



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Resubmission Date: 27 November 2013

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3649

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 00500

COUNTRY (IES): Mozambique

PROJECT TITLE: Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Mozambique

GEF AGENCY (IES): UNEP, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Agriculture Research Institute of Mozambique

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Biodiversity

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): BD-SP6 (see preparation guidelines section on exactly what to write)

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: BIOSAFETY PROGRAM

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	N/A
Agency Approval date	April 2014
Implementation Start	June 2014
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	June 2016
Project Closing Date	May 2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: To assist Mozambique to strengthen the existing institutional and technical structures needed to meet the obligations of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety								
Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA ²	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Stocktaking analysis and the regulatory regime	TA/STA	Stocktaking document with clearly defined baseline information and targets for the design of the implementation project A fully operational regulatory regime on biosafety in Mozambique established	Stocktaking report Subsidiary regulations/guidelines to the Biosafety Regulations developed. Cessation or revocation order for non-compliance established The NBF and Biosafety Regulations translated into English and some local languages.	91,600	53	80,000	47	171,600

2. System for handling requests	TA, STA	Operational procedures for handling requests for permits, including systems for administrative processing, risk assessment and socio economic considerations to facilitate decision making in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •An internal manual on administrative procedures for handling requests of LMOs in Mozambique prepared and used as a training tool for NBC and the Biosafety Technical Secretariat and designated regulatory agencies, NGOs and the private Sector •National Biosafety Guidelines and manuals on risk assessment and risk management developed and utilised for training of regulatory personnel •National Guidelines on Socio-economic considerations with an updated list of priorities developed as an additional tool for decision makers •A networking mechanism for cooperation and information exchange among biosafety related regulatory authorities, NGOs, private sector developed 	116,000	69	53,000	31	169,0000
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3. Systems for follow up (Monitoring and enforcement)	TA, STA	An operational system for monitoring of environmental effects and enforcement on biosafety in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Operational manual for LMO inspectorates prepared and utilised for training designated regulatory authorities on inspection procedures including customs officers and judiciary officials •A national laboratory identified, upgraded with equipment for LMO Detection and designated as a national centre of excellence for R&D on biosafety •LMO testing protocol developed and used for training of laboratory technicians of designated biosafety regulatory authorities •Guidelines for monitoring (in cooperation with sector ministries) for environmental effects developed •An updated inventory of emergency equipment developed with measures to ensure replacement/procurement of any additional requirements •Emergency response procedures (hotline etc, contact details, including international ones) for NBF and Biosafety related regulatory authorities established 	400,800	50.3	396,000	49.7	796,8000
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4. Public education, awareness and participation	STA	Mozambique has a functional national system for promoting public awareness and involvement in biosafety decision-making	Public education, public awareness and participation plan prepared with clearly defined training strategies and targets for identified stakeholder groups Outreach materials/website (e.g. leaflets, Newsletter, Biosafety website) developed and disseminated Entry points for public participation in decision-making on LMOs identified and institutionalized National website for dissemination of biosafety information established and updated regularly	51,100	39	80,000	61	131,100
5. Monitoring and Evaluation			Audit report Mid term review Terminal evaluation	20,000	40	30,000	60	50,000
6.								
7.								
8. Project management				75,500	39	116,000	61	191,500
Total Project Costs				755,000	50	755,000	50	1,510,000

¹ List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

² TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
Project Government Contribution	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	755,000	100
GEF Agency(ies)	(select)	(select)		
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	(select)	(select)		
Multilateral Agency(ies)	(select)	(select)		
Private Sector	(select)	(select)		
NGO	(select)	(select)		
Others	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
Total Co-financing			755,000	100

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project B</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co- financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing		755,000	755,000	75,500	755,000
Co-financing		755,000	755,000		188,750
Total		1,510,000	1,510,000	75,500	943,750

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources					

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount(\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	75.0	75,000	38,500	113,500
International consultants*	26.5	53,000	19,000	72,000
Total	101.5	128,000	57,500	185,500

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks/months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*		64,800	84,000	148,800
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		10,700	32,000	42,700
Travel*				
Others**				
Total		75, 500	116,000	191,500

* Details to be provided in Annex C. ** For others, it has to clearly specify what type of expenses here in a footnote.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? yes no X

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your agency and to the GEF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN: Monitoring will be conducted at two levels at the national level by the National Executing Agency (NEA) and at the international level by the Implementing Agency (UNEP). Evaluation will focus on analysis, during the implementation phase, of continuing relevance, efficiency and effectiveness and the present and likely future outputs, effects and impact to allow for dynamic execution of the project guided by national priorities and global trends through the COP/MOPs of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Monitoring of the progress of project activities and financial expenditure which reflect and support project activities will be undertaken in accordance with UNEP's internal guidelines for project supervision, monitoring and evaluation. The cost of monitoring the project at the national and international levels is built into the project cost and the IA fees respectively. The costed M&E plan is attached. (Appendix 7 of UNEP Prodoc)

Table 1: Indicators and Means of verification

Indicator	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Budget
Half-yearly and annual progress reports are prepared	Reports submitted to UNEP	National Project Coordinator (NPC) NCC	None
Half-yearly disbursement plans, quarterly expenditure and annual financial reports are prepared	Reports submitted to UNEP	NPC Finance Assistant NCC	None
Yearly GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports are prepared	Reports submitted to UNEP	NPC NCC	None
Tracking Tools are updated at mid-term and end of Project	Reports submitted to UNEP	NPC NCC	None
Performance targets, outputs, and outcomes are achieved as specified in the work plans	Half-yearly and Annual progress reports	NPC NCC	None
The annual work plans are reviewed	Work plans, minutes of NCC meetings	NPC NCC	None
Disbursements are made on a timely basis, and procurement is achieved according to the procurement plan.	IMIS/Anubis system at UNEP and Bank Account statements of executing agency	UNEP task manager NPC Finance Assistant	None
Project Steering Committee (NCC) is tracking implementation progress and project impact, and providing guidance.	Minutes of NCC meetings	NPC NCC	None
Project Steering Committee (NCC) is providing policy guidance, especially on achievement of project impact.	Minutes of NCC meetings	NPC NCC	None

Audit reports and other reviews show sound financial practices.	Annual Audit reports	NPC Finance Assistant NCC External auditor	8000
Mid Term Review and Terminal Evaluation	Mid Term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report	UNEP task manager/UNEP Evaluation office NPC Finance Assistant	12,000
Total			20,000

UNEP will monitor of project execution through interaction via email, peer reviews and supervisory missions and undertake an independent evaluation. Throughout the project, implementation approaches will be integrated with feedbacks, lessons learnt and best practices gained. The task manager will facilitate exchange of experiences between countries that are in the process of implementing their NBF.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

Mozambique has extensive habitats filled with rich natural resources (land, marine, and mineral resources) of global importance. Low population density, depopulation of rural areas during twenty years of civil strife, and underdeveloped infrastructure helped preserve many of **Mozambique's** unique habitats. Some of the key and notable ecosystems are the coastal forests of southern Maputo province¹; the Chimanimani massif, which has high species endemism; and Gaza and Inhambane provinces, which are rich in species and undisturbed habitats. These areas are primary targets of the government's efforts to ensure sustainable use of biodiversity. These resources if managed appropriately with adequate measures to ensure each intentional introduction of novel species including LMOs are safe would address unregulated introductions and ensure sustainable use and provide livelihoods for the people of Mozambique.

The Government of Mozambique places food and environmental security on top of the national agenda in the implementation of the National Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARPA), whose primary objective is to fight against poverty and to ensure sustainable development of the country. In this context, the development and access to adequate novel technology for food and agricultural production is of crucial importance in achieving food security. Modern Biotechnology is a valuable novel technological tool with great potential to produce high yielding, disease and pest resistant and high quality crops hence enhancing the agricultural and food production. This technology has also beneficial applications in key areas of animal production and health care. For this reason, the Government of Mozambique recognises the contribution that modern biotechnology may provide to meet critical needs for food,

¹ Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, which stretches along the east coast of southern Africa below the Great Escarpment, is an important center of plant endemism. It has the highest tree richness of any temperate forest on the planet. The celebrated, bird-of-paradise flower is a distinctive hotspot endemic. See www.biodiversityhotspots.org

agriculture and human health care. However, there are some legitimate public concerns about the potential adverse effects on human health and environment posed by unregulated use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). Equally, there are some socio-economic and ethical issues that need to be addressed properly when dealing with LMOs. The development of modern biotechnology therefore should go hand in hand with an appropriate regulatory framework in order to maximise its benefits while minimizing its risks. Biotechnology and biosafety research and development in Mozambique is still at its infancy; however, the globalisation of trade and the vulnerability of the country to natural disasters (droughts, floods, cyclones) often lead to the need for food aid containing, in some cases, LMO food. In addition, the fact that Mozambique is used as transit country by the neighbouring land locked countries will not exclude the country from trading in LMOs. On another hand, due to its strategic importance and location in the the SADC region, it is required to create an enabling environment that stimulates the safe handling and transboundary movements of modern biotechnology products. There is therefore the need for the implementation of the developed national biosafety framework to address adequately and effectively biosafety issues in the country. In view of the above, it is now momentous for Mozambique to take steps such as incorporating biosafety issues into sectoral policies, national biotechnology strategies and national action plans in order to conserve and manage biodiversity and to protect human health. It is very crucial now for the country to collaborate with its development partners to implement a functional National Biosafety Framework that would facilitate the safe application of modern biotechnology in the country.

Mozambique have completed its draft National Biosafety Framework (NBF) as part of the UNEP-GEF "Project on the development of NBFs". The main outcomes of the development phase included, among others, the setting up of the Draft NBF, Draft Biosafety Regulations and Guidelines, establishing public awareness, education and information dissemination mechanisms and monitoring mechanisms. The NBF development process culminated in the approval by a Council of Ministers Decree the biosafety regulations (2007). This project as a follow up will help Mozambique to strengthen the existing institutional and technical structures needed to meet the obligations of the Protocol. In particular, this project will contribute to: i) the Implementation of Biosafety Regulations; ii) the implementation of Mozambique's legislative framework on the safe use of biotechnology through the development of additional decrees, operational guidelines and manuals; iii) the preparation of specific technical guidelines; iv) the strengthening of appropriate institutional structures for risk assessment, risk management, and decision making; v) the development and implementation of policies for biotechnology and biosafety; vi) the training of regulators, decision makers, scientists, and administrative and technical staff on legal and technical matters relating to LMO applications; vii) the reinforcement of the existing infrastructures (laboratories) to strengthen monitoring and detection of LMOs; viii) the setting up of a mechanism for monitoring and enforcement; ix) the strengthening of communication and information exchange relating to biosafety both at the national level as well as through the global BCH; and ix) Putting in place systems for strengthening public awareness, education and participation in decision making on LMOs. By putting in place a functional and transparent national biosafety framework in accordance with national development priorities and international obligations, the transboundary movement or domestic use of LMO will be regulated in a safe and manner with less adverse impacts on biodiversity of global ecological importance endemic to Mozambique.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

Mozambique has demonstrated its commitment to biosafety by ratifying the CPB in December 2001. The country has completed its National Biosafety Framework in 2005 and the Council of Ministers has approved the Decree on the Biosafety Regulations in 2007. As set out in the National Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARPA II), food and environmental security are on the top of the national agenda to fight against poverty and to ensure sustainable development of the country. The main elements of the guiding policy for development of environmentally sound and safe modern biotechnology activities in Mozambique are reflected in the recently approved Policy on Science and Technology (PST) and Strategies for its Implementation. The PST was approved in 2003, with view to creating an enabling environment for development of science and technology including new, innovative and emerging technologies such as biotechnology. Equally the government approved in July 2003, a Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biological Diversity which is a very important instrument that set out the road map for intervention of different stakeholders in the field of biodiversity and sustainable development of tourism in country. In the specific area of biosafety, the strategy focuses on regulation and development of adequate infrastructure for the safe handling, use and transfer of livingg

modified organisms in order to reduce the potential risks that activities in modern biotechnology may pose to human health and biological diversity. It also aims at developing and implementing a National Biosafety Framework with additional emphasis on capacity building for management of LMOs and creation of accessible databases to promote access and sharing of information through the BCH. Given the current situation, all environmental conservation matters have been mainstreamed into national and local government development planning and budgetary processes coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. This facilitates a broad participation of key stakeholders in environmental conservation in the improvement of livelihoods and sustainable development. Therefore, this builds the motivation for conservation of biodiversity and provides a platform for environmental sustainability at the end of the project. This is further elaborated in the National Biosafety Framework for Mozambique (see especially pages 11 – 12, <http://www.unep.org/biosafety/files/MZNBFPrep.pdf>) and also section 3.6 of the UNEP Project document.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS: The project is relevant under the Biodiversity Strategic Objective 3 (BD3) and is to Strategic Priority 6: Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which is part of the strategic priorities by focal areas under GEF-4. Thus the project will assist Mozambique to meet its obligations by building on and strengthening the capacity needed to have a workable NBF in place at the end of the project. The project objectives and outcomes seeks to address issues raised for action in the GEF Strategy for financing biosafety and the updated action plans on funding Biosafety in COP 8. The activities supported by the project will be those defined as eligible under Strategic Priority 6 under Biodiversity. These activities are: priorities and recommended follow up actions in the NBF including in-country coordination and stakeholder involvement, awareness raising, public participation and information sharing, longer term training in risk assessment and risk management, sustainability and international coordination among others. This will be done in collaboration with other relevant government sectors, NGOs, private sector, academic and research institutions and CBOs.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES. N/A

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES: This project will build on the experiences gained during implementation of the Project on Development of the National Biosafety Framework for Mozambique. Thus, to ensure efficient project coordination, the following structures will be appointed: The National Coordination Committee, National Executing Agency and the National Project Coordinator. The National Co-ordinating Committee (NCC) will be established by the National Executing Agency (NEA) to advise and guide the implementation of the National Biosafety Framework. This committee will include representatives of all government agencies with mandates relevant to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and representatives from the private and public sectors. This Committee will be multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral in fields relevant to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The NEA may also establish sub-working groups as necessary with clear Terms of Reference as appropriate. The National Project Co-ordinator will be appointed by the National Executing Agency, after consultation with UNEP, for the duration of the National Project. The National Project Coordinator shall be responsible for the overall co-ordination, management and supervision of all aspects of the National Project. He/she will report to the National Co-ordinating Committee and UNEP, and liaise closely with the chair and members of the National Coordinating Committee and National Executing Agency in order to coordinate the work plan for the National Project. He/she shall be responsible for all substantive, managerial and financial reports from the National Project. He/she will provide overall supervision for any staff in the NBF Team as well as guiding and supervising all other staff appointed for the execution of the various National Project components. The role of NCC will be entrusted to the existing National Biosafety Working Group which consists of representatives from the main biosafety stakeholders in Mozambique including the relevant government sectors, NGOs, private sector, academic and research institutions and CBOs. The overall task shall be to ensure that the implementation of the project is according to the national policy, plan and priorities and in line with other on going biodiversity related initiatives and the BCH project. This will ensure better coordination mechanism among the stakeholders as well to create synergies and avoid duplication among programmes and initiatives related to biosafety particularly those that address biotechnology, biodiversity and environment issues in Mozambique.

DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING : Mozambique being a Party to the Biosafety Protocol is deeply committed to meet its obligations despite limited financial resources. The GEF project proposal and its financial assistance will

contribute greatly to the initial effort of implementing the Protocol by addressing the gaps identified through the biosafety development project. It will also build on the BCH project to meet the information sharing obligations of the Protocol. This intervention and its financial contribution will put in place an operational regulatory regime to assist implement the Biosafety Decree. Mozambique will cover the cost of maintaining the process through Government budgetary allocations as stipulated by the national Policy on Science and Technology and the Biosafety Decree. In the absence of the GEF intervention, it take longer time to address the gaps identified as critical to Mozambique meeting its obligations to the CPB with the potential adverse impacts of unregulated LMOs on biodiversity of global importance. In the execution of the project, the expertise of the national biosafety working group will be utilised as task teams to work with national and international consultants to execute project activities. This approach will bring in a large resource pool to assist in the capacity building initiative. In addition since the working group is made up of scientists from research institutions, relevant ministries and universities, synergies will be built through sharing of knowledge and expertise and duplication will be avoided. In addition, Mozambique will ensure that interventions on biosafety from regional groupings such as the Regional Agriculture and Environment Initiatives (RAEIN-Africa) complements activities under this project especially in the area of Public Awareness and the platform proposed to support LMO Detection in Southern Africa. The GEF support will catalyse the ongoing efforts on implementing interventions to ensure that each intentional introduction of an LMO goes through a thorough scientific review and approval mechanism to ensure that impacts on biodiversity can be assessed and managed.

- F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:** The identified risks and potential mitigation measures are summarised below and further elaborated under section 3.5 of the UNEP project document.

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
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regional levels so as to promote communication and to ensure that monitoring activities are carried out effectively. All the key institutions with mandates on Biosafety will be part of the Biosafety Technical Working Group who has the responsibility to provide technical support to Biosafety activities in Mozambique. The executing agency of the project will also work closely with other Government agencies in Environment, Trade and Industry, Customs and Excise, and Health and also Civil Society and private sector as end users of modern biotechnology in order to promote the mainstreaming of biosafety into their activities and national policies; this will help to ensure a cost-effective approach to project implementation as well as promoting sustainability of project outcomes and as much as possible will avoid duplication but rather promote synergy.

Sub-regional cooperation will be a key focus to ensure biotechnology and biosafety technical and human resources within SADC are harnessed to both help with capacity building activities, such as training and study tours, as well as access to technical facilities such as laboratories and equipment for LMO detection as envisaged under the SANGL project which Mozambique is planning to take part. The project activities are designed to promote sharing of information on biotechnology and biosafety within parties in the region and through working with existing regional structures on Biotechnology and Biosafety with the SADC processes.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

The project will be implemented by UNEP and managed at the country level by the Agriculture Research Institute of Mozambique. The project team responsible for implementing the project will operate under the supervision and guidance from the National Coordination Committee (NCC), which will include representatives from the Universities, Research Institutes, Regulatory institutions as well as various line Ministries and Agencies, as well as representatives from UNEP, the private sector and civil society.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

National Executing Agency (NEA):

The Agriculture Research Institute is the designated NEA to work on behalf of the competent Ministry for Biosafety – the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing the project, the NEA will work closely with the designated agencies as mandated by the Biosafety Decree 2007. The NEA will provide the necessary scientific, technical, financial and administrative support to the project, working in close co-operation with the relevant government agencies, the scientific community and the public, civil society and private sectors.

National Co-ordinating Committee

The National Co-ordinating Committee (NCC) will be established by the National Executing Agency (NEA) to advise and guide the implementation of the National Biosafety Framework. This committee will include representations of all government agencies with mandates relevant to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and will include representations from the private and public sectors. This Committee will be multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral in fields relevant to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The NEA may also establish sub-working groups as necessary with clear Terms of Reference as appropriate. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NCC are in Appendix 11


National Project Co-ordinator

The National Project Coordinator will be appointed by the National Executing Agency, after consultation with UNEP, for the duration of the National Project. The National Project Coordinator shall be responsible for the overall co-ordination, management and supervision of all aspects of the National Project. He/she will report to the National Co-ordinating Committee and UNEP, and liaise closely with the chair and members of the National Coordinating Committee and National Executing Agency in order to coordinate the work plan for the National Project. He/she shall be responsible for all substantive, managerial and financial reports from the National Project. He/she will provide overall supervision for any staff in the NBF Team as well as guiding and supervising all other staff appointed for the execution of the various National Project components. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NPC are in Appendix 11

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF: The project design is very closely aligned with the original PIF, which had been revised to incorporate review comments from the GEF Secretariat (Annex B). However, there are minor changes from the PIF that was approved. The first two components from approved PIF have been merged to focus on stocktaking and the regulatory regime whilst third and fourth are merged to focus on the regulatory and administrative measures related to handling of LMOs. This is to ensure operational efficiency in delivery the project outcomes.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, UNEP Division. of GEF Coordination, PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya		27/11/2013	Alex Owusu- Biney Task Manager	+254 20 7624066	Alex.Owusu- Biney@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SEE ATTACHED AS APPENDIX 4 OF THE UNEP PRODOC

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)
SEE ATTACHED

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
National Project Coordinator	187.50	192	To coordinate the day to day activities of the project. See appendix 11 of the UNEP Project document
Project Assistant (s)	150	192	To provide administrative and finance support to the national project coordinator and to assist in preparation of project reports among other activities to be assigned by the National Project Coordinator
International			
Justification for Travel, if any:			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Policy Development Expert(s)	1000	24.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out stocktaking and policy analysis. ▪ Develop policy briefs for policy makers and relevant stakeholders ▪ Prepare a report showing linkages between biosafety/biotechnology and related policies ▪ Review and finalise National Biosafety Policy ▪ Develop guidance on policy mainstream document and a training strategy with an action plan on Biosafety
Biosafety Management Expert (s) (Risk Assessment/Biosafety management)	1000	16	<p>Work with International Expert to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop criteria for appointment of the Technical Advisory Committee • Prepare guidelines on RA and RMs. • Develop technical documents for handling requests including operational manuals/SOPs Conduct training workshops on risk assessment and risk management • Conduct training on the administrative system for handling requests
Socio economics expert	1000	3	Work with International Expert to Prepare background materials and conduct national workshop in

			identifying socio economic priorities for decision making
Legal Expert(s)	1000	4.5	<p>To work with international expert to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft, review and update identified regulations/guides • Prepare cessation and revocation orders • Facilitate national consultative meetings on the proposed biosafety regulatory regime
LMO detection expert(s)	1000	10	<p>Work with international expert to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation guidelines/testing protocol on LMOs detection for the reference laboratories • Provide training on LMO detection techniques
Monitoring and enforcement expert (regulatory agent – scientist/lawyer)	1000	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a needs assessment for inspections, monitoring and enforcement; • Prepare relevant manuals, procedures and protocols on inspections, monitoring and enforcement • Develop emergency procedures and use for training • Provide training on monitoring and enforcement and emergency response
Awareness, education and communication expert(s)	1000	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in two national surveys on public opinion on biosafety working with designated institutions • Develop a document on entry points for public participation • Assist in the preparation of public awareness, education and involvement plan • Contribute to the design and carry out awareness raising activities including workshops
International			
Biosafety Expert (Risk Assessment/Biosafety Management)	2000	8	<p>Peer review in the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft guidelines for RA and RM in light with best practices and recent biotech. developments. • Development of technical documents for handling requests including Standard Operating Procedures <p>Lead facilitator in the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training workshops on risk assessment and risk management

Monitoring and enforcement expert (regulatory agent – scientist/lawyer)	2000	11	<p>To peer review documents and provide guidance on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment for inspections, monitoring and enforcement; Setting up systems for inspections, monitoring and enforcement; Preparation of relevant manuals, procedures and protocols on inspections, monitoring and enforcement and emergency procedures <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate training on a biosafety inspections, monitoring and enforcement and emergency procedures
LMO Detection expert	2000	7.5	<p>Provide expert advice and guidance on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of surveys on existing facilities at universities and research institutes Preparation guidelines/testing protocol on LMOs detection for the reference laboratories Facilitation of training activities in LMO detection techniques
Justification for Travel, if any:			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.
N/A

B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY: N/A

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					

	(Select)					
Total						

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLows

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)