

# GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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## General Project Information

Project Title:

Accessing the Benefits of Biodiversity for Pakistan's IPLCs: Working Towards the National Legislation and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Region:

Asia

GEF Project ID:

12191

Country(ies):

Pakistan

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

WWF-US

GEF Agency Project ID:

G0083

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MOCC&EC)

Provincial Forests and Wildlife Departments (including Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

UNDP

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

Government

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

12/15/2025

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Community Based Organization, Academia, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Consultation, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Education, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Access to benefits and services, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Enabling Activities, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Indicators to measure change, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Capacity Development

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

28

GEF Project Financing: (a)

867,431.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

78,069.00

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

0.00

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

Total Co-financing:

945,500.00	0.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,500.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
54,500.00	1,000,000.00
Project Tags:	
GBF Target 4, GBF Target 5, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 19, GBF Target 20, GBF Target 22	

### Indicative Project Overview

Pakistan and its Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) have access to the benefits derived from genetic resources through established institutional frameworks and mechanisms

### Project Components

#### Component 1: Access and Benefit Sharing Act and associated legislative documents and institutional arrangements to support readiness

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

#### Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1: Access & Benefit Sharing Act developed in consensus with all provinces, respective stakeholder groups, and IPLCs along with corresponding frameworks

Outcome 1.2: Institutional arrangements and set ups formally notified at the union, district, and provincial level along with associated capacity building for effective rollout of the ABS Act.

#### Project Outputs:

1.1.1: National committee – housed and led by the MoCC&EC - established to lead revision process, bringing together representatives of the provinces, relevant stakeholder groups, research labs and IPLC groups

1.1.2: A gap analysis of existing draft ABS act, along with other legislative instruments (laws, policies, regulations, rules)

1.1.3. Provincial level workshops to gain feedback and consensus from the provinces and IPLC groups on the revised ABS Act and other documents developed to ensure uniformity across all sectors and regulatory agencies

1.1.4. First draft and final draft of the ABS Act - including regulations for the utilization of genetic resources and provisions for the protection of associated Traditional Knowledge (TK) - with provincial and IPLC approval and consensus, for passage through the national assembly

Output 1.2.1 ABS cells and focal points formally notified and set up at union, district, and provincial level at 1 select site for piloting in existing departmental setups.

Output 1.2.2. Workshops and trainings to increase capacity of the ABS cells to enforce obligation under the ABS Act / NP

## Component 2: IPLC Governance and Partnerships for Equitable Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
384,819.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1: IPLCs capacities, systems and partnerships in place to safeguard TK and enable benefit flows in one pilot site

Project Outputs:

2.1.1. Trainings to IPLC groups on access and permit models agreements on ABS, negotiating of research agreements and contracts and effective way to access the monetary benefits of genetic resources

2.1.2. Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge digital databases developed in collaboration with IPLC groups to comprehensively document genetic resources and traditional knowledge of genetic resources in 1 pilot site.

2.1.3 A profile of the local community custodians, their institutions, socio-demographics, and associated Traditional Knowledge (TK) regarding the GRs documented and validated with the communities.

2.1.4. Mapping of users of genetic resources / private and public sector entities conducted with a focus on users who make a profit of USD 500,000/- per annum and partnerships and MoUs facilitated between 1 pilot site IPLC groups and with private sectors entities / genetic users

## Component 3: Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management; communications

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

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1: Effective communications and knowledge management to increase national-level awareness, capacities, and learnings to support implementation and benefits deriving from the ABS Act

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 Integrated, gender-responsive, and targeted knowledge management, communications, and capacity building packages to increase awareness and compliance with ABS Act

3.1.2. Learnings from pilot site documented and presented for replication in other sites

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
41,306.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the project

Project Outputs:

4.1.1 Inception workshop and report

4.1.2. Progress reporting (e.g. project progress reports, etc), meeting reports, monitoring of GEF core indicators

4.1.3. Terminal evaluation

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Access and Benefit Sharing Act and associated legislative documents and institutional arrangements to support readiness	300,000.00	
Component 2: IPLC Governance and Partnerships for Equitable Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge	384,819.00	
Component 3: Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management; communications	100,000.00	
M&E	41,306.00	

<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>826,125.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Project Management Cost (PMC)	41,306.00	
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>867,431.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

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

Pakistan possesses an exceptional wealth of native and endemic genetic resources derived from its diverse flora and fauna, which are critical for medicinal uses, contribute significantly to local livelihoods, and hold substantial value for the national economy. Recognizing this importance, Pakistan has spent decades working on the conservation and documentation of its genetic resources. Pakistan has invested heavily in scientific research: institutions like the Pakistan Bioresource Research Center (PBRC) have successfully explored 87 wild plants for cancer treatments, resulting in a patent application, while the Bio-resources Conservation Institute (BCI) manages a national gene bank with over 42,000 accessions of plant germplasm, alongside advanced genetic analysis work by bodies like the National Institute of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE) and the National Institute of Genetic and Agriculture Biotechnology (NIGAB). Pakistan also has key institutions for animal genetic resource conservation, primarily under the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) at National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) in Islamabad, which hosts the National Genebank (NGP) for plants and the newer **Animal Genetic Resources Program (AGRP)** within its **Bio-resources Conservation Institute (BCI)**, focusing on indigenous breeds like Sahiwal cattle, Nili-Ravi buffalo, and Beetal goats through cryopreservation, while the National Center for Livestock Breeding, Genetics & Genomics (NCLBG&G) at PMAS-Arid Agriculture University also works on genetic improvement and conservation via advanced research. This commitment is further evidenced by various projects and initiatives that focused on conservation and research, including, but not limited to, the UNDP led GEF funded Mountain Areas Conservation Project, which aimed to empower local stakeholder communities on the sustainable use of natural resources; the GEF funded UNDP led Sustainable Land Management Project, which enhanced community capacity in natural resource management; and the 'Promotion of Medicinal Herbs' project led by the Plant Genetic Resources Institute (PGRI), which focused on the protection and documentation of indigenous medicinal herbs.

This strong foundation of conservation and research led to the drafting of the Pakistan Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing Act, 2012, (ABS Act) following the country's adoption of the Nagoya Protocol (NP). The NP represents the essential next step to ensure that the benefits arising from the utilization of these genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably with the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) who are the custodians of these resources. However, the passage of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, which devolved environmental matters to the provinces, created a significant roadblock. The national ABS Act has been stalled for over a decade as it has failed to secure the unanimous consensus and approval of all four provinces and relevant stakeholders, despite numerous consultative meetings. The current situation, highlighted in Pakistan's 2018 Interim National Report on the NP, is an impasse where the country is deprived of a critical legal and institutional architecture to manage access and ensure the flow of benefits from its endemic and native genetic resources. This deadlock stems from persistent provincial concerns regarding the Act's text, a critical lack of clarity on institutional arrangements (Who manages Access and Benefit Sharing?), a systemic paucity of human, technical, and financial resources, and a significant absence of collated baseline data on genetic resources and associated Traditional Knowledge. This leaves Pakistan and its IPLCs in a limbo, unable to prevent potential biopiracy or realize the economic and social benefits from their resources.

To break this gridlock, the proposed project seeks to finalize the Nagoya Protocol rollout through a targeted three component intervention: Component 1 will revise the Access and Benefit Sharing Act for provincial consensus and approval; Component 2 will establish and capacitate the necessary institutional arrangements (Access and Benefit Sharing Cells) and work with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in one pilot site to actively generate benefits; Component 3 will implement communications and a knowledge management system. This project is critically required to bridge the gap between Pakistan's scientific excellence and its legal enforcement capability, thereby ensuring sustainable resource management and equitable wealth distribution for its IPLCs.

This project will aid Pakistan to meet its commitments under Target 13, Target 9, and Target 5 of the KMGBF, and Target 16 of Pakistan's NBSAP, while also ensuring the sustainable management of resources and ownership by local communities. This project will contribute to an estimated:

- 11,500 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments
- USD 20,000 of monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instrument

## 2) Project Description

### A. Theory of Change

IF Pakistan moves towards the national legislation of the NP through a consultative and inclusive process with IPLC groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the provinces;

IF Pakistan establishes the requisite institutional structure;

IF IPLC groups have a register of genetic resources and TK, and increased capacity and support to make use and access the NP mechanisms to derive monetary and non-monetary benefits from users of genetic resources;

THEN this will lead to Pakistan's IPLC groups to be able to access and generate both monetary and non-monetary benefits from its genetic resources while also seeking to incentivize the conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity and its wild species.

### B. Project Components and Activities

The proposed project is structured around 3 components, which includes: Access and Benefit Sharing Act and associated legislative documents and institutional arrangements to support readiness (C1); IPLC Governance and Partnerships for Equitable Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge (C2); Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management; communications (C3); followed by M&E.

The project will support IPLCs, with this support categorized as (a) as direct beneficiaries of project components but do not directly receive financial resources, and (b) IPLCs are involved in the design and implementation of project components. IPLC groups will be engaged in the design and implementation of component 1 and 2.

### Component 1: Access and Benefit Sharing Act and associated legislative documents and institutional arrangements to support readiness

This component focuses on achieving national legislation of the Nagoya Protocol through a revised Act designed in consensus with the provinces and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and establishing the requisite institutional arrangements with associated capacity building for effective rollout of the ABS Act.

**Outcome 1.1:** Revised draft of the Access & Benefit Act developed in consensus with all provinces and respective stakeholder groups and IPLCs, along with corresponding frameworks including (a) Free Prior Informed Consent (b) 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. This outcome is measured by a revised draft that reflects feedback from all provinces, IPLCs, and Traditional Knowledge (TK) holders, associated templates, regulations, and schedules, and provincial consensus and approval from all 4 provinces ready for passage before the national assembly of Pakistan.

**Outputs:** A National committee – housed and led by the MoCC&EC - established to lead revision process, bringing together representatives of the provinces, relevant stakeholder groups, research labs, and IPLC groups bringing together representatives of the provinces, relevant stakeholder groups, and representatives of IPLC groups, is established and operational to lead the revision process (Output 1.1.1). A gap analysis of the existing draft ABS act, along with other relevant legislative instruments, is completed (Output 1.1.2). The First

and Second draft of the ABS Act are prepared based on the gap analysis (Output 1.1.4) and feedback from provincial-level workshops (Output 1.1.3). Finally, Provincial and IPLC approval and consensus are formally obtained on the draft ABS Act for passage.

**Outcome 1.2:** Institutional arrangements and set ups formally notified at the union, district, and provincial level along with associated capacity building for effective rollout of the ABS Act

**Outputs:** ABS cells and focal points formally notified and set up at union, district, and provincial level at 1 select site for piloting in existing departmental setups (Output 1.2.1), and Workshops and trainings to increase capacity of the ABS cells to enforce obligation under the ABS Act / NP (Output 1.2.2)

## **Component 2: IPLC Governance and Partnerships for Equitable Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge**

This component ensures the operational readiness, capacity, and the requisite partnerships being in place for IPLCs to implement the Act.

**Outcome 2.1:** IPLCs capacities, systems and partnerships in place to safeguard TK and enable benefit flows in one pilot site

**Outputs:** (Output 2.1.1.) Trainings to IPLC groups on access and permit models agreements on ABS, negotiating of research agreements and contracts and effective way to access the monetary benefits of genetic resources. (Output 2.1.2) Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge digital databases developed in collaboration with IPLC groups to comprehensively document genetic resources and traditional knowledge of genetic resources in 1 pilot site. (Output 2.1.3) A profile of the local community custodians, their institutions, socio-demographics, and associated Traditional Knowledge (TK) regarding the GRs documented and validated with the communities. (Output 2.1.4.) Mapping of users of genetic resources / private and public sector entities conducted with a focus on users who make a profit of USD 500,000/- per annum and partnership and MoUs facilitated between 1 pilot site IPLC group and with private sectors entities / genetic users contingent on FPIC processes and IPLC decision.

## **Component 3: Monitoring & Verification and Knowledge Management; communications**

**Outcome 3.1:** Effective communications and knowledge management to increase national-level awareness, capacities, and learnings to support implementation and benefits deriving from the ABS Act.

**Outputs:** (Output 3.1.1 ) Integrated, gender-responsive, and targeted knowledge management, communications, and capacity building packages to increase awareness and compliance with ABS Act. (Output 3.1.2.) Learnings from pilot site documented and presented for replication in other sites.

**M&E,** including (Output 4.1.1) Inception workshop and report; (Output 4.1.2.) Progress reporting (e.g. project progress reports, etc), meeting reports, monitoring of GEF core indicators; (Output 4.1.3.) Terminal evaluation.

### **C. Key stakeholders**

The main project stakeholders are:

1. *Government Agencies:* Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), Ministry of Law, Ministry of Food, provincial stakeholder, line departments, including forest, fisheries, wildlife departments, union councils, and Pakistan's intellectual Property Organization, and research institutes
2. *Indigenous people & Local Communities:* Pakistan is home to indigenous peoples and local community groups, who have long practiced sustainable natural resource management that balances livelihoods and sustainable use.
3. *Local Community Based Organizations:* Local conservation and community-based organizations that work directly with communities and governments to implement conservation strategies will be engaged in component 1 and 2.
4. *Private Sector:* Key private sector partners, including but not limited to pharmaceutical, agriculture, food and perfumeries etc.

#### D. Action Areas

The proposed project is aligned with Specific Action Area Eight (8) Capacity Building and implementation support for the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols, Action Area Two (2), on IPLC stewardship, and four (4) Resource mobilization. IPLC groups will be engaged to (a) identify genetic resources (b) improve management of these genetic resources, (c) develop compatible livelihoods, and (d) participate in knowledge exchange. The project will deliver national legislation on the commitments made under the NP, along with building the capacity of the respective government agencies and departments to effectively execute these commitments.

### 3) Criteria

#### A) Potential to generate GEBs

The project presents great potential to generate GEBs by improving use and access of genetic resources, along with incentivizing the sustainable management of natural resources. Additionally, the project will have co-benefits in socio-economic development.

The project will benefit 11,500 people, including increased capacities and working directly with IPLC groups to improve access and benefit sharing. In addition the project will contribute to the following indicators:

- Formal ratification and establishment of relevant institutional arrangements for the rollout of the ABS process.
- Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
- Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species
- Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development

#### B) Alignment with NBSAP

This project aligns with Target 16 of Pakistan's NBSAP (2017-2030), specifically Target 16.2 which states the "The draft ABS Act of Pakistan will be revised after thorough consultation with federating units..."

#### C) Policy coherence and coordination

The project fundamentally addresses the need for **Policy Coherence and Coordination** across Pakistan's devolved governmental system by ensuring the new ABS regime is uniformly accepted and enforceable. This is primarily achieved under Component 1, where the revision of the ABS Act and associated legislative documents is designed to secure unanimous consensus from all four provinces (Vertical Coherence), thereby resolving the historical implementation deadlock. To ensure Horizontal Coherence, the process involves a gap analysis and provincial workshops aimed at integrating and streamlining the procedures of Pakistan's diverse regulatory agencies for unified enforcement. Alongside consensus and coherent/coordinated governance structures that ensure institutional alignment, ABS will be integrated across sectors including biodiversity, agriculture, public health, and science and research. Component 2 complements this by establishing and formally notifying ABS cells at the union, district, and provincial levels, creating a coordinated institutional structure with clear roles for the administrative and permitting system, thereby guaranteeing that policy coherence is translated into effective on-the-ground operational coordination across all sectors.

#### D) Mobilization of resources

Private sector engagement is a crucial, multi-pronged approach integral to achieving project objectives and meeting GBF Target 15. The project focuses on engaging the private sector primarily in two specific capacities:

1. As Users of Genetic Resources: Through the mapping of users, the project will establish formal Partnerships and MoUs with private sector entities (Output 2.1.4). These agreements are essential for piloting the new ABS regime, ensuring compliance, and directly generating the projected USD 20,000 in financing for IPLCs
2. As Key Stakeholders: By integrating the private sector into new legal and M&E frameworks (Component 1), they will be held accountable for data reporting, transparency, and compliance under the revised ABS Act. This transforms their resource utilization into a reliable and sustainable financing source for biodiversity conservation, in line with GBF Target 15.

#### E) Engagement and support to IP&LC groups

The project is highly focused on delivering direct monetary benefits to IPLCs by shifting them from custodians to active partners in the ABS economy.

The key steps and expected monetary results are:

1. Establishing the Mechanism (C1): The project first develops legal and financial instruments to establish a dedicated financial mechanism which is crucial for efficiently channeling and reinvesting proceeds generated from ABS agreements directly towards conservation and sustainable use including by IPLC stewards.
2. Securing Agreements and Funds (C2): The project focuses on building the capacity of IPLCs through specific training on negotiating research agreements and contracts and on the effective way to access the monetary benefits of genetic resources. This is followed by actively facilitating Partnership and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between the pilot site IPLC groups and private sector users.
3. Generating Tangible Results (Outcome 2): These efforts are designed to yield direct financial returns, aiming for USD 20,000 financing raised from the pilot site through benefit sharing agreements.
4. Long-term Sustainability: By linking the private sector's utilization of genetic resources to the dedicated financial mechanism, the project ensures a long-term sustainable financing source for both biodiversity conservation led by IPLCs and community development.

## 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)
<b>Female</b>	1,500			
<b>Male</b>	10,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,500</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

The project will benefit 11,500 people, including through increased capacities and working directly with IPLC groups to improve access and benefit sharing.

The project aligns to Indicator 4.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity.

USD 20,000 of monetary benefits are expected to be received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instrument.

In addition, the project will contribute to the following indicators:

- Formal ratification and establishment of relevant institutional arrangements for the rollout of the ABS process.
- Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
- Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species
- Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development

## 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 (\$)
WWF-US	GBFF	Pakistan	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	867,431.00	78,069.00	945,500.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>					<b>867,431.00</b>	<b>78,069.00</b>	<b>945,500.00</b>

**Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
WWF- US	GBFF	Pakistan	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	Grant	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>						<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>4,500.00</b>	<b>54,500.00</b>

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(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 8	GBFF	867,431.00	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>867,431.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

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

Amount
66,033.00

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>0.00</b>

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Co-financing will be identified during PPG. The project expects to generate USD 20,000 of monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instrument

### ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

#### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Renae Stenhouse	12/15/2025	Rachel Kaplan	5099309954	rachel.kaplan@wwfus.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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Ms. Khalida Bashir	Operational Focal Point, Political Focal Point, Joint Secretary (Climate Finance)	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	12/15/2025
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