

Definition of co-financing

Co-financing represents resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF agency itself (in this case UNEP) or by other non-GEF sources without which the project objectives could not be met.

Co-financing can be shown in two categories as follows:

1. **In-cash co-financing** which corresponds to resources paid by co-financiers and is essential for achieving the project objectives. It can also include staff time paid by the co-financiers to support activities essential for achieving the project objectives. It must be confirmed in writing by the partner to enable CEO endorsement of the project.
2. **In-kind co-financing** which is non-cash financing for baseline activities essential for achieving the GEF objectives (e.g. existing datasets, models, analyses that will be used in the assessment), as well as staff time that cannot be directly attributed by an institution to the project. It must be confirmed in writing by the partner to enable CEO endorsement of the project.

Examples:

- 1) Organisation A takes part in a project which directly relates to the INMS project. The staff time and other costs (travel, equipment, consumables) can be shown as in-cash co-financing.
- 2) Organisation B provides travel funds for staff to attend meetings, which are directly related to the INMS project. The travel costs can be shown as in-cash co-financing.
- 3) Organisation C provides its own funds towards the INMS project, which cover staff time, travel and consumables. Those costs can be classed as in-cash co-financing.
- 4) Organization D takes part in existing projects in a science area that's relevant to INMS, but the costs cannot be directly attributed to INMS. The costs can be classed as in-kind co-financing.

Activities essential for achieving the INMS project objectives may include partners' work in recent projects, where this was conducted in the last 3-4 years.