GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:	
Evolving and strengthening institutional capacity, biosafety tools and measures for the sustainable use of living modified organisms in South Africa	
Region:	GEF Project ID:
Africa	12136
Country(ies):	Type of Project:
South Africa	GBFF
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID:
UNEP	
Anticipated Executing Entity(s):	Anticipated Executing Type:
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	Government
GEF Focal Area (s):	Submission Date:
Biodiversity	11/27/2025
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Enabling Activity	
Taxonomy	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Focal Areas	
Type of Trust Fund:	Project Duration (Months)
GBFF	48
GEF Project Financing: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
3,000,000.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)
285,000.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing:
3,285,000.00	0.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
100,000.00	9,500.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
109,500.00	3,394,500.00
Project Tags:	
Support IPLC, GBF Target 17, GBF Target 20, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23	

Indicative Project Overview

To evolve and strengthen tools, institutional capacities and biosafety measures required to protect biodiversity, natural ecosystems and human health from potential adverse effects of LMOs, focusing on risk assessment, risk management, socio-economic considerations, long-term monitoring of the impacts, awareness raising and public engagement in South Africa.

Project Components

1. Effective biosafety tools for risk assessment, risk management and socioeconomic considerations

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
410,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

1.1. South African governance framework adopts a common and integrated approach to risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms (LMOs).

1.2. South Africa updates and streamlines all regulatory guidelines for LMOs.

1.3. Socio-economic considerations to inform decision-making on LMOs.

Project Outputs:

1.1.1. Environmental Risk Assessment Framework Guidance document updated and disseminated.

1.1.2. Framework and electronic database for assessment endpoints developed and disseminated.

1.2.1. Regulatory guidelines for LMOs reviewed and updated.

1.3.1. Guidelines for socio-economic considerations of LMOs developed and implemented.

1.3.2. Cost-benefit analysis tools developed and disseminated.

2. Strengthened Long term assessment, monitoring and reporting

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,640,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

2.1. Impact-based post-release monitoring assesses the impacts of LMOs on the environment.

2.2. Knowledge in distribution and extent of GM crops, trends in land-use and potential impacts improves planning

2.3. Knowledge in distribution and extent of GM crops, trends in land-use and potential impacts improves planning.

2.4. Secondary and unintended effects arising from agricultural practices associated with LM crops on the surrounding landscape.

2.5. Management of resistance development ensures sustainability of LMOs.

Project Outputs:

2.1.1. Framework for impact-based post-release monitoring for LMOs in South Africa developed and implemented.

2.2.1. Assessment of the environmental impacts (positive and negative) of activities associated with commercial use of LMOs conducted and report developed.

2.3.1. Encroachment of LMOs on natural areas – especially biodiversity hotspots, including strategic water source areas assessed and report developed.

2.4.1. Baseline data on secondary and unintended effects arising from agricultural practices associated with LMOs in surrounding landscapes generated and inventory on use patterns established.

2.5.1. A formal framework for resistance management in South African LM crops developed and implemented.

3. Strengthened human and institutional capacity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
207,414.99	

Project Outcomes:

3.1. Improved efficiency to evaluation, assessment, regulation, compliance and enforcement

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 Improved efficiency to evaluation, assessment, regulation, compliance and enforcement.

4. Enhanced biosafety communication, public awareness and engagement

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
300,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

4.1. Stakeholders participate in decision-making and other biosafety related awareness, capacity building programmes and initiatives.

Project Outputs:

4.1.1. National biosafety communication and awareness strategy developed and implemented.

4.2.1. Up to date biosafety information on scientific, technical, environmental and legal information disseminated.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
300,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

5.1. Frequent monitoring and evaluation of project.

Project Outputs:

5.1.1 Project Steering Committee Established.

5.1.2 Project based monitoring framework developed and implemented.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Effective biosafety tools for risk assessment, risk management and socioeconomic considerations	410,000.00	
2. Strengthened Long term assessment, monitoring and reporting	1,640,000.00	
3. Strengthened human and institutional capacity	207,414.99	
4. Enhanced biosafety communication, public awareness and engagement	300,000.00	
M&E	300,000.00	
Subtotal	**2,857,414.99**	**0.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)	142,585.01	
Total Project Cost ($)	**3,000,000.00**	**0.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

1) Project Rationale

In South Africa, modern biotechnology, including the suite of tools under its umbrella, has long been recognized for its potential to contribute to national imperatives of sustainable development (poverty, food security, job creation and economic growth). This has been evident in the use of technology in research and development and its application in various sectors of the economy, such as agriculture and health, where it has offered solutions and products that have contributed significantly to the country (DST, 2013). Commercially available Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) in South Africa include LM crops and LM poultry vaccines (Department of Agriculture, 2025). Current LM crops grown commercially, namely maize, cotton, and soybean occupy approximately 85%, 100% and 95% of cultivated land under these respective crops. Advancing modern biotechnology is embedded in South Africa's policies on science, technology and innovation, which aim to create an environment where such technologies can be harnessed to contribute to the bioeconomy (DST, 2013). Such developments in modern biotechnology have been a driving force in shaping the biosafety regulatory system in South Africa. South Africa's biosafety regulatory framework has been in place and implemented over 25 years, constituted prior to the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The regulatory framework recognizes that the application of the biotechnology, genetic modification in particular, has attached to it potential risks and benefits. The biosafety regulatory framework is premised on a strong scientific base, which has been continuously reviewed and updated in line with changing international and national obligations and policy changes. Significant advances have occurred in the field of genetic modification since the regulatory framework was established. To continue to safeguard human health and South Africa's environment and thus ensuring the continued sustainable use of LMOs, continued investment in effective biosafety tools and measures; and human and institutional capacity is required. In particular, the continued environmental sustainability is of critical importance because of the exceptional biological diversity which is under immense pressure from unsustainable land use practices (SANBI, 2019).

Risk Assessment and risk management Tools

Risk assessment is an integral part of South Africa's biosafety regulatory framework, serving as a tool for evaluating the potential risks of LMOs to the environment and human health to inform decision-making. South Africa's approach to risk assessment and risk management is outlined in the "*Guidelines for working with genetically modified organisms*" (2004) and the "*Environmental Risk Assessment Framework for genetically modified plants: a guidance document*" (2008) and is consistent with international risk analysis frameworks, principles, standards and practices. These guidelines have been instrumental in providing guidance on South Africa's approach to risk assessment. The guidance documents serve as key reference documents for those involved in the development, application, use and regulation of LMOs as well as a source of information for the general public. Developments in the fields of modern biotechnology and advances in science, biosafety, including risk assessment approaches necessitate the review and updating of the guidelines to ensure that they remain relevant for assessing and managing the risks of the fast evolving technology and monitoring the impacts thereof. The updated guidance documents will build on the first by describing the three components of risk analysis, i.e. risk assessment, risk management and risk communication. The key elements that will be introduced in the updated guidelines is problem formulation as an essential step recognized for its ability to guide the rest of the risk analysis process, including outlining the role of assessment and measurement endpoints in risk assessment. In South Africa, and many countries, assessment endpoints have not been explicitly defined and are often embedded within broader national policies and strategies. Defining endpoints will help identify and prioritise species and ecosystems of conservation concern that may intersect with LMO cultivation areas and ensure integration into broader biodiversity monitoring frameworks, thus demonstrating how safeguarding biodiversity through robust LMO risk assessment and long-term monitoring contributes to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

LMO post-commercial release monitoring

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) is mandated to monitor and report regularly on the impacts of any LMOs that has been released into the environment, including the impact on non-target organisms and ecological processes, indigenous biological resources and the biological diversity of species used for agriculture. LMO monitoring has been a consistent essential function supporting regulatory processes and decision making. Various assessments have been conducted, including on land use patterns in the context of LM crop cultivation, pesticides use in LM cropping systems and impacts on non-target organisms, with the earlier event-specific monitoring and more recently shifting to an impact-based monitoring. South Africa published its first environmental assessment report on the impacts of LMOs released into the environment in 2021, whereby key messages indicated that no current environmental and biodiversity risks could be associated with LMOs (SANBI 2021). However, the report went on to identify and highlight areas of concern related to data gaps and insufficient knowledge generation in specific areas. Of particular relevance to this proposal, are the following: 1) the development of a set of indicators to enable consistent and meaningful reporting on the impacts of LMOs on biodiversity; 2) the effect of different agricultural management practices on the environmental impact of LMOs and 3) impacts on species and areas of special concern. Financial resources, institutional capacities, scientific and technical expertise, cooperation from various players and collaborations are critical for LM monitoring and this project will strengthen these areas towards a sustainably resourced and fully capacitated LMO monitoring unit within SANBI.

Management of resistance development in target pests and weeds

Living modified crops grown commercially in South Africa possess insect resistance traits against target pests including *Busseola fu*sca, *Chilo partellus*, *Sesamia calamistis*, and more recently *Spodoptera frugiperda*, as well as herbicide tolerance traits (glyphosate). Implementation of insect resistance and weed resistance development plans (IRM and WRM) by permit holders is a requirement to delay its onset. However, field evolved resistance has been observed in some of the GM crops (e.g. resistance development in *B. fusca* (African maize stalk borer) to MON810 maize). Some of the reasons for resistance development identified during field surveys include non-adherence to insect resistance management strategies prescribed for the LM crops, such as not planting refugia and, if planted, application of insecticides to refugia. Field surveys further highlighted that farmers resort to applying insecticides as a result of resistance development and subsequent damage to the LM crop (DFFE and DST, 2015; unpublished). This emphasizes the need to strengthen IRM measures. Thus the project will support the development and implementation of cohesive IRM and WRM frameworks in South Africa, which will outline measure for surveillance, post-marketing monitoring of the efficacy of to LM crops and the susceptibility of target pest populations to the insecticidal proteins, assessment of the suitability of the IRM strategies, and remedial action plans in cases where resistance is detected, and development of a watchlist of secondary insect pests that may spread and become more serious pests.

Socio-economic considerations

Socio-economic considerations are an integral part of decision-making in South Africa. South Africa's approach to socio-economic considerations is broader than that given in Article 26(1) of the Protocol and takes into consideration positive or negative socio-economic impacts of the LMOs on South Africa and its people, including market relevance, competing demands and economic benefits. Existing practices on socio-economic considerations under the main biosafety legislation are generally consistent with international standards, and other legislative instruments within South Africa's policy frameworks outline some guiding principles, however, there is currently no formal guidance on socio-economic considerations of LMOs. The project will therefore strength current measures aligned with international practices, including developing, as appropriate, guidelines, taking into account applicable elements of the voluntary guidance on socio-economic consideration.

Institutional Capacity

South Africa has capacity in the form of regulators, compliance Inspectors, border officials, the LMO monitoring unit and LMO detection laboratory personnel who perform various functions relating to the regulation of LMOs. Furthermore, a scientific committee supported by a pool of scientific experts supports decision making through scientific evaluations of the LMO applications. Whilst this capacity exists, there is a need to strengthen human and institutional capacity for, among others, risk assessment and risk management, scientific evaluation, long term monitoring, detection and identification, prevention of illegal transboundary movement, liability and redress, scientific research and review and knowledge and data management. Given the advancement in technology and new tools of application in this field, the knowledge base, skills and assessment capabilities need to keep abreast with the technology. Thus, the project will contribute to strengthening capacities in the various areas supporting the regulatory framework.

Communication and awareness raising

South Africa's biosafety regulatory framework makes provision for public participation in decision making. Stakeholders are engaged regularly on various matters related to regulations, science, policy and implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Over the years several awareness-raising initiatives have been undertaken by several organizations, e.g. Biosafety South Africa. Surveys on public perceptions that looked at changes in public perception of biotechnology over times (between 2004 and 2015) showed increased level of awareness since the early years of the adoption of the technology (HSRC, 2016) however, there is a need to strengthen efforts by consolidating initiatives into a national biotechnology and biosafety communication and awareness strategy with a clear action plan, targeting regulated groups, scientists, farmers and indigenous peoples and local communities, with emphasis on the disadvantaged stakeholder groups such as women, youth, children, also focusing on biosafety aspects current initiatives have not addressed.

2) Project Description

The project will be delivered through five interlinked components described and as conceptualised in the theory of change below:

COMPONENT 1: Effective biosafety tools for risk assessment, risk management, and socioeconomic considerations

South Africa will review and update its ERA framework for GMO crops to address new technologies such as stacked events, gene drives, and genome editing. Practical guidance materials, checklists, and cost-benefit analysis tools will be developed to support decision makers in risk analysis and socioeconomic evaluation.

COMPONENT 2: Long-term assessment, monitoring, and reporting

This component strengthens post-market monitoring of living modified organisms. It aims to address data gaps and improve understanding related to monitoring and managing GMO activities. The proposal will focus on developing a monitoring framework, assessing resistance development, tracking cultivation trends, and evaluating secondary impacts. Compliance, enforcement, and reporting mechanisms will also be enhanced.

COMPONENT 3: Strengthened human and institutional capacity

To keep pace with advances in modern biotechnology, this component prioritizes training for risk analysis, monitoring, and enforcement. Training materials will be created and used to build capacity among key stakeholders, with tools from Components 1 and 2 integrated into the curriculum.

COMPONENT 4: Enhanced biosafety communication, public awareness, and engagement

A national communication strategy will promote public engagement in biosafety processes, supported by outreach materials, case studies, and targeted resources for women, youth, and children. Collaboration with other departments and use of social media platforms will expand access and engagement.

COMPONENT 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will undergo continuous monitoring, with adaptive measures implemented as needed. Lessons learned and best practices will be documented, with oversight provided by technical and advisory committees.

Annex A: Theory of Change

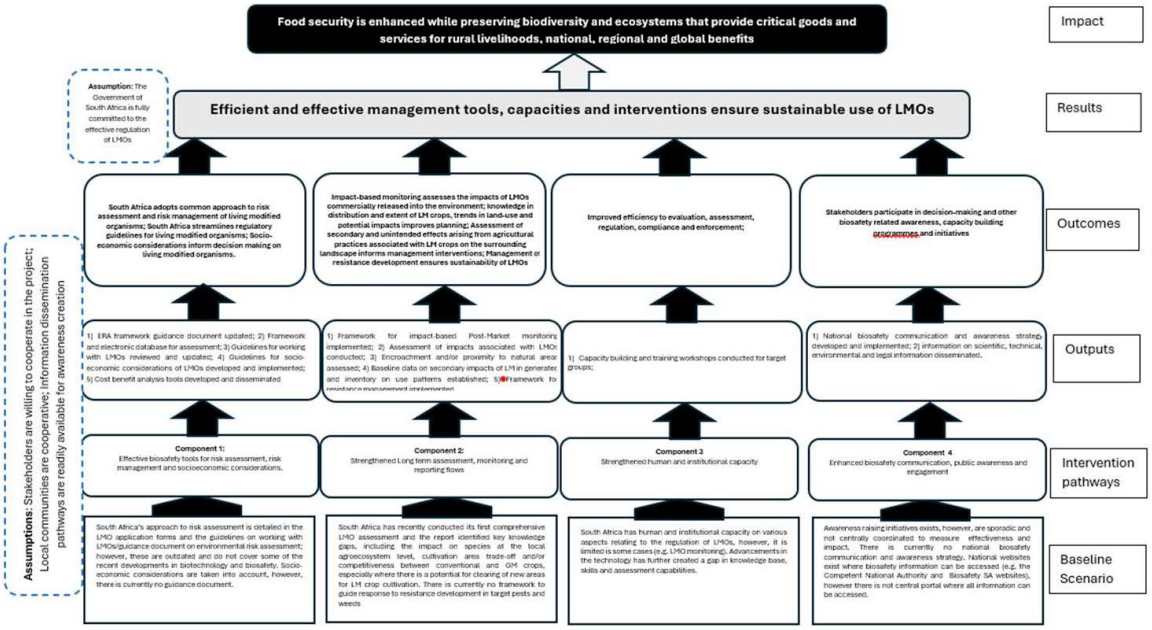

Table 1. Key stakeholders, their roles in the project

Stakeholder	Potential Role
Government Departments (Forestry Fisheries and the Environment; Agriculture; Science, Technology and Innovation; Trade, Industry and Competition; Water and Sanitation; Health; and Labour)	• Government departments making up the Executive Council (decision-making body) responsible for providing regulatory oversight on all matters relating the LMOs will form part of the Project Steering Committee. • The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is the national focal point for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and will be responsible for the overall management of the project as well as implementing project elements relating to environmental risk assessment. • The Department of Agriculture is the Competent National Authority and will be responsible for aspects of the project relating to the regulatory framework, including updating and implementing regulatory guidelines and facilitating capacity building for the Executive Council, Advisory Committee (scientific body), and the compliance and enforcement inspectors. • The Department of Science, Technology and Innovation is the custodian of the Bioeconomy Strategy (2013) and will be responsible for aspects of the project relating to socio-economic considerations, cost-benefit analysis of the technology as well as research.
Research institutions and academia (e.g. North-West University; the Scientific Council for Industrial research)	• Various research institutions and academia have research programmes that can contribute scientific expertise and assist in generating knowledge for various research aspects of the project. • The Advisory Committee and sub-committee comprised of various experts will also provide scientific and technical support to the whole project, and will also receive training on risk assessment.
Public Entities (South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI); Agricultural Research Council (ARC); Biosafety South Africa (BSA) Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC))	• SANBI will be responsible for aspects of the project relating to post-release monitoring, including the development of a report on the environmental impacts of LMOs. • ARC will be instrumental in the elements of the project geared towards establishing cultivation trends of LM crops, and associated activities that may result in negative impacts of the secondary effects and/or unintended effects. • BSA will play a critical role in various activities on capacity building, awareness community engagement and information sharing.
Private Sector and Industry Associations (CropLife South Africa; SANSOR; GRAINSA; SACOTA, etc)	• Industry will be instrumental in facilitating access to farmers and other critical players they engage with as part of their stewardship programs implemented post-commercial release of LM crops, thus enabling awareness raising on the importance of, among others, compliance to prescribed measures, including planting regimes and maintaining good agricultural practices to safeguard the environment and ensure sustainability of the crops.
Non-governmental organisations /Civil Society Organisations (e.g. African Centre for Biodiversity; Biowatch SA)	• The NGOs and CSOs will support stakeholder engagements and awareness raising activities by helping to mobilise local communities including LM crops farming communities and those living near critical biodiversity areas near LM crop growing areas.
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Groups (e.g. Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa); National Khoisan Council)	• The project will facilitate engagement and raise awareness among Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities which will entail conducting surveys on their level of awareness and developing specific messaging to enhance awareness raising on biosafety matters, including the regulatory process.

a. Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);

The establishment of a scientifically robust risk management framework coupled with replicable tools for long term monitoring and data on impacts of GMOs will ensure that approval of transboundary movement and domestic use of GMOs will be granted after a rigorous science based risk assessment and consideration of risk management measures will prevent or ensure minimum adverse effect on the biological diversity resulting from GMOs and hence contribute to the achievement of the global environmental goal and protection of the global biodiversity. This will also bring confidence in transboundary movements and provide scientific data for risk communication in relation to GMO release in South Africa. The project will address procedures and norms regarding social and environmental safeguards including gender considerations through emphasis on a) inclusiveness of both men and women in project formulation and implementation; b) assessment of effects (negative and positive) of the project on both genders; c) assessment of effects on economic and basic rights of humans through guidance on socioeconomic considerations as per article 26 of the CPB; d) collect gender disaggregated data where necessary; e) ensure inclusiveness for marginalized, farmers and end users of biotechnology.

b. The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;

The project is aligned to South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2015-2025). This iteration of the NBSAP has a strong focus on monitoring and assessing the status of species and ecosystems and, for LMOs, the focus is on the impacts of LMOs on biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure. However, other areas of the NBSAP the project will contribute to include the following:

- ✓ Effective science-based biodiversity tools inform planning and decision-making
- ✓ Compliance with authorisations and permits is monitored and enforced
- ✓ People's awareness of the value of biodiversity is enhanced through more effective coordination and messaging
- ✓ People are mobilised to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity
- ✓ Partnerships are developed and institutions are capacitated to deliver on their mandates towards improved service delivery
- ✓ Relevant foundational data sets on species and ecosystems are in place and well coordinated
- ✓ Management-relevant and policy-relevant research and analysis is undertaken through collaboration between scientists and practitioners

The current NBSAP is however being revised to align with the Global Biodiversity Framework. Implementation of the project will therefore coincide with the revised NBSAP due for finalization in 2025, thus the project will contribute to implementation of the revised NBSAP, specifically, the national targets in response to Target 17 of the GBF. The project will also contribute to the national plan aimed at facilitating implementation of the new Implementation Plan and Capacity Building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol.

c. The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;

The project is directly in line with national policies, legislation, regulation, and strategies, including those that promote sustainable development, science, technology and innovation, biodiversity conservation and health. The project aims to incorporate recent policy developments into regulation and decision making with regards to the use of LMOs in South Africa. Policies such as the New Development Plan and the Bioeconomy Strategy recognise the importance of sustainable development for South Africa's development pathway and highlights areas that biotechnology may be used to achieve development goals. Furthermore the project is aligned to the White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's biodiversity (2023) which has a policy objectives addressing environmental risks of LMOs. Such policies will be important considerations in the development of this project. Furthermore, the biosafety landscape also includes a range of roleplayers and stakeholders whose envisaged role in the project is outlined in Section 1c above.

d. Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies'; and

The project will seek to mobilise, where possible and as appropriate, financial resources of the private sector with a role in biotechnology and biosafety.

e. Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs.

The project will ensure equitable, gender-responsive representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities including farmers, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, in various aspects of the project, including preparation of the full project proposal where appropriate and during implementation, in particular, as beneficiaries of the various

outputs including the communication and awareness campaigns. The envisaged project will ensure a gender responsive approach to implementation of Target 17 of the Global Biodiversity Framework in accordance with Targets 22 and 23 as well as the Gender Plan of Action. Baseline studies will be conducted, which will inform interventions that will capture the needs of the groups. Various CSOs and NGOs have established relationships with target groups and thus they will be instrumental in mobilising these groups for participation in the project.

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	300			
Male	200			
Total	**500**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNEP	GBFF	South Africa	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	3,000,000.00	285,000.00	3,285,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)					**3,000,000.00**	**285,000.00**	**3,285,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

100000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

9500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNEP	GBFF	South Africa	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	Grant	100,000.00	9,500.00	109,500.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**100,000.00**	**9,500.00**	**109,500.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
GBFF Action Area 8	GBFF	3,000,000.00	
Total Project Cost		**3,000,000.00**	**0.00**

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
100,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Total Co-financing				**0.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Ersin Esen	11/27/2025	Alex.Owusu-Biney	254748606374	Alex.Owusu-Biney@un.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
MR STUART MANGOLD	GEF Operational Focal Point	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT	8/9/2025