

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION3

 Indicative Project Overview4

PROJECT COMPONENTS4

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION.....6

 Core Indicators.....12

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES13

 GEF Financing Table13

 Project Preparation Grant (PPG)13

 Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation13

 Indicative Action Area Elements14

 Indicative Co-financing14

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS15

 GEF Agency(ies) Certification15

 Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....15

General Project Information

Project Title:

Suriname Coastal Marine Ecosystem Protection and Governance Program

Region:

Latin America and the Caribbean

GEF Project ID:

12201

Country(ies):

Suriname

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

IADB

GEF Agency Project ID:

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

12/16/2025

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Species, Fisheries, Mainstreaming, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Beneficiaries, Stakeholders, Communications, Local Communities, Civil Society, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

36

GEF Project Financing: (a)

768,060.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

72,965.00

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

0.00

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

841,025.00

Total Co-financing:

380,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

0.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

841,025.00

Project Tags:

Support IPLC, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 15, GBF Target 8, GBF Target 5, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 7, GBF Target 10

Indicative Project Overview

To conserve and promote the sustainable use of marine biodiversity in Suriname by reducing illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and bycatch of vulnerable species, while enhancing the long-term socioeconomic resilience of coastal communities.

Project Components

Legal Framework Operationalization and Institutional Coordination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
120,000.00	130,000.00

Project Outcomes:

- 1.1. Revised Fisheries Act adopted and enforced.
- 1.2. Institutional coordination strengthened.

Project Outputs:

- 1.1. An integrated, stakeholder-validated package of national legislative and implementation actions developed, including legislative briefs, implementing decrees, and PSMA/UNFSA roadmaps, with inclusive consultations involving women fishers and Indigenous/local communities.
- 1.2. An operational inter-agency implementation framework implemented, with a stakeholder advisory group established.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Systems

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
473,060.00	100,000.00

Project Outcomes:

- 2.1. FMC (Fisheries Monitoring Centre) fully operational with real-time monitoring and enforcement capacity.
- 2.2. Government-controlled traceability established at strategic supply chain nodes.

Project Outputs:

2.1. An operational Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system established, including upgraded FMC infrastructure, integrated databases, standardized operating procedures, 6-8 trained officers, 20-25 equipped vessels, and stakeholder consultation mechanisms.

2.2. An operational catch documentation and traceability system established, including landing controls at 2 sites, inspection protocols for 3 processing establishments, VMS-validated certificates, 15-20 trained inspectors, and a public-private monitoring committee.

Marine Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Fishing Practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
175,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

3.1. Bycatch reduced by $\geq 30\%$ in 2-3 pilot zones.

3.2. Biodiversity-friendly fishing practices implemented

Project Outputs:

3.1. An operational bycatch monitoring and mitigation system with standardized protocols, spatial mapping, and REBYC-III integration, targeting vulnerable species such as the Guiana dolphin.

3.2. Enhanced fisher adoption of bycatch mitigation measures through gear modifications (40 vessels), trained personnel (80 fishers), and community engagement mechanisms, with participation of women, youth, and Indigenous fishing groups.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
	70,000.00

Project Outcomes:

4.1 M&E and communications strategy implemented.

4.2. Results tracked and disseminated.

Project Outputs:

4.1. A SMART indicator framework with established baseline data for project monitoring and evaluation, including gender and social inclusion metrics.

4.2. Knowledge management products developed, and South-South exchange mechanisms established for lesson sharing.

4.3. Annual PIRs and 1 Terminal Evaluation Report.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Legal Framework Operationalization and Institutional Coordination	120,000.00	130,000.00
Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Systems	473,060.00	100,000.00
Marine Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Fishing Practices	175,000.00	
M&E		70,000.00
Subtotal	768,060.00	300,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)		80,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	768,060.00	380,000.00

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

Suriname's fisheries are at a historic crossroads: a small nation with vast marine wealth now undertaking transformative reforms that position it to become a model for biodiversity-friendly fisheries governance in the Guianas. Suriname's coastal and marine fisheries support more than 15,000 livelihoods and are vital for food security and exports. Yet until recently, the sector operated under an outdated 1980 Sea Fisheries Act with limited institutional coordination, leading to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, high bycatch of marine mammals and turtles, and reduced market competitiveness due to non-compliance with EU and US standards. Recognizing these urgent challenges, the Government of Suriname will initiate foundational reforms in 2026 with IDB support to finalize a revised Fisheries Act and WWF partnership to expand vessel monitoring coverage, creating the essential foundation for this GBFF project, beginning in 2027, to operationalize these measures and demonstrate effective governance at scale, thereby promoting further conservation efforts such as expanded marine protected areas, enhanced bycatch mitigation, and improved monitoring systems.

Recent assessments by the European Union (April-May 2025) and the United States National Marine Fisheries Service (2024-2025) have identified systemic gaps that risk both the health of critical marine ecosystems and the economic viability of the fisheries sector upon which thousands of families depend for their livelihoods. Specifically, four **systemic barriers** limit progress toward sustainable fisheries and biodiversity management:

1. *Outdated legal and institutional framework*, without modern sanctions or coordination mechanisms.
2. *Limited monitoring capacity*, with only 18% of vessels equipped with VMS and an under-resourced Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC).
3. *High biodiversity impact from bycatch*, notably of Guiana dolphins and marine turtles.
4. *Lack of traceability systems*, hindering export compliance and transparency.

Building on current efforts by Suriname to promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources, this project will strengthen fisheries governance by combining policy reform, biodiversity conservation, and traceability innovations. It will position Suriname as a regional model for sustainable marine fisheries and establish a sustainable fisheries governance system supported by cost-recovery mechanisms.

To overcome systemic barriers, evidence underscores the effectiveness of integrated enforcement, technological upgrades, and biodiversity-friendly practices. In West Africa, improved monitoring, Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), and stricter penalties have cut illegal fishing by up to 70%, helping restore biomass and boost compliance (Agnew et al., 2009; Belhabib et al., 2015). Regions with over 50% IUU catches have reformed through inter-agency coordination and community enforcement, reducing illegal fishing (Doubouya et al., 2017). Latin American evidence indicates that gear modifications, such as green LED gillnets, can cut sea turtle bycatch by over 70%, and low-profile gillnets or acoustic pingers can reduce dolphin and porpoise bycatch, varying by species (Ortiz et al., 2016; Hamilton & Baker, 2019). Better traceability in supply chains supports biodiversity and market access, with electronic systems reducing seafood fraud, enabling real-time monitoring, and aiding exports, especially under EU and US regulations (Bailey et al., 2016; Lewis & Boyle, 2017). Building upon relevant evidence and existing initiatives in Suriname, this project will reinforce fisheries governance through policy reform, biodiversity conservation, and traceability innovations.

The **project objective** is to conserve and promote the sustainable use of marine biodiversity in Suriname by reducing illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and bycatch of vulnerable species, while enhancing the long-term socioeconomic resilience of coastal communities.

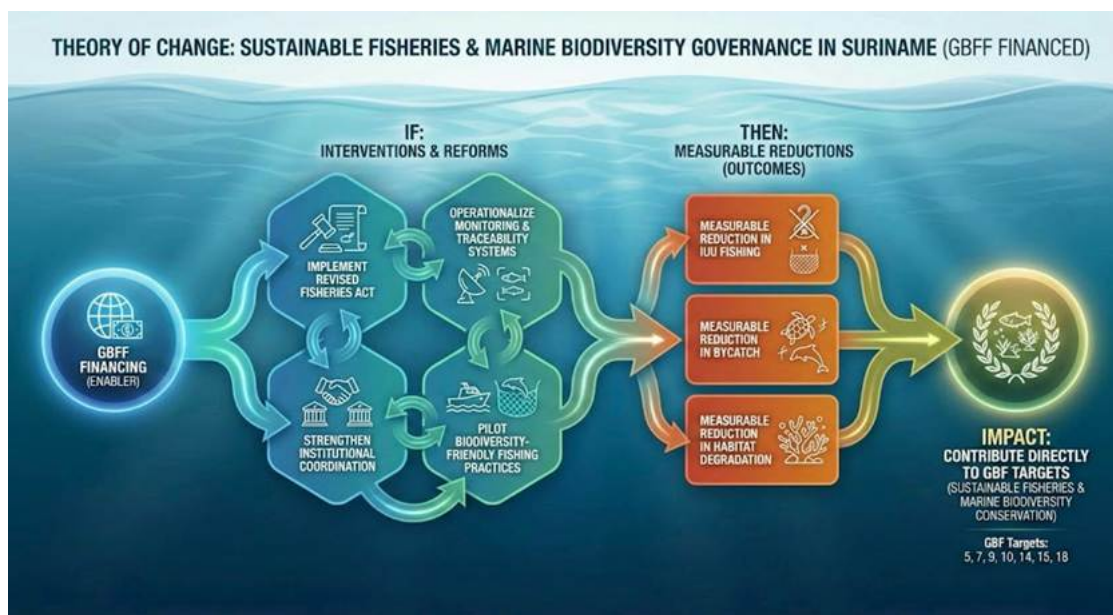
Without GBFF intervention, essential reforms in the fisheries sector would remain fragmented and fail to achieve their full potential. GBFF funding is crucial to unify these initiatives into a cohesive national system dedicated to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation. GBFF enables:

- Aligned with **AA3: Policy Alignment and Targets 14, 15, and 18**, the project will strengthen the regulatory framework by integrating biodiversity into fisheries planning. It will link Vessels Monitoring Surveillance (VMS) data with licensing, catch reporting, and export systems, and promote inter-agency coordination for coherent marine resource management and conservation.

- Aligned with **AA 5: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and supporting GBF Targets 5 and 9**, it will enhance fisheries management by updating the Fisheries Act, creating VMS regulations, and establishing traceability controls to ensure exports come from legal, sustainable sources compliant with EU IUU Fishing and U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act.
- Aligned with **AA6: Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Production Sectors (GBF Targets 7 and 10)**, it will mainstream biodiversity into fisheries by fully implementing VMS for management, using proven gear modifications to mitigate marine mammal and turtle bycatch, and establishing spatial measures to protect Guiana dolphin habitats.

2) Project Description

Theory of change. IF GBFF financing enables Suriname to implement the revised Fisheries Act, strengthen institutional coordination, and operationalize monitoring and traceability systems while piloting biodiversity-friendly fishing practices, **THEN** the country will achieve measurable reductions in IUU fishing, bycatch, and habitat degradation, contributing directly to GBF targets for sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation.



Causal Pathways:

- Legal framework operationalization and capacity building lead to effective enforcement, which reduces IUU fishing and increases market compliance.
- Operational FMC and VMS enable real-time monitoring and evidence-based management.
- Bycatch mitigation pilots aim to decrease bycatch in pilot zones, protecting biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem resilience for Guiana dolphins and sea turtles.
- Traceability ensures that controls and verifies legal sourcing, enhancing market credibility and export compliance.

3) Components and activities:

Component 1: Legal Framework Operationalization and Institutional Coordination (USD 120,000). This component aims to establish an operational, legal, and institutional framework to

enable effective fisheries enforcement and real-time monitoring. It will implement the draft Fisheries Act through the development of regulations and coordination mechanisms to ensure effective enforcement. These regulations will be created through participatory processes that incorporate IPLC perspectives and gender considerations, supported by an inclusion guidance note to ensure equitable access and enforcement. From the outset, the process will actively involve key stakeholders (particularly Parliament) to ensure their perspectives are incorporated and build broad-based support for law approval and regularization. It will also include tailored inputs from small-scale fishers, IPLC groups, and communities, and women active in the sector. This inclusion will strengthen community resilience by ensuring that regulatory measures reflect the needs and realities of coastal and Indigenous households. The component will support parliamentary approval, develop implementing decrees for VMS operations and sanctioning systems, prepare PSMA implementation roadmaps, establish inter-institutional coordination protocols through formal MoUs between the Fisheries Directorate, Navy, and Coast Guard, and train enforcement personnel on the new legal framework. Stakeholder engagement activities will include consultation workshops with Parliament and sector actors, communication materials to explain benefits for livelihoods and biodiversity, and the creation of a multi-stakeholder advisory group to monitor implementation and foster long-term sustainability. Early engagement of Parliament and other stakeholders ensures political commitment, inclusion of diverse visions, and sustainability of reforms beyond the project lifecycle. Without implementing regulations and inter-agency protocols, technical systems cannot function as operational governance tools.

Component 2: Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Systems (USD 473,060). This component aims to support evidence-based fisheries management by turning the national VMS into an effective monitoring and verification system across priority segments of the seafood supply chain. It will operationalize the WWF-expanded VMS by building FMC capacity and establishing government verification at critical supply chain nodes. The component will upgrade FMC infrastructure to manage 225 vessels with automated alert systems, develop Standard Operating Procedures for priority IUU scenarios, train 6-8 FMC officers in VMS track analysis and catch certificate validation, integrate databases linking VMS with licensing and catch reporting, equip 20-25 additional high-priority vessels, establish landing controls at 2 priority sites and inspection protocols for 3 processing establishments, implement VMS-validated catch certificates for export species, and train fisheries inspectors. Training opportunities will be designed to include women, youth, and members of coastal and Indigenous communities, promoting equitable access to fisheries enforcement and inspection roles. The project will conduct a meaningful engagement strategy with fisher associations, processors, and exporters through consultation workshops on the benefits of traceability and compliance. It will create a public-private monitoring committee to provide feedback on VMS operations and inspection protocols. Develop communication materials to show how compliance supports market access and livelihoods. Strengthened traceability will increase livelihood resilience by safeguarding market access for small-scale fishers and processors, particularly women and IPLC households. This integrated approach will address illegal fishing detection and legal sourcing verification, essential for EU and US compliance, while advancing sustainable fisheries management.

Component 3: Marine Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Fishing Practices (USD 175,000). This component aims to demonstrate the feasibility and biodiversity impact of bycatch mitigation measures in priority zones. This component will implement bycatch mitigation pilots in coastal areas of 2-3 priority areas: Marowijne District coastal waters, Commewijne District coastal waters, and Coronie District coastal waters, which represent critical Guiana dolphin habitat and high-density drift gillnet fishing operations. The component will test proven gear modifications with 40 vessels, establish

monitoring covering 15% of drift gillnet operations, integrate with FAO-GEF REBYC-III CLME+ for technical expertise, conduct spatial analysis identifying critical dolphin habitat, and train 80 fishers in mitigation techniques. To design and implement the pilots, the project will undertake a participatory process rooted in IPLC perspectives and gender considerations, supported by an inclusion guidance note to encourage an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism. It will also collaborate with fisher cooperatives and local communities through participatory gear trials and feedback sessions, run awareness campaigns on biodiversity benefits and compliance, developing gender-responsive and culturally appropriate messages targeting women vendors, youth, and Indigenous fishers, and establish a community liaison mechanism to monitor adoption and share lessons for scaling. The focused approach will enable rigorous documentation of costs and biodiversity benefits essential for broader scaling, directly addressing U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act findings while advancing GBF Targets 5, 7, and 10. By improving ecological health and reducing bycatch, the pilots will strengthen the climate and economic resilience of coastal and Indigenous communities whose livelihoods depend on healthy nearshore ecosystems.

M&E (USD 70,000 co-financing): This component will develop a SMART indicator framework with established baseline data for project monitoring and evaluation, including gender and social inclusion metrics. It will also develop knowledge management products, and South-South exchange mechanisms established for lesson sharing. This component also includes the annual PIRs and 1 Terminal Evaluation Report consistent with GEFs requirements.

Project Management Cost (USD 80,000 co-financing): Standard project management costs include Project Management Unit operations, financial management, procurement, and reporting to IDB and GEF.

Sustainability, Innovation, and catalytic value: This project is the first comprehensive fisheries governance reform in the Guianas sub-region, serving as a replicable model for Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf coastal nations. It demonstrates how legal and institutional reforms can produce biodiversity and market benefits in small natural-resource economies.

The project focuses on strengthening essential government functions such as legal enforcement, VMS-based monitoring, and bycatch mitigation protocols, all of which are vital for sustainable fisheries management. By integrating cost-recovery mechanisms into licensing and inspection processes and showcasing biodiversity advantages through specific pilot initiatives, the project aims to enable Suriname to maintain these operations at the national level.

Stakeholders:

- Government agencies: Fisheries Directorate (lead), Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Authority, and Ministry of Environment.
- Partners: WWF (VMS and bycatch), FAO and WECAFC (technical support), IDB (implementing agency).
- Private sector: Exporters and processors involved in traceability pilots.
- International Regulatory Bodies: European Union (EU IUU Fishing Regulation) and United States (Marine Mammal Protection Act - MMPA), whose assessments identified the governance gaps this project addresses.
- Fishing communities: Coastal and indigenous fishers participating in training and co-design.

During the project design phase, an extensive stakeholder mapping and consultation will be conducted to ensure all perspectives inform project design. Special attention will be given to indigenous peoples and local communities in coastal fishing areas, ensuring their meaningful participation through culturally appropriate consultation mechanisms, recognition of traditional fishing rights, and equitable benefit-sharing arrangements. The project will establish a multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee during the PPG phase to guide project design and provide oversight during implementation.

4) Please describe how the project meets the following criteria:

Potential Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs): This project will generate significant global environmental benefits aligned with GBFF Results Indicators by operationalizing foundational measures initiated in 2026 and establishing functional governance systems that demonstrably advance Global Biodiversity Framework targets for sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation.

GBFF Core Indicator	Target	Expected Contribution
CI-5	35,000 ha of marine habitats under improved practices	Biodiversity-friendly fishing pilots and traceability supported through components 2 and 3.
CI-11	1,500 direct beneficiaries (45% women)	Fishers, inspectors, FMC staff, and processors trained

Alignment with National and Regional Priorities: The project supports Suriname's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), especially Goal 6 on sustainable use of marine and freshwater biodiversity, and advances the Blue Economy Roadmap and the National Plan of Action against IUU Fishing (2025). It aligns with regional initiatives, including WECAFC RPOA-IUU, FAO REBYC-III CLME+, and the IWC Guiana Dolphin Conservation Agenda, and supports international obligations under the PSMA and UNFSA.

Policy Coherence: This project ensures policy coherence by resolving fragmented governance through legally binding inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms that establish clear responsibility allocation, information sharing protocols, and joint enforcement procedures across fisheries, maritime, naval, environmental, and justice authorities. Integrated database systems ensure vessel licensing, catch reporting, and export certification decisions are based on shared verified information, while a multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee aligns industry, civil society, and IPLC actions with biodiversity conservation objectives.

IPLC Engagement: Indigenous and local communities will participate in bycatch mitigation and traceability pilots through co-design and participatory mapping. Traditional knowledge will inform gear modifications and monitoring methods. Approximately \$70,000 of project resources (9% of GBFF budget) will support actions by IPLCs through their active participation in: (1) gear modification pilot programs; (2) community-based bycatch monitoring; (3) training workshops building capacity in mitigation techniques and safe handling practices; and (4) participatory mapping integrating traditional ecological knowledge into spatial management decisions.

Core Indicators

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
35,000.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

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	675			
Male	825			
Total	1500	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)

The 35,000 ha encompass operational fishing grounds in Suriname's northern coastal waters (Marowijne to Commewijne districts), where biodiversity-friendly practices will be implemented through Components 2 and 3. This area includes the effective fishing range of approximately 40 vessels adopting bycatch mitigation gear (~14,000 ha), 20–25 vessels operating under VMS-validated traceability systems (~13,200 ha), and 2–3 designated pilot zones applying spatial management measures in critical Guiana dolphin habitats (~12,000 ha). Calculations account for spatial overlap among vessel operations and will be refined during the PPG phase using VMS spatial analysis and participatory mapping with fisher associations. The estimated 1,500 direct beneficiaries are based on Suriname's 2010 census, which recorded about 6,000 people employed in the fishing sector. This project is expected to benefit approx. 25% of that population.

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 (\$)
IADB	GBFF	Suriname	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	120,000.00	11,399.89	131,399.89
IADB	GBFF	Suriname	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	473,060.00	44,940.27	518,000.27
IADB	GBFF	Suriname	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	175,000.00	16,624.84	191,624.84
Total GEF Resources (\$)					768,060.00	72,965.00	841,025.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)						0.00	0.00	0.00

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/	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
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		Regional/ Global			
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 3	GBFF	120,000.00	193,000.00
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	473,060.00	143,000.00
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	175,000.00	44,000.00
Total Project Cost		768,060.00	380,000.00

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

Amount
70,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	80,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Suriname	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
GEF Agency	IADB	Grant	Investment mobilized	250,000.00
Total Co-financing				380,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

An IADB grant to the Suriname Government to support the fisheries sector will be used as cofinancing, which is aligned with the objectives of this GBFF project. The objective of the grant is to strengthen the scientific foundation for fisheries management in Suriname.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Gmelina Ramirez	12/16/2025			gmelinar@iadb.org
Project Coordinator	Santiago Bucaram	12/16/2025			SANTIAGOBU@IADB.ORG

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Vanuessa Gefferie	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment	11/6/2025