and installed 12 automated weather stations in the region with close collaboration with SMN that will continue in charge of operating and maintaining them, including availability of online information. SMN completed an important upgrade of the IEWS to incorporate drought indexes through multidisciplinary work that covered (i) real-time monitoring of the beginning and geographical extent of droughts through climatic and satellite data and indices; (ii) forecasts of the possible temporal evolution of droughts; and (iii) participatory design of plans and actions for the issuance of early warnings destined to sectors affected by drought to allow managing related risks and mitigating impacts. A closing workshop on the drought index development was organized on July 16, 2019 in Bahia Blanca. The drought index is available at <https://siat-soba.smn.gob.ar/> with information that is updated every five days.

Component 2: Implementing Adaptation Measures in Productive Agroecosystems. Implementation of this most substantive project component on adaptation measures in productive agroecosystems continued in satisfactory terms until the project closure across the 11 SISs and five municipal pilot plans designed through participatory processes with the responsible partner institutions and beneficiary municipalities, farmers, and other local actors that expressed strong endorsement and gratitude with the project results in the three local and one national level closing workshop the project organizing in September 2019. The project has identified a total of 41 adaptation/sustainable land management technologies, 14 of which are being implemented to improve management of livestock and grazing land, crops and water resources in the SISs: 1) Loosening of topsoil and deepening of soil profile by using paratill; 2) planting of perennial pastures to strengthen cattle raising; 3) inclusion of annual legumes in cattle raising management; 4) drip irrigation; 5) planning and implementation of crop rotation; 6) biologic pest management by means of strip cropping; 7) soil mapping; 8) land management zoning and mapping; 9) intercropping of legumes and perennial pastures for fodder; 10) consociated intercropping; 11) production of substrates through composting; 12) breeding of native plants; 13) simulation and evaluation of effects of drought; and 14) remediation of saline soil.

Until the project closure, (i) 427 producers implemented these practices, 43 of them (10 percent) women; (ii) more than 1,600 people participated in training on good practices in sustainable land management (SLM); (iii) more than USD 1.3M (AR\$ 75,000,000) was invested in machinery, tools and facilities for SLM; (iv) economic incentives for SLM yielded in more than 1,200 hectares planted with “Vicia sativa”, known as the common/garden vetch, tare or simply vetch; a nitrogen-fixing leguminous plant that, although considered a weed when found growing in a cultivated grain field, is often grown as green manure or livestock fodder, and “Agropyron”, commonly referred to as wheatgrass; a genus of Eurasian plants in the grass family, native to Europe and Asia but widely naturalized in North America; and (v) at least 945 hectares have been reforested; the total of ha reforested by the project requires confirmation and will be presented in the Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR) of the World Bank. Regarding the municipal plans, two are on reforestation in Puan and Villarino that have strengthened their municipal tree nurseries with the project support, and three Municipal Plans on Sustainable Forage Production that were established through Municipal Ordinances and operate through revolving funds to promote fixing of soil and reducing wind erosion through increased topsoil coverage. More than 50 producers have registered in these plans and set aside more than 500 hectares of natural grasslands for conservation, Patagones having been the pioneer Municipality in this activity.

As with the SMN under Component 1, notable inter-institutional articulation between national and local public organizations beyond the original project design is taking place in Villarino, where the project contributes to a pioneering collaboration between the national Ministry of Health and Social Development, National Roads Agency, and the municipal government on one of the first initiatives to prompt creation of green jobs in Argentina. The program has established a cooperative called Foresta that has kept consolidating and expanding its work from production of compost to planting of tree barriers along national roads to reduce wind erosion and production of honey.

Component 3: Applying a Participatory Approach to Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation. Staff of the local partner institutions and the Municipalities of Puan, Villarino and Patagones, the responsible parties for the SISs and the municipal plans, have been trained on the applicable monitoring and evaluation techniques that applied across the project activities. Implementation of monitoring activities was conducted across 10 SISs and registering of the results in files and compilation of aggregated monitoring data has continued until project closure. The complete results will be available for the preparation of the ICR. Annual workshops on results monitoring took place in December 2016, 2017 and 2018 with the partner institutions and producer representatives of each SIS.

The PT continued active work in communication to disseminate project results and organize knowledge management (KM) activities during 2019. The project has remained visible in local media and has gained visibility also through the SAyDS, World Bank and Adaptation Fund publications/websites. Farmers working on the SISs share monthly gatherings where information and experience is shared also with non-participating farmers interested in the pilot activities. The two local field technicians contracted by the project served as key information disseminators across the SISs and the beneficiary municipalities.

Regarding training and awareness raising on project-relevant topics until May 31, 2019, (i) 87 percent of the targeted local level public employees were trained; (ii) 118 days of training were delivered/financed/facilitated by the project; (iii) the project participated in 13 cultural and socio-productive activities; and (iv) the project was subject to 342 articles/programs in mainly local but also national and international media. In September 2019, three local closing workshops and a final workshop in Buenos Aires counted with active participation by different stakeholders, the latter 75 people from the institutions that directly contributed to the project implementation, as well as supporting/key target institutions that included the Chief of Cabinet of Ministries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Secretariat of Agroindustry and International Labor Organization (ILO).

Component 4: Developing a Sustainability Strategy. The four main interinstitutional work fronts on policies/plans that aim to develop/scale-up results that transcend the project implementation include:

- (i) the IEWS whose interinstitutional legal agreement has been signed by the four contributing institutions to consolidate the institutional set-up and the SMN will continue as the lead agency to operate and scale-up its functions. The IEWS is also articulating to generate the necessary agreements both at the institutional and community level to sustain the project activities beyond the project closure with a Drought Protocol operated by the Crisis and Agricultural Assistance Area of the National Directorate of Agricultural Emergencies and Disasters and the Directorate of Agricultural and Insurance Risk of the Under-secretariat of Political Coordination within the Secretariat of Agroindustry;
- (ii) Villarino Reforestation Plan that counts with innovative collaboration with the national Ministry of Health and Social Development and the National Roads Agency and is negotiating further collaboration agreements e.g. with the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires on reproduction of native tree species;
- (iii) municipal sustainable forage plans to support recovery of degraded soil and natural pastures through use of perennial and nitrogen-rich species; and
- (iv) dialogue within the Governmental Committee on Climate Change (GCCC), including a round table established in 2019 between the SMN, Secretariat of Agroindustry and SAyDS to start the design of a National Drought Plan in the implementation framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Further, many of the project's work fronts will be replicated and/or further developed through a new project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) called "Incorporation of Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in Development Planning: Operationalize the Environmental Management of Territory (OAT) in Argentina" (Project ARG/19/G24), executed by the SAyDS with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as the GEF Implementing Agency.

Risks

Overall Risk Rating

Risk Category	Rating at Approval	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Overall	--	□ Substantial	□ Moderate

5. Results

Project Development Objective Indicators



□ Targeted institutions that the Project has prompted to attend adaptation needs in their structures, HR composition, work programs etc. to increase their capacity to address climate-related challenges (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:	<p>Target achieved. The ten reported institutions are: (i) Municipality of Puan that has kept strengthening its Bordenave Municipal Tree Nursery and established a Municipal Nature Reserve (protected area) and is running a Municipal Plan on Sustainable Forage Production that aims at fixing soil and reducing wind erosion through increased topsoil coverage (“Forage Plan”); (ii) Municipality of Villarino that has created a Municipal Environmental Agency and a Municipal Nature Reserve (protected area), is co-implementing a pilot program of green employment with a road-side afforestation plan aimed at reducing wind erosion (“Green Employment Pilot”), and has established and runs a Forage Plan; (iii) Municipality of Patagones that has established and runs a Forage Plan; (iv) National Ministry of Social Development is co-implementing the Green Employment Pilot; (v) National Roads Agency is co-implementing the Green Employment Pilot; (vi) National Institute on Agricultural Technology (INTA: Ascasubi and Bordenave Experimental Stations) signed the Information and Early-Warning System (IEWS) Agreement in February 2018 and keeps contributing to it and is implementing several related projects with own funding; (vii) National Meteorological Service (SMN) provides maintenance to 12 meteorological stations financed by the project, server space and data processing for running of a Drought Index in the Project area, signed the IEWS Agreement in April 2018 and keeps contributing to it; (viii) Center of Renewable Natural Resources in the Semiarid Zone (CERZOS) – National Center of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) signed the IEWS Agreement in May 2018 and keeps contributing to it; (ix) National Southern University (UNS) signed the IEWS Agreement in October 2018 and keeps contributing to it; (x) CORFO, the Development Corporation of the Colorado River in Bonaerense Valley committed in an Assembly Act of the Consortium to establish a new program with a revolving fund to support financing of water efficiency measures by its members and the program is already under implementation.</p>			

□ Productive agroecosystems in the pilot sites maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	13.00	16.00	10.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:	<p>Target exceeded. 41 climate-smart land use practices/technologies have been identified through participatory processes and 12 of them are being implemented in 11 Specific Intervention Sites (SIS). The indicator bases on a proxy index with hypothetical values from 0 to 24, assuming a total of 12 SISs as projected during project preparation. In said index, each SIS where the status of the agroecosystem improves adds 2 points; a SIS where it is maintained adds 1 point; and a SIS where the agroecosystem deteriorates adds 0 point.</p> <p>Collection of the respective baseline information and development of a monitoring system on the SISs was completed in August 2017 by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to determine the initial soil conservation status and the key variables to monitor the evolvement of soil quality in the Semi-arid, Irrigation and Arid Geographical Intervention Area (GIA). The baseline information has generated a wealth of criticism by the agencies in charge of the SISs as it resulted complex and includes many biophysical variables that have long-term responses that go way beyond the duration of the project. A control study on the baseline results of the selected variables in the 3 GIAs was conducted by INTA and the other responsible agencies in each SIS during the first quarter of 2019. However, for technical difficulties a part of the analysis required to complete the monitoring of soil quality with “<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>” (a grass species known as weeping/Boer lovegrass) remained pending until August, and the full analysis of the control study will only be available for the project’s final report (ICR). Until then, reporting on the index value continues based on visual observations.</p>			



The current indicator value of 16 reflects that out of the total of 11 SISs, 5 have improved and 6 maintained the quality of the agroecosystem to withstand conditions imposed by climate variability. The improved conditions are observed in the (i) “Agroecological Unit Bordenave-San German SIS” in the Semi-arid GIA, where the presence of arthropods species has increased from 22 to 31 due to the applied productive practices; (ii) “Pradere Irrigation” and (iii) “Ascasubi Irrigation” SISs in the Irrigation GIA that have been able to improve efficiency of water use, reduce the use of pesticides and promote soil recovery; and (iv) “San Jose Dryland” in the Arid GIA due to the use of paratill, a machine that lifts and bends subsoil to remove hardpans. It gently lifts the soil, allowing it to fracture along its natural planes of weakness and then settle back again. The soil loosening improves water infiltration and drainage, encourages root development, and allows for deeper fertilizer placement. The gentle lifting action leaves topsoil and subsoil layers intact, minimizes clods, and leaves valuable residue on the surface. The paratill financed by the project is the first in the project area; and (v) “Patagones Rangelands/Monte Biome” also the Arid GIA due to soil fertilization through incorporation of perennial legumes, which reflects in the content of Phosphorus available for plants, and in the density of soil and its capacity for retaining water.

□ Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to farmers and other stakeholders on a timely basis (Yes/No, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019

Comments: Target achieved in highly satisfactory terms. A prototype Information and Early Warning System on climate change and desertification (IEWS; SIAT in Spanish) has been developed jointly with local research and extension institutions and the National Meteorological Service (SMN) to generate and disseminate relevant (project-related) information on threats and hazards to farmers and other stakeholders on a timely basis. 12 quarterly reports (Dec 2016; Feb, June, Sep and Dec 2017; March, June, Sep and Dec 2018; March, June and Sept 2019) that include agro-meteorological information, productive forecasts and risk assessment on fires and wind-erosion, as well as land management and crop and livestock management recommendations have been compiled and disseminated through rural radios, local institutions, particularly INTA and the beneficiary municipalities, relevant public offices and websites, as well as social media, e.g. WhatsApp groups. The IEWS reports can be accessed at INTA and SAyDS websites at: <http://ascasubi.inta.gob.ar/siat/> and <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/tierra/bosques-suelos/manejo-sustentable-suelo/sudoesteba> and a cellphone application is also available. Additionally, IEWS launched a platform located at the SMN website (<https://siat-soba.smn.gob.ar/>) which includes online information from 14 Automatic Meteorological Stations located in the region, 12 of the financed by the project, and includes the quarterly reports and drought information that is being updated every five days based on various indexes. The institutional arrangements, i.e. the institutional legal agreement and operational manual have been developed and signed by all the four key institutions: INTA, SMN, CERZOS-CONICET and UNS to sustain the IEWS operation beyond the project closure. The IEWS is also participating in the National Drought Protocol led by the National Secretariat of Agroindustry as part of its agricultural risk management program. Specifically, IEWS provides field data observations of a coverage area that helps to validate the information generated at the national level in the respective area. Based on exchange with relevant actors in the context of the project’s three closing workshops in the field, expanding the IEWS to the municipalities of Bahia Blanca, Tornquist, Coronel Pringles, Saavedra and Coronel Rosales is under consideration in the framework of the Development Plan of the Southwest of Buenos Aires Province (PDSO).

□ Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (Number, Corporate)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	410.00	427.00	408.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019



Comments:	<p>Target exceeded. The result until May 2019 refers to the total of 427 producers, 374 men and 43 women (10 percent), who participate in the implementation of the 11 SISs and the Municipal Plans on Sustainable Forage Production and Municipal Plans on Reforestation established with project support. Two new producers correspond to the Pradere and Ascasubi Irrigation SISs, and 15 to Municipal Plans on Sustainable Forage Production in Patagones and Villarino, four of the last being women. "Improved agricultural technology adoption" is understood in terms of the "adoption" involving a process that comprises four stages: 1) Commitment: verified through the application letter of each ISI; 2) Implementation: verified in the field by means of physical investments, associated with the project activities; 3) Management and evaluation: verified through interviews with producers and field visit; and 4) Adoption: verified through interviews with producers and field visit. Within the scope of the project implementation period, it needs to be noted that monitoring the number of people who reach the referred stages will only be feasible in terms of the two first stages of the process. There is a chance to see a trend toward potential adoption of the promoted technologies through verification related with stages 2 and 3, an aspect that will be analyzed for the project's final report by the Bank (ICR). In every case, the project implementation period is too short to verify reaching of the final adoption stage.</p>			
<p>▫Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (Number, Corporate Supplement)</p>				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	39.00	43.00	39.00
<p>▫Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male (Number, Corporate Supplement)</p>				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	369.00	384.00	369.00

Overall Comments

The present ISR reports the project results until May 31, 2019 based on the revised indicators after the second project restructuring in December 2018. The results will be subject to final update and further analysis after the project closure when the EP has been able to update and confirm the results until September 30, 2019. The final indicator results will be reported in the ICR.

Intermediate Results Indicators

<p>▫Share of beneficiaries satisfied with climate-related information and recommendations generated by the IEWS (disaggregated by gender) (Percentage, Custom)</p>				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	87.00	75.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				



□ Targeted local public employees trained (disaggregated by gender) (Percentage, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	83.00	83.00	60.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□ Client days of training provided (number) (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	103.00	118.00	64.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□ Cultural and socio-productive activities carried out in the Project zone jointly with the municipal governments (fairs, exhibitions, etc.) (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	13.00	13.00	28.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□ Adaptation/sustainable land management (SLM) technologies identified/verified through local participatory consultations under the Project framework that are demonstrated within the GIAs (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	13.00	14.00	12.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□ Number of related articles/programs in the local media (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	285.00	342.00	22.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				



□KM events with broad stakeholder representation (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	3.00	7.00	8.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□Institutions in charge of the Specific Intervention Sites that carry out the respective activities of monitoring and evaluation (Percentage, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	80.00	70.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□Assumed institutional commitments for the continuity and sustainability of the Project results per sector and activity (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	16.00	17.00	7.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□Guiding material on possible policies to adapt to climate change produced and disseminated among decision makers (Yes/No, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

□Selected biophysical, social or economic attributes in the pilot sites improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability (Index 0-22) (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	17.00	18.00	18.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019

Comments:

□New or adjusted policies approved to address climate change risks (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	9.00	9.00	4.00
Date	22-Jul-2013	04-Dec-2018	31-May-2019	30-Sep-2019
Comments:				

Data on Financial Performance

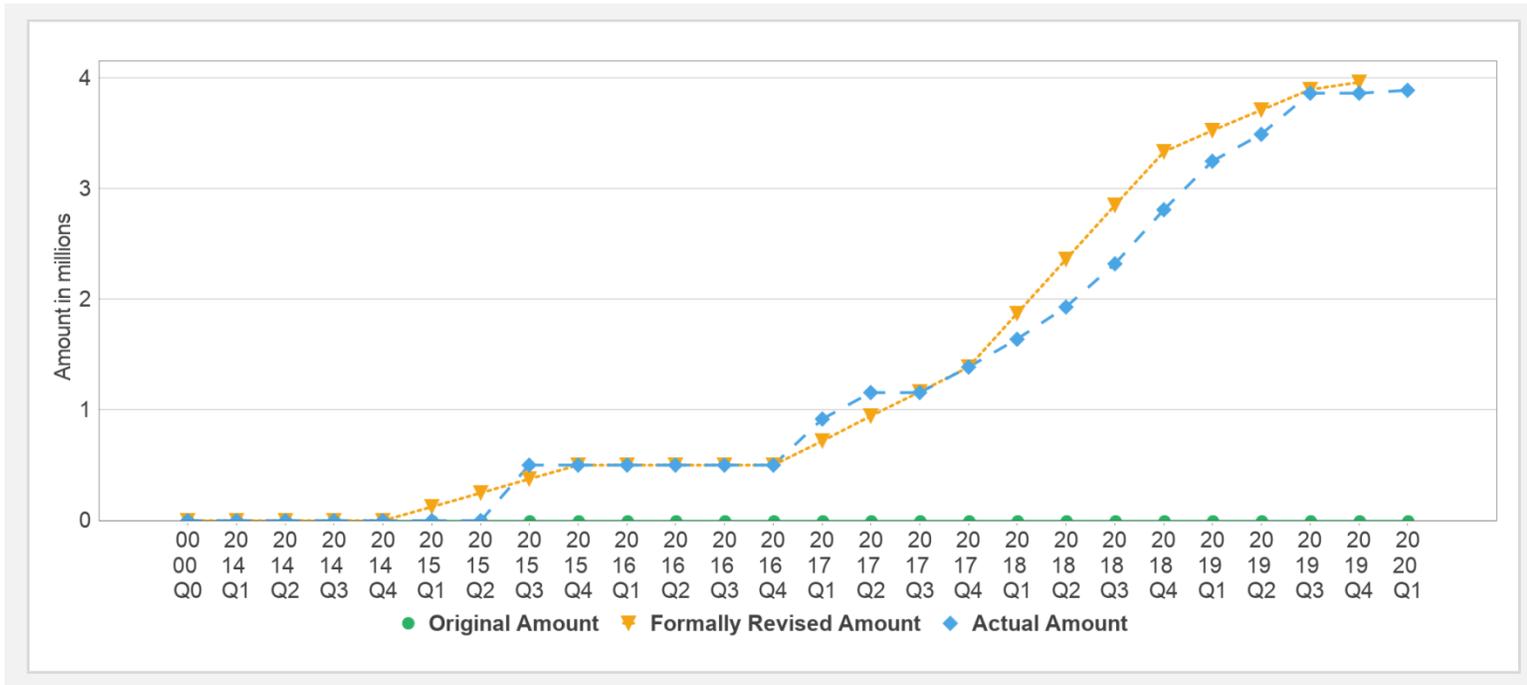
Disbursements (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
P125804	TF-15041	Effective	USD	3.96	3.96	0.00	3.89	0.07	98%

Key Dates (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Orig. Closing Date	Rev. Closing Date
P125804	TF-15041	Effective	18-Mar-2014	18-Mar-2014	27-May-2014	30-Dec-2018	30-Sep-2019

Cumulative Disbursements



Restructuring History

Level 2 Approved on 23-Jan-2018 ,Level 2 Approved on 19-Dec-2018

Related Project(s)

There are no related projects.