

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Support for the development of a national policy, institutional and monitoring framework to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol in Belize

Region:

Belize

GEF Project ID:

11598

Country(ies):

Belize

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9948

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

3/28/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Productive Landscapes, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Species, Plant Genetic Resources, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Local Communities, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

36

GEF Project Financing: (a)

1,009,361.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

95,889.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

1,105,250.00

Total Co-financing:

0.00

PPG Amount: (e)

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
54,750.00	1,160,000.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 13, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 15, Support IPLC

Indicative Project Overview

This project aims to assist in the establishment of a national framework that will support greater capacity and coordination across entities responsible for regulating access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing. Transparency, inclusivity and wide stakeholder involvement are key to the development of such a framework which also gives consideration to the Indigenous Peoples of Belize. Hence, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs & LCs) will be listed as project beneficiaries of project components/activities but will not directly receive financial resources. Nevertheless, by improving access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, in a just and equitable manner, while promoting and supporting IPs & LCs' stewardship of this knowledge and benefits from its use through policy and legislation, this project will assist Belize in charting a sustainable pathway to the effective management and use of its biodiversity. This goal is aligned with GBFF targets and responds to the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (2016-2020). Objective: To create an enabling environment for Belize to accede to and implement the Nagoya Protocol, through bridging the policy and legislative gap that exists as it relates to access to genetic resources.

Project Components

1: National policy, legal and institutional frameworks designed to enable readiness for acceding to the Nagoya Protocol

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
250,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Legislative, institutional and policy measures for Nagoya Protocol compliance are developed with the participation of key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, local communities and special interest groups, as measured by:

- A national access and benefit-sharing policy which includes regulations to protect traditional knowledge.
- Legal and financial statutes, manuals, and guidelines for a financial mechanism to ensure the conservation of biodiversity.

- 120 male and 75 female beneficiaries.

A roadmap and action plan for implementing national obligations under the Nagoya Protocol

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1: A baseline assessment is conducted to determine the country's current status regarding the core obligations outlined in the protocol.

Output 1.2: A national committee, bringing together representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups, is established and operational to advise on Nagoya Protocol (NP) readiness and strategic policy matters.

Output 1.3: A national access and benefit-sharing policy including regulations for commercial and non-commercial purposes, and the protection of traditional knowledge. This is developed based on expert knowledge about ABS and the outcome of a comprehensive stocktaking exercise of lessons and experiences and incorporating the multiple regulatory agencies and their procedures.

Output 1.4: Legal and financial statutes, manuals, and guidelines are drafted to establish a financial mechanism for channelling and reinvesting proceeds from research agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

Output 1.5: A Roadmap and Action Plan for implementing the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol are drafted and implemented immediately upon Belize becoming a party to the Protocol.

2: Capacity building towards implementation of activities under the Nagoya Protocol.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
324,540.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2:

An administrative on-line access and permitting system for research and commercial permits established and operational in tandem with achieving Nagoya Protocol readiness, as measured by:

(i) Administrative and permitting systems for access and benefit sharing (ABS) developed and approved such as: Guidance documents for (a) Free Prior, informed consent obtained; (b) negotiation of research agreements and contracts; (c) access permit and model agreements on ABS; (d) designation of checkpoints; (e) compliance and monitoring use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and; (f) templates for model benefit sharing agreements with standard provisions to be used by future users and providers of genetic resources developed.

(ii) Increased capacity of the Implementing Entity- The National Biodiversity Office of the MSDCCDRM as it pertains to enforcement of obligations under the NP.

Project Outputs:

Output 2.1: An online platform is established to streamline the permit-issuance process, track permit performance, manage data reports, and information derived from research permits. This platform will ensure that biodiversity considerations are incorporated into the approval. process.

Output 2.2: An integrated, gender-responsive, and targeted capacity-building and awareness program is implemented within the National Biodiversity Office and key stakeholder organizations across all relevant sectors. This initiative aims to ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, the obligations under the Protocol.

Output 2.3: A system for documenting and safeguarding Traditional Knowledge is developed and put into operation.

3: Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
313,061.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3:

A participatory and gender sensitive ABS M & E framework effectively contributes to institutional, community and corporate learning as measured by:

- i) Mapping of ABS stakeholders, data collection protocols and development of the information management systems to centralize data storage and processing.
- ii) Establishment of an ABS Monitoring Framework.
Sensitization of stakeholders including the private sector, local governments and communities, academia, parliamentarians and law-enforcement agencies about the Nagoya Protocol and the contribution to the equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of Belize’s genetic resources and the traditional knowledge associated with it.

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1: A robust monitoring system, with verification points developed, to strengthen monitoring of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS) compliance, ensuring inclusiveness of all stakeholders.

Output 3.2: Knowledge management contributes to learning and strengthens national reporting to the Nagoya Protocol

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
30,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 4.

Monitoring and evaluation of project, in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements

Project Outputs:

4.1. Inception Workshop

4.2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs).

4.3. Reports of Board Meetings, monitoring of GEF core indicators

4.4. Terminal Evaluation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1: National policy, legal and institutional frameworks designed to enable readiness for acceding to the Nagoya Protocol	250,000.00	
2: Capacity building towards implementation of activities under the Nagoya Protocol.	324,540.00	
3: Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management	313,061.00	
M&E	30,000.00	
Subtotal	917,601.00	0.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	91,760.00	
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,009,361.00	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

Belize has long been recognised for the beauty of its natural resources, from the vibrant coral reef supporting traditional fishermen and tourism to the vast tropical forests of the Maya Mountains Massif. The socio-economic well-being of Belize's people and the nation's economy as a whole is natural resource based, with tourism, fishing and agricultural industries tightly linked to the health of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services. Located at the confluence of North and South America, and despite being a very small country of 22,963 km², Belize is well-known for its high level of biodiversity, which comprises at least 1,014 native species of vertebrates and 3,750 species of plants, a rich pool of genetic resources. Added to this is the country's large presence of indigenous persons and local communities, who still maintain age-old practices and maintain a vast store of traditional knowledge.

Belize's National Development Framework recognizes the importance of the environment for maintaining health and quality of life in Belize and the need for strengthening environmental protection. Endorsed in 2015, the Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS), the third phase strategy for Horizon 2030 (Belize's 30 year national development framework), identifies "Sustained or Improved Health of Natural, Environmental, Historical and Cultural Assets" as one of four Critical Success Factors (CSFs), vital for achieving CSF1 (Optimal National Income and Investment), CSF2 (Enhanced Social Cohesion and Resilience) and CSF4 (Enhanced Governance and Citizen Security), integrating the environment, biodiversity, and ecosystem health more firmly into national goals for development, and recognizing that management of our natural capital as expressed through the wealth of biological diversity is a central pillar of the economy, of social well-being and of national development. In the more recently released PlanBelize, the Medium-Term Development Strategy for the country, under Chapter 6.5 -Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, one of the priorities involves strengthening environmental governance to support Belize's socio-economic growth and resilience.

i. Problem

As it stands, Belize has not yet acceded or ratified the Nagoya protocol (NP) and it was identified that there are various institutional, policy and regulatory gaps that would hinder the ability of the country to meet the obligations under this international agreement. In addition to this, the country continues to receive requests for access to its rich genetic resources. Currently, four institutions are responsible for the issuance of Scientific Research Permits. However, the institutions operate in silos and there is limited information sharing across the bodies. If an entity is interested in accessing a permit, and the research spans the remit of several entities, a separate permit must be issued by each, which makes the process both tedious and time-consuming. Additionally, the current legislative and policy structure does not provide guidance on aspects of research related to bioprospecting and research for commercial purposes, rights

and ownership of genetic data, and other obligations of parties conducting these research activities. It has thus become a matter of critical importance to address this gap.

ii. Goal

The goal of this project is to not only create the enabling environment for the country's accession to the "Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization", but also ensure that the necessary capacity is built to sustainably manage these resources and maintain international compliance. This goal is aligned with several targets under the GBFF and is aligned with Belize's current NBSAP (2016-2020) and Mid-term Development Strategy (2022-2026). This project has three main objectives to reach this goal: (i) Designing a national policy, legal and institutional framework to enable readiness for acceding to the Nagoya Protocol; (ii) Building capacity towards the implementation of activities under the Nagoya Protocol; (iii) Developing a robust monitoring system with verification points while engaging in continuous capacity building and sensitization of stakeholders.

iii. Justification

The government of Belize is committed to the preservation and conservation of its country's genetic resources. However, there are significant gaps in the country's policy, legislative and institutional framework, and associated capacities to meet the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol. This project creates an opportunity for Belize to reshape the national landscape as it relates to how it manages and regulates its genetic resources.

iv. Expected Results

The project will directly contribute to a strengthened policy, legislative and regulatory framework to guide the access, and sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. In addition to this, the strengthened institutional framework would allow the country to establish jobs directly and indirectly through research and development, data management, value-added services, and other relevant industries.

2) Project Description

i. Theory of Change

IF the national policy, legal and institutional framework is strengthened for Nagoya Protocol compliance, with the participation of key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, local communities and special interest groups **AND** capacity is built utilizing a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and digitally inclusive approach, **THEN** Belize will be strategically positioned to effectively implement proper access and benefit sharing of its genetic resources. This will be achieved taking into account the following **assumptions**: 1) the government is willing to advance a participatory process to enact national ABS regulations and procedures in line with the Nagoya Protocol; 2) Key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, local communities, and special interest groups, actively participate in the strengthening of the national policy, legal, and institutional framework for Nagoya Protocol compliance; and 3) Capacity-building efforts utilize a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive, and digitally inclusive approach.

ii. Project Components

1. **Component 1: National policy, legal and institutional frameworks designed to enable readiness for acceding to the Nagoya Protocol.** This component will comprise the following activities:
 - a. Carrying out a baseline assessment to identify the country's status as it relates to the core obligations outlined in the protocol.
 - b. Establishing and operationalizing a national committee, bringing together representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups, to advise on Nagoya Protocol (NP) readiness and strategic policy matters.
 - c. Development of a National ABS Policy for commercial and non-commercial purposes, that includes regulations to protect traditional knowledge, based on expert knowledge about ABS and the outcome of a comprehensive stocktaking exercise of lessons and experiences and incorporating the multiple regulatory agencies and their procedures.
 - d. Drafting of legal and financial statutes, manuals, and guidelines to establish a financial mechanism for channelling and reinvesting proceeds from research agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.
 - e. Drafting a Roadmap and Action Plan for implementing the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, once Belize has become a signatory. This would include short to medium to long-term actions that can be taken from a national to local level to ensure compliance is maintained.
2. **Component 2: Capacity building towards implementation of activities under the Nagoya Protocol.** This component will comprise the following activities:
 - a. Designing and creation of an online platform for streamlining the permit-issuance process, tracking permit performance, management of data reports and information derived from research permits. This platform will ensure that biodiversity considerations are incorporated into the approval process.
 - b. Implementation of an integrated, gender-responsive, and targeted capacity-building and awareness programme, within the National Biodiversity Office as well as within key stakeholder organizations across all relevant sectors, to ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, obligations under the Protocol. This includes the training of negotiators of benefit-sharing agreements who understand the business models of companies and research organizations that use genetic resources for agricultural, pharmaceutical, horticultural, and other biotechnological purposes, including uses and innovations related to digital sequence information (DSI). Where possible, IPLCs would also be trained in the sustainable management and use of their genetic resources in a manner that can also stimulate economic generation within these communities.
 - c. Development and operationalization of a system for documenting and safeguarding Traditional Knowledge.
3. **Component 3: Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management.** This component will comprise the following activities:
 - a. Development of a robust monitoring system that will serve to strengthen monitoring of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS) compliance.

- *Verification Points*: Defined verification points along the ABS value chain to ensure transparency and accountability in accessing, using, and sharing genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- *Stakeholder Engagement*: Inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, government agencies, research institutions, industry, and civil society, in the monitoring process.
- *National Indicators*: Development of national indicators to assess the implementation of ABS agreements, monitor compliance with ABS regulations, and track the equitable sharing of benefits.
- *Data Collection Protocols*: Establishment of standardized protocols for collecting, documenting, and reporting data related to ABS activities, including information on genetic resources, traditional knowledge, utilization, and benefit-sharing.
- *Capacity Building*: Provision of training and capacity-building programs to enhance the knowledge and skills of stakeholders involved in ABS monitoring, including government officials, indigenous communities, researchers, and industry representatives.
- *Quality Assurance and Control*: Implementation of quality assurance mechanisms to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of data collected and reported within the ABS monitoring system.
- *Compliance Monitoring*: Regular monitoring and evaluation of ABS compliance, including the assessment of adherence to permit conditions, benefit-sharing obligations, and reporting requirements.
- *Enforcement Mechanisms*: Establishment of effective enforcement mechanisms and sanctions for non-compliance with ABS regulations, including penalties for unauthorized access to genetic resources or failure to fulfil benefit-sharing obligations.

- b. Knowledge management carried out via sensitization of stakeholders including the private sector, local governments and communities, academia, parliamentarians and law-enforcement agencies of the Nagoya Protocol and contribution to the equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of Belize's genetic resources and the traditional knowledge associated with it.

iii. Stakeholders

MSDCC: The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change is the national coordinating entity for biodiversity work in Belize and will be the executing agency for the project.

National Biodiversity Office (NBIO): The NBIO is dedicated to coordinating the administration and management of protected areas declared under the National Protected Areas System Act, the conservation of biodiversity resources, and serves as the government agency responsible

for coordinating and implementing the government's policies, plans and commitments relating to biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Belize Forest Department: One of the agencies with authority to grant scientific research permits. Will be engaged primarily to the creation of an enabling environment to support Belize's efforts to accede to and begin implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Belize Fisheries Department: One of the agencies with authority to grant scientific research permits. Will be engaged primarily to the creation of an enabling environment to support Belize's efforts to accede to and begin implementation of the NP.

Institute of Archaeology: One of the agencies with authority to grant scientific research permits. Will be engaged primarily to the creation of an enabling environment to support Belize's efforts to accede to and begin implementation of the NP.

Belize Agricultural Health Authority: The Agency issues phytosanitary certificates before any live material is brought into the country and will provide inputs for building regulations.

Academia: Will be engaged primarily for the identification of national indicators, mapping of stakeholders, and defining the data collection protocols that will feed into the **ABS monitoring system**.

Community Based Organizations: Will be engaged as a contributor of data to the **ABS monitoring system** as well as a beneficiary of capacity building to enable the provision of support to IPLCs to contribute relevant data and the documenting of traditional knowledge.

IPLCs: Will be direct beneficiaries of the project.

iv. **Action Areas**

The project is primarily in direct alignment with the GBFF **Action Area 8-** "Capacity building and implementation support for biosafety, handling of biotechnology and access and benefit-sharing, including under the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols", which contributes to GBF Target 13. This is expressed particularly in Component 1 which looks at assessing the existing framework and creating an enabling environment and 2 which deals directly with capacity building to improve access and benefit sharing.

The project will also contribute in some part to **Action Area 3-** "*Policy Alignment & Development*", which meets Targets 14 and 15. Through activities under Component 1, namely the baseline assessment, policy review and subsequent development of a national research policy, the goal is to ensure that from a policy and legislative standpoint, Belize is aligned with the expectations under the NP.

3) GBFF criteria

i. **Global environmental benefits**

The project will contribute to facilitating access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, including the conservation and sustainable management of Belize's genetic and biological diversity. The project will also promote and result in conservation of the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The long-term global benefit that would be derived from the project is the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources in the country that will then provide an incentive for local communities and the country to conserve its biological diversity. The project will raise awareness among local communities about the importance of conserving their biological resources, which is expected to strengthen their management and sustainable use of genetic resources for their future benefit.

ii. **Alignment with the NBSA**

Belize's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020, is a national instrument considered a priority under the National Development Framework. In fact, the country is at a turning point in their national efforts towards promoting the sustainable use and management of protected areas and biodiversity and is currently in the process of updating its NBSAP, the national instrument that provides the roadmap for national development that takes into account the need to balance development with the natural environment. Within the existing NBSAP, it was noted that as a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Belize also has a commitment to ensuring that the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan covers:

- conservation of biological diversity
- sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- **fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.**

This is further elaborated in **TARGET D2**. *“By 2025, access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is regulated and benefits arising from utilization are shared in a fair and equitable manner”* and **Action D2.1**- *“Develop and implement a national framework for bioprospecting, including sharing of benefits”*, which aims to:

1. Develop a national legislative framework for bioprospecting that defines mandates, roles and responsibilities for management of genetic resources.
2. Determine whether Belize will sign the Nagoya Protocol, and if so, align the national framework.

iii. Policy coordination

This project will be critical in bridging the policy and legislative gap that exists as it relates to access to genetic resources. It will support the establishment of a framework that will support greater coordination across entities responsible for regulating access to genetic resources. Transparency, inclusivity and wide stakeholder involvement is key to the development of such a framework, which also give consideration to the Indigenous Peoples of Belize. The government of Belize through the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management, and the National Biodiversity Office will lead this process.

iv. Private sector and philanthropies' resource mobilization

A multi-pronged approach will be adopted when engaging the private sector. As key stakeholders in the data reporting process; as potential financiers for sustainable land management practices; and as current users of biodiversity resources, engaging private sector is a critical component for ensuring the successful delivery of project objectives as well as meeting Target 15 of the GBF.

v. Engagement with IPLCs

Through the design and strengthening of the framework that supports the accession to and implementation of the NP, it is envisioned that this project will engage IPLCs and create an enabling environment to explore the vast potential for Belize's Complementary & Alternative medicines (CAM), with potential important benefits for livelihoods of IPLCs. Complementary and Alternative Medicine refers to a wide range of practices and treatments that are not considered conventional medicine.

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	75			
Male	120			
Total	195	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 (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Belize	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	1,009,361.00	95,889.00	1,105,250.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					1,009,361.00	95,889.00	1,105,250.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Belize	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	Grant	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Total PPG Amount (\$)		50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
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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	1,009,361.00	
Total Project Cost		1,009,361.00	0.00

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

Amount
201,872.20

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	UNDP	3/27/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	UNDP	3/27/2024	Juan Calles		juan.calles.lopez@undp.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Kenrick W Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management	3/22/2024