

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024  
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 9860	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-014367
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 32914	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32GFL-000618
<b>Project Short Title:</b> GEF Biosafety Cuba	
<b>Project Title:</b> Creation of Additional Biosafety Capacities that Lead to A Full Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Cuba	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	60
<b>Duration months age:</b>	51
<b>Project Type:</b>	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	National
<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and Caribbean
<b>Countries:</b>	Cuba
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 1,826,484.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 1,920,443.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2017-07-16
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2017-07-17
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2020-04-03
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2021-09-09
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2020-06-08
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 1,538,545.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 1,261,783.00
<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	Yes
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	2024-01-16

<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2025-03-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2025-03-31
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2026-04-30

## 1.2 Project Description

Project objective: To further complete the process of implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) through the creation of additional capacities in the areas of monitoring, detection, liability and redress, and education. Components: 1. Creation of the necessary capacities for the identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) This component is designed to improve the country's capacity to carry out the detection and identification of LMOs in two laboratories: The Center for Scientific Research for the Civil Defense (CICDC) and the National Center for Agricultural Health (CENSA) by strengthening their technological and human capacities and supporting the completion of their accreditation process. The end goal is that these two institutions become national reference laboratories for biosafety with international recognition and are able to support LMO-related conflicts. 2. Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) Component 2 aims to design a coherent national system for LMO monitoring and surveillance, including the design of a field detection strategy and administrative and technical guides tailored to the specific needs of customs personnel, ORSA biosafety officers and other competent authorities. The National Toxicology Center (CENATOX) is expected to support a number of monitoring activities, most notably on what concerns interactions with non-target organisms. 3. Identification of socioeconomic considerations of importance for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of the CPB: Component 3 aims to ensure socioeconomic (SE) considerations are considered in decision-making. Detailed analyses and awareness-raising materials are foreseen to increase the knowledge and understanding of SE considerations related to LMOs. 4. Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting: Component 4 consists of monitoring and evaluation of compliance with project targets and stated activities; oversight of the budget and implementation of required audits; reporting to the GEF, the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and other parties as established by the national legislation applicable to international projects; and oversight and coordination by the PSC and other partners. Executing Agency: execution is led by the Office of Environmental Regulation and Security (ORSA) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. ORSA is the sole competent authority for Biosafety. UNDP Cuba supports the project with international equipment purchases. Main government/ other partners involved: ORSA: Office of Regulation and Environmental Safety, CICDC: Center for Scientific Research for the Civil Defense, CENSA: National Centre for Agricultural Health, CENATOX: National Toxicology Centre, UNDP Cuba. The Ministries of Public Health (authority for the use of LMOs as food) and Agriculture (authority for the use of LMOs as feed. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), as the competent authority in commercial and trade issues, is involved to contribute with relevant commercial point of views. The Specialized Importer, Exporter and Distributor for Science and Technology (EMIDICT) is the broker for all equipment imports.

## 1.3 Project Contacts

<b>Division(s) Implementing the project</b>	Ecosystems Division
<b>Name of co-implementing Agency</b>	

<b>Executing Agency (ies)</b>	Office of Environmental Regulation and Security (ORSA) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	CICDC: Centre for Scientific Investigations of the Civil Defence CENSA: National Centre for Agricultural Health CENATOX: National Toxicology Centre UNDP Cuba EMIDICT: Specialized Importer, Exporter and Distributor for Science and Technology (company in charge of equipment imports)
<b>UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)</b>	Johan Robinson
<b>UNEP Task Manager(s)</b>	Robert Erath/Anna Fanzeres
<b>UNEP Budget/Finance Officer</b>	Rachel Kagiri/Solomon Kinuthia
<b>UNEP Support Assistants</b>	Gloritzel Frangakis Cano
<b>Manager/Representative</b>	Antonio Casanova Guilarte
<b>Project Manager</b>	Tanya Romay Fernández
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Tanya Romay Fernández
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Foundational: Environmental governance
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	3: Healthy and productive ecosystems4: Environmental Governance
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.</li> <li>Governance: (ii) Number of international legal agreements or instruments advanced or developed with UNEP support to address emerging or internationally agreed environmental goals</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	Cuba UNSDCF 2020-2024 Result Group 3: Natural Resources and Environment Outcome 3. Institutions, productive and service sectors, territorial governments and communities improve the protection and rational use of natural resources and ecosystems, climate change resilience and comprehensive disaster risk reduction management. Output 3.1 Capacities of key players strengthened for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, and for the improvement of environmental quality 3.1.4. Support the sustainable management of local resources, water and forests and the conservation of genetic resources, to enhance the functioning of productive ecosystems and contribute to food and nutritional security by promoting the ecosystem approach and the increase of connectivity of terrestrial and marine biodiversity and marina in natural and productive landscapes.
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</li> <li>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</li> </ul>

### 2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status 2023: 4th PIR

### 2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	4th PIR	S	HS	M
FY 2023	3rd PIR	S	HS	M
FY 2022	2nd PIR	S	MS	M
FY 2021	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

#### Summary of status

Under Component 1, A 100% of the laboratory equipment and supplies necessary for the progress of the laboratories have been contracted, with only two contracts for laboratory reagents yet to be received. The assay validation schedule has been readjusted and the standardization of test items and validation of a GM Soybean event in both detection laboratories has begun. Conducted a training mission to the National Reference Center for the Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms (CNRDOGM) belonging to the National Service for Agrifood Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA), in Mexico City (November 8-16) where emphasis was placed on the Implementation of ISO 17025:2017 for accreditation. The delegation was composed of technicians and specialists from the Quality area of CENSA and CICDC and regulators from ORSA. The approved program included a practical exercise where the results of the validation of a GM Soybean event of national production were presented, which allowed adjusting the proposed validation schedule upon return. In addition, visits were made to the Mexican Accreditation Entity (EMA, in spanish) and SENASICA headquarters. A technical meeting was held in November where the ONARC group of experts was convened. At this meeting, an update on the work for accreditation was presented based on the two training sessions held during the year. Some key aspects reflected in the cross-reference lists prepared, taking into consideration the requirements of the standard, as well as the scope of accreditation, were discussed. In the first semester of 2024, both laboratories, CENSA and CICDC, participated in a proficiency test to evaluate their technical competence using a Fapas\* GeMMU115 Proficiency Panel, obtaining satisfactory results. It is noteworthy that this is one of the mandatory requirements for accreditation by ISO 17025:2017. Additionally, a letter of intent has already been submitted to ONARC to start the accreditation process. Regarding Component 2, progress was made in the implementation of the monitoring and surveillance system during this period: a visit was made to a release area located in Calimete, Matanzas Province, for soil monitoring, with a perspective to determine the baseline in the study of soil microfauna prior to planting genetically modified corn. A second monitoring exercise will be carried out soon to evaluate the effect of the crop on the soil; results that should be presented at the second field monitoring workshop, scheduled to be held before the end of the current year. During this reporting period, two meetings of the National GMO Commission were held with the participation of national

authorities on the topic: the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Biocubafarma, as the developer of the technology in Cuba, and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. The latter in its leading role in the decision-making process. These meetings addressed aspects such as: the number of authorizations granted, the risk assessment process in the territories and an update of the monitoring and surveillance system developed as part of this technical component. Component 3 showed greater activity in the first semester of 2024. During the months of February to May, field missions took place to areas identified in the city of Placetas (Villa Clara province) and the city of Venezuela (in Ciego de Avila) for the application of the instruments developed. The surveys were applied to decision-makers, producers and the community in general. At the date of the submission of this report, a Master's Thesis of an ORSA specialist in Villa Clara has been defended with outstanding results, entitled: "Evaluation of the socioeconomic effect of the release of genetically modified organisms". In the case of the Province of Ciego Avila, which started somewhat later, the results of the surveys applied are currently being reviewed and tabulated. A visit by the project team to both territories is planned for October with the objective of reconciling the results and organizing the final workshop for this component, as well as designing and disseminating information materials. On Component 4 (monitoring and evaluation), the Project reporting requirements have been completed: the 2023 Annual Audit, with satisfactory results, the Half Yearly Progress Report, the approved Expenditure Reports (QERs) with adequate execution. QER 2 2024 (ER#17) has been submitted into Anubis and is waiting for approval. Completed coordination activities: Annual Report of Lessons Learned - year 2023, 4 meetings of the coordination group and 1 meeting of the Steering Committee in December. At the beginning of December 2023, the international consultant for the Mid-Term Evaluation of the project visited Cuba. This activity was concluded with the approval of the Final Review Report in January 2024, with satisfactory results in terms of technical execution and integration of the project team. The results of the project were presented at several international events held in Cuba during this period: the International Congress of Agricultural Sciences, Agrociencias 2023 (September 2023), the XI International Congress on Disasters 2023 (December 2023), BioHabana 2024 - Symposium on Agricultural Biotechnology (April 2024) and the X Ibero-American Convention on Environment and Sustainability (June 2024), the latter held in virtual mode.

## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 1,920,443
<b>Actual to date:</b>	641,011
<b>Progress</b>	<p><b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b></p> <p>The financial contribution of the Cuban government corresponds to the level of activity developed in this period. To date, the main contribution to co-finance is the payment for import services and the salaries of the Project Management Unit, specialists and personnel involved in the project's activities. A national project was approved this year under the Science and Technology Sector Program of the Ministry of Agriculture, whose contribution could increase, to some extent, the co-financing planned for the second half of this year.</p>

## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering</b>	2023-12-13
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<b>committee meeting</b>	
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	<p>This initiative has involved many national stakeholders since its inception, which has allowed for the achievement of results and the improvement of working procedures at a scientific level. National authorities such as the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, research institutes and technology developers, producers, decision makers, universities and ORSA specialists in the territories have worked together to organize and give continuity to the project's tasks despite the adversities and challenges of everyday life. Specifically, this year, ORSA's work in Villa Clara, with the support of the CITMA Delegation in the territory, carried out the enormous task of applying the instruments developed in several areas of the Placetas municipality, involving decision-makers, beneficiaries of the technology and the population in general. On the other hand, under the leadership of the University Head Administrator, in the municipality of Venezuela, in Ciego de Avila, a national project was developed and approved in the Territorial Science and Technology Program, which will contribute to the results of Component 3 on socioeconomic considerations, thus adding new national actors to the biosafety project.</p>

## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	No
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	Nevertheless, the project team is mostly integrated by women, both within the National Executing Agency and in the entities participating in this initiative with ORSA; hence, both the training activities and the presentation of results in scientific events have a significant participation of women. Moreover, the participants in the workshops held to date, have the representation of women between 70-80 % of the total number of attendees.

## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<p><b>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</b>	<p><b>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</b></p> <p>No complaints have been presented or filed. However, as described in the session below, safeguards and monitoring measures are in place and the responsible governmental authorities are being trained to adopt the necessary measures.</p>
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that in relation to this topic, two meetings of the National GMO Commission were held during the period with the participation of the authorities involved: the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Representatives of the National Standardization Office and technology developers also participated. In both spaces, the operationalization of the GMO Commissions at the territorial level was discussed, highlighting the main

	<p>difficulties and the results achieved at the local level. Emphasis was, once again, placed on the need for integration among authorities and on the need for training, at all levels, on the benefits and risks of using this technology. In addition, the status of the implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance System was reviewed for possible adverse effects on commercial-scale releases and the prospects for the development of GMO crops during the year 2025. Finally, the status of the implementation of this Policy, four years after the approval of the DL4 / 2020 that created this National Commission, was evaluated. The challenges are still many, especially because the country is subjected to a complex economic and social situation. It is necessary to continue sensitizing decision-makers and training, both regulators, producers and the population in general. This is part of the work of the members of the National Commission, which is included as a role for the regulatory authority in biosafety and supported by this initiative.</p>
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## 2.8. KM/Learning

<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></p>	<p>During the reporting period, the scheduled training on the Implementation of the ISO IEC/ 17025:2017 Standard was held at CNRDOG- SENASICA, Mexico. Regulators, technicians and specialists from the Quality Departments of the institutions, whose participating laboratories were involved, favored the active involvement of all the actors in Cuba with a relationship with the theme. This activity marked the end of a period of training, within the framework of the project, and initiated the exchange of knowledge and scientific results with the recent incorporation of both laboratories into the Latin American Network of GMO Detection Laboratories, of which Mexico now holds the presidency. Additionally, the research results on the proposal and practical application of a procedure for the evaluation of the socioeconomic effects of the release of Genetically Modified Organisms in communities of the municipality of Placetás constituted the main topic of a Master's Thesis that was recently defended by a specialist of ORSA. The research work entitled: "Evaluation of the socioeconomic effects of the release of genetically modified organisms" presents the main results of a methodology approved by a multidisciplinary group that incorporates professors from the Central University "Marta Abreu" de las Villas. A scientific article on the "Validation of instruments for the evaluation of the socioeconomic effects of the release of genetically modified organisms" was previously published in the UNIVERSIDADE E SOCIEDADE   Revista científica da Universidade de Cienfuegos   ISSN: 2218-3620.</p>
<p><b>Main learning during the period</b></p>	<p>Among the most important lessons learned during this period are the value of perseverance and teamwork, key aspects to achieve success. From the technical point of view, understanding the whole accreditation process while receiving training has allowed readjusting the validation schedules and definition of the correct path for the accreditation of the tests. The close link with a group of experts from the National Accreditation Body of the Republic of Cuba (ONARC), through technical meetings, has also guided the entire project team in understanding the aimed results. Likewise, it has become evident the need to establish the necessary coordination between the regulatory authority and the laboratories, planning, in an adequate and timely manner, the collection of samples in the field, respecting the required conditions, and their subsequent transfer to equipped laboratories in order to carry out environmental monitoring procedures. Moreover, it has been defined adequate procedures to obtain information, from the areas where GMOs have been introduced, through the application of questionnaires in the territories involved. An identified weakness it that there is still a lack of</p>

	<p>training for both farmers and regulators on genetically modified crops. Thus this issue will be dealt with in the actions planned for the next six months. One last point, related to management activities, a lesson learned is in relation to the need of identifying the risks inherent to each one the processes, on a case-by-case basis.</p>
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## 2.9. Stories

<p><b>Stories to be shared</b></p>	<p>The level reached by Cuba in biosafety issues has been greatly favored by initiatives such as this one, of the current project, which allowed the country to obtain national and international recognition for the adopted measures. In continuity with the strengthening of its regulatory framework and with the objective of creating capacities for the identified gaps in the Policy for the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms in Cuban Agriculture, this project allowed for the acquisition of the technical capacities in Cuba for the detection, identification, monitoring and surveillance of adverse effects in the release of genetically modified crops. This project I also completed the studies that lead to the identification of the socioeconomic considerations adapted to the country's reality. These advances were possible because the project started aligned with the approval and implementation of the aforementioned Policy on GMOs, establishing a favorable scenario for the ensuing activities. The most relevant result of this project is, undoubtedly, be the creation of capacities in two laboratories located in the national entities. These labs are well equipped, with qualified technical personnel and accredited by the NC ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard to conduct tests applicable to national situations but also to provide responses to international disputes. These labs serve as Control Laboratories for the National Biosafety Authority and can provide services to outside demands. This potential provision of services will guarantee their financial sustainability. Both labs are already been integrated to the Latin American Network of GMO Detection Laboratories.</p>
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### 3 Performance

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: To further complete the process of implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) through the creation of additional capacities in the areas of identification, detection, monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and the socio-economic considerations of importance for Cuba related to them.							
Outcome 1.1: National capacities for LMO identification and detection strengthened and supporting decision-making processes	# of identification and detection events undertaken by CICDC and CENSA laboratories.	0 labs carrying out GMO detection	1 Lab has been selected and the process of equipment purchase started.	Lab accredited by the NC ISO / IEC 17025:2017	90%	During this period, a review of the accreditation tests was carried out, allowing for readjustments of the accreditation calendar for both laboratories (CENSA and CICDC). The protocol validation schedule was discussed and approved. The activities of the laboratories were monitored through technical meetings and on-site visits when it was evaluated the compliance with the accreditation schedule. Presently, the laboratories have already completed the validation of a trial with domestically produced GM soybean seeds, adjusting the parameters of the techniques and the equipment	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>involved. In relation to the training activity, 6 specialists (2 technicians and 2 experts from the Quality Department of both entities, accompanied by 2 regulators from ORSA) participated in a training session at the National Reference Center for the Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms (CNRDOGM), linked to the National Service for Agri-Food Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA), in Mexico City (November 8-16). The emphasis of this training session was on the review of the documentation and Implementation of the ISO 17025:2017 directives for accreditation. Subsequently, a meeting was held between ONARC experts and specialists from both detection laboratories, representatives of the quality areas of both institutions and regulators to review the current status of the validation and accreditation processes (November, 30th 2023). An important achievement of this phase of the project was the participation of both laboratories in an external quality assessment test when it was obtained satisfactory results in the Fapas® GeMMU115 proficiency panel, thus complying with one of the mandatory requirements for accreditation by the NC-ISO 17025. With the delivery of this</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						report, both entities have submitted to ONARC the letter of intent to start their accreditation process.	
	# of decisions/actions made/taken by Country based on detection of GMOs done by CICDC and CENSA laboratories.	0 Accredited labs for GMO detection.		accredited by the NC ISO / IEC 17025: 2017	80%	With the delivery of this report, both entities have submitted to ONARC the letter of intent to start their accreditation process.	S
			MoU signed		100%	The collaboration agreement for the project development between ORSA, CENSA and CICDC, were signed in 2020 and uploaded to Anubis.	HS
			Instruments as per output.	Instruments finalized and approved by NCA.	100%	All protocols, techniques and procedures for the detection and identification of GMOs, were approved by NCA. A summary report was signed by leaders and representatives of each laboratory and uploaded to Anubis.	HS
			1.1.3 Drafted and socialized for comments.-2 workshops on GMO detection were hosted.	Key personnel from NCA and reference lab trained in GMO detection, procedures, etc. as needed.	100%	The two workshops on detection and identification of LMOs were conducted prior to this report. The novelty for this period was the training received in a highly qualified reference center in Mexico, which provided continuity to the previously received training. This initiative concluded with the Implementation of the ISO 17025:2017 directives for accreditation. On this occasion, the Cuban delegation was represented by technicians and specialists from the Quality area of CENSA and CICDC and regulators from	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						ORSA. This last training opportunity concluded this component and led to the beginning of the tests for accreditation.	
Outcome 2.1: National system for monitoring and surveillance established and operational.	# of M&S actions on GM fields taking place.	0 monitoring actions taking place	Draft for the: design of the M&S system, strategy for field detection and guidelines for institutions involved in national custom system.	At least 3 M&S actions taking place.	80%	During this reporting period, two meetings of the National GMO Commission were held with the participation of national authorities on the topic: the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Biocubafarma - the developer of the biosafety technology in Cuba, and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment in its leading role in the decision-making process. These meetings addressed aspects such as: the number of authorizations granted, the risk assessment process in the territories and an update of the monitoring and surveillance system that has been developed as part of this technical component. . During this period, progress was also achieved in the implementation of the monitoring and surveillance system;; a field visit to an area of release of GMOs, located in Calimete, Province of Matanzas allowed for soil monitoring, with the objective of determining a baseline parameter for the study of soil microfauna, prior to planting genetically modified corn. A second monitoring initiative will be	HS



Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						carried out soon to evaluate the effect of the GM crop on the soil. These results should be presented at the second workshop on field monitoring, scheduled to be held before the end of this year.	
	At least 50% of custom officers in designated check points apply biosafety procedures. (*including disaggregated data on # of men and women)	0 capacity in customs to undertake monitoring	Purchase of equipment, and materials for M&S started.	All equipment and materials received.	100%	All equipment and materials for sampling at the country's frontier and in the crop testing fields have been received and reviewed by specialists from ORSA and the Plant Health Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), the Cuban border control authority. As part of a compliance guideline for the activities of this component, as mentioned in previous reports, the necessary coordination has been established between both authorities, what allowed for the development and approval of the working procedures required for sampling LMOs and GMOs. Similarly, a review of the Harmonized Commodity Classification System (SACLAP, in Spanish) established by the General Customs Authority of the Republic (AGR) for the control of imported material has been carried out, in order to identify and affect the tariff subheadings corresponding to the importation of genetically modified crops for planting. Thus, Plant Health inspectors, at the Cuban ports of entry,	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						carrying out phytosanitary surveillance, can act in accordance to the scope of their functions, as well as the environmental authority at these stations.	
	Personnel have been designated for undertaking sampling in borders.		At least 2 workshops executed (25% of custom officers in designated checkpoints trained). (Equal opportunities for training have been offered to men and women)	All planned workshops executed (At least 50% of custom officers in designated check points trained). (Equal opportunities for training have been offered to men and women)	70%	The Workshop for customs officials and personnel involved in the Monitoring and Surveillance system has been reported in previous periods. Similarly, two training initiatives have been completed; one conducted by experts from MINAG's Plant Health Directorate and another organized last year in the Republic of Argentina, which included a visit to the port terminal of Exolgan S.A. (Port of Buenos Aires) to verify the procedures for importing regulated transgenic seeds. Two training sessions are still planned, one at the Havana port terminal and another in Mexico. These last training sessions were coordinated last November with the SENASICA authorities and will cover the topics of border and field monitoring.	S
Outcome 3.1. Socio-economic considerations as per article 26 are considered for decision-making.	# of decisions related to GMOs that consider SE considerations	0 SE considerations are considered.	Document of the analysis of the technical and legal implications (art 26).	At least 1 decision related to GMOs considers SE consideration.	70%	A study was completed on international regulations related to SECs. In Cuba, the adoption of biotechnology aims to the needs and priorities of agricultural development, taking in consideration the economic and social reality of the country. Given this scenario, the development and implementation of a GMO	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>Policy has to keep in perspective the possibility of bringing together relevant authorities involved in the decision-making processes to decide the path that Cuba will follow in these topics. The incorporation of a perspective of impacts other than the classic biological risk will contribute to the strengthening and coherence of the decision-making processes. The results of the studies implemented by the project in both territories are still at a very early stage. It is expected that these results will be presented at a final workshop in early 2025 and then incorporated into the agenda of the meeting of the National Commission on GMOs, next year, for approval.</p>	
	<p># of decisions made considering SE considerations. (*including disaggregated data on # of men and women)</p>	<p>0 officials sensitized about SE consideration.</p>	<p>SE considerations of importance for Cuba identified and first batch of informative materials (Banners, booklets, posters, etc.) produced.</p>	<p>At least 3 officials from each NCA and decision-makers sensitized on SE considerations</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>As informed in previous reports, the first meeting for the SECs was held as planned. This meeting replaced the first workshop described in the Activity 3.1.2.a. No GEF funds were required for its realization. Instead government resources were used. In October 2021, a preparatory meeting was held in the presence of the territories involved in carrying out the economic and social studies. A methodology for undertaking such studies was presented with the objective of evaluating the social and</p>	<p>S</p>

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>economic impacts of transgenic crops (corn and soybean) in Placetas, Villa Clara and in Sanguily, municipality of Venezuela, province of Ciego de Avila. Specifically, the methodology aims to determine the economic and consequently social effects on the communities associated to the areas of transgenic crops, in both municipalities. In addition, it seeks to diagnose the perception of producers, beneficiaries and the population of the communities under study, on the socioeconomic effects derived from the use of these crops. Interviews and surveys were elaborated to be applied to a pre-determined sample. This monitoring initiative was conducted between February and May 2024. The pre-determined sample consisted of randomly chosen: decision-makers, producers and community members. At the date of submission of this report, a Master's Thesis of an ORSA specialist in Villa Clara, entitled: "Evaluation of the socioeconomic effect of the release of genetically modified organisms", whose main objective was the development of a methodological procedure for the evaluation of the socioeconomic effects of the release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), has been defended with</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						satisfactory results. In the case of the province of Ciego Avila, the results of the applied surveys are currently being reviewed and tabulated. Although the results achieved are partial, they already demonstrate the relevant SECs to be taken into account given the reality in Cuba. A visit of the project team to both territories is scheduled for October in order to harmonize the results and organize the final workshop of this component, as well as to design and disseminate the informative materials.	
	# of cultural, economic and gender (*) considerations that are considered when assessing the possible SE impacts of GMOs. (i.e. honey producers).	0 cultural, economic and gender considerations are taken into account when assessing GMOs	Analysis of cultural, economic and gender considerations for local communities undertaken.	At least 1 of each (cultural, economic and gender considerations) are considered for GMO decision makers. (i.e. the honey producers' case as an example).	50%	Prior to the submission of this report, a methodology was approved to carry out SEC studies in two central provinces of Cuba, which have a history of releases of GM corn and soybean crops (in rotation) produced by the national biotechnology industry and approved by the National Competent Authority on biosafety. The context to be evaluated in both scenarios was discussed: one of the cases - is an area of a private pig farm ; and the other, a community linked to a Socialist State Enterprise. For this reason, the expected results could show differences from the point of view of the economic and social impacts. During the period analyzed in this report, the instruments applied to a	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>sample of the study population (in Placetas, Villa Clara) have been validated, and the results of the other study area, in Ciego de Avila, have yet to be completed. A meeting should be held soon between the project team and the leaders of both territories in order to harmonize and compile the results and define the methodology for communicating the results of these investigations. Although there is no consensus among the Parties as to whether SEC should be taken into account in the decision-making process, the evaluation of the results in these two territories could provide parameters for the definition of positive or negative impacts. Since Cuba's reality is different from that of other countries, as we saw earlier in the theoretical study, it is to be expected that economic and social considerations will have different nuances. The focus should be more on economic topics (impacts on the income of direct beneficiaries) and from the social point of view, regarding the impacts on food security.</p>	

**3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)**

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Output 1.1.1: Two national laboratories -- Centro de Investigaciones Científicas de la Defensa Civil (CICDC) and Centro Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (CENSA) -equipped to play a role as national reference laboratories. (certified by normative NC ISO 9001:2015 and accredited by the NC ISO / IEC 17025:2000)	2024-12-31	93	98	At of the date of this report, all reagents, equipment and supplies necessary for the laboratories' to function have been ordered. All the most important equipment and reagents have been received so that the research does not stop.	S
	Activity 1.1.1 a Purchase of laboratory equipment and consumables.	2024-12-31	85	95	During this period, all acquired consumables and their distribution to the laboratories were monitored. Only laboratory reagents have yet to be delivered and should arrive before the end of this year.	S
	Activity 1.1.1 b Define the laboratory tests to be accredited.	2024-03-31	100	100	This activity was completed in the previous period. As informed, there were discussions, peer review and joint presentations of Laboratories on this issue in a technical meeting and two Workshops. The 2nd Workshop approved the proposal and a Summary Report was released.	S
	Output 1.1.2 MoU between CICDC, CENSA, and the National Competent Authority (the National Centre of Biological Safety) for the services of detection.	2020-10-31	100	100	This Output was delivered in prior periods. The collaboration agreements, for the development of the project, between ORSA and CENSA as well as with CICDC were signed and shared with UNEP (available through Anubis).	HS
	Activity 1.1.2 a Meetings for the analysis of the agreements between the laboratories and the CSB and signature of the memorandum of understanding or agreement	2020-10-31	100	100	This activity was completed during prior periods. As stated, the collaboration agreements, for the development of the project, between ORSA and CENSA as well as with CICDC were signed and uploaded	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					to Anubis.	
	Output 1.1.3 Harmonized Toolkits / Guidelines / Protocols / Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on LMO detection developed and/or adapted to suit Cuba's reality and needs.	2024-12-31	96	98	The workplan 2024 reflects that there has been follow-up on this issue during the meetings between the laboratories and ORSA.	HS
	Activity 1.1.3 a Study of national and international standards for detection and identification of GMOs. (CTN 94)	2020-08-31	100	100	Eleven standards and a domestic regulation were reviewed at a meeting and completed. Afterwards, the Committee on Technical Biosafety Standards No 94 also conducted a review, and the president of CTN 91 on Food related to GMOs was invited to this meeting. A joint report signed by both laboratories was produced and shared with UNEP (available on Anubis).	HS
	Activity 1.1.3 b 1st Workshop on the preparation of protocols, techniques and procedures for the detection and identification of GMOs.	2020-11-30	100	100	This activity was completed in the previous period. As informed, several stakeholders and national authorities attended the postponed Workshop which had two days of presentations and discussions and 11 keepings as preliminary results, including a draft regarding protocols, techniques and procedures for the detection and identification of GMOs to follow, develop and update until the 2nd Workshop.	S
	Activity 1.1.3 c 2nd Workshop to revise and approve protocols and techniques.	2021-10-31	100	100	The success of 1st Workshop and the work done afterwards lead to the 2nd Workshop approved protocols, techniques and procedures for the detection and identification of GMOs preceded by a	S



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					peer review process and a summary report. Discussed also management procedures, the need of a Schedule for the accreditation process and the issue of Certification as well. The 2nd Workshop agreed on 13 topics to follow-up.	
	Activity 1.1.3 d Establish management procedures for the detection, identification of GMOs and other related activities.	2021-12-31	100	100	The 2nd Workshop discussed and identified management procedures and how these should be reflected in a report. This report is in progress and conciliation among laboratories as well.	HS
	Activity 1.1.3 e Management meetings between the laboratories and ORSA to establish procedures.	2024-12-31	80	95	The workplan 2024 reflects the follow-up on this issue during meetings between the laboratories and ORSA. The procedures for the arrival of the samples and their conservation have been reviewed, as well as how the laboratories will provide the services to the ORSA and other Cuban entities that request it and thus guarantee the sustainability of the laboratories. At this stage, aspects related to the qualification and certification of key equipment for the accreditation process were also discussed.	S
	Output 1.1.4. Thresholds for LMO detection officially established.	2024-12-31	66	97	Progress has been made in the definitions of the detection limits established on the basis of the training recently received in Mexico and the results of the tests carried out by the specialists of both laboratories during	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					this period. The cohesion and exchange of knowledge of experts from the Quality Control Departments of CENSA and CICDC has been important in defining the limits for the qualitative tests to be accredited, the main output of this component.	
	Activity 1.1.4. a Study and analysis of international experiences	2020-08-31	100	100	This activity was completed in prior periods. As informed, a search and joint review were conducted and a report was signed by Laboratories representatives and shared with UNEP (available on Anubis).	HS
	Activity 1.1.4 b Validate the protocols defined in the output 1.1.3	2024-12-31	50	90	The test validation schedule has been readjusted and the standardization of test items and the validation of a transgenic soybean event have been initiated in both detection laboratories. During the training mission at CNRDOGM -SENASICA, in Mexico, emphasis was placed on the implementation of ISO 17025:2017 for accreditation. The program included a practical exercise where the results of the validation of a GM Soybean event of national production were presented, which allowed adjusting the proposed validation schedule upon return. Subsequently, a technical meeting was held between the group of experts from ONARC, ORSA and specialists from both laboratories. At this meeting,	S

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					an update was presented on key topics reflected in the cross-reference lists that had been previously elaborated taking into account the requirements of the standard. The scope of accreditation at this stage was also defined.	
	Activity 1.1.4 c Meetings to discuss the thresholds.	2023-12-31	70	100	In technical meetings held previously, the detection limit of the assay was presented and defined taking into account the results obtained during the validation process of the qualitative technique for the detection and identification of a transgenic soybean event. We also took into consideration the detection limits established in international standards and the experience of the laboratory visited during the training in Mexico, whose results were similar to those obtained by our team for qualitative assays on soybean samples.	S
	Activity 1.1.4 d Preparation of legal documents that sets the threshold.	2023-12-31	45	100	At the meeting of the coordinating group held on November 30, 2023 for the preparation of this report, the criteria of the specialists of both laboratories and ORSA were analyzed starting from the knowledge acquired in the last training on the implementation of ISO IEC 17025:2017 at CNRDOGGM, specifically about the need for the elaboration of a legal document setting the detection limits. Additionally, the report	HS

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					(concluded in 2020) was reviewed, which as output of activity 1.1.3.a contains a reconciled summary of the tests and detection limits, regulations by which they were identified as well as other reference sources, reaching the conclusion that it is not necessary to develop legal documents for such purposes since the regulations by which the procedures of the laboratories were developed are in force and come from ISO standards adopted by Cuba. To show the evidence of compliance and closure of this activity, the validation report developed by both laboratories will be presented in Anubis.	
	Output 1.1.5 Personnel at CICDC and CENSA and the NCA capacitated through training programs on detection and identification of LMOs.	2024-12-31	90	100	Continuing with the training activities reported in the previous period, in November 2023 a training on the Implementation of the NC ISO / IEC 17025:2017 standard for accreditation was carried out. The team, on this occasion, consisted of two researchers and two specialists from the Quality area of both institutions (CENSA and CICDC) and two Policy experts, regulators, from ORSA. Five of the participants in this mission were women. The approved program included a practical exercise where the results of the validation of a domestically produced GM soybean event were	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					presented, which subsequently allowed the proposed validation schedule to be adjusted. In addition, visits were made to the Mexican Accreditation Entity (EMA) and SENASICA headquarters. This activity marked the end of a period of training within the framework of the project, but opened the doors to the exchange of knowledge and scientific results with the recent incorporation of both laboratories into the Latin American Network of GMO Detection Laboratories.	
	Activity 1.1.5 a Training courses abroad on detection and identification of GMOs for laboratory personnel and the NCA. (Courses in Mexico, Argentina, Italy-IFPRI) (* gender issues considered)	2024-12-31	90	100	Conducted a training mission to the National Reference Center for the Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms (CNRDOGM) belonging to the National Service for Agrifood Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA), in Mexico City (November 8-16) where emphasis was placed on the Implementation of NC ISO / IEC 17025:2017 standard for accreditation. The delegation was composed of technicians and specialists from the Quality area of CENSA and CICDC and regulators from ORSA.	S
	Output 1.1.6 National Reference Laboratory certified by the NC ISO 9001: 2015 and accredited by the NC ISO / IEC 17025: 2017	2023-12-31	70	80	As a starting point for both trainings, the procedures were reviewed once again and the accreditation schedule for CENSA and CICDC laboratories was readjusted. The validation protocol is currently being modified taking into consideration	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					the criteria of Quality experts from both institutions with the participation of ORSA. One concern, to date, is whether it will be possible, working in an uninterrupted manner, to comply with the result of concluding the accreditation of the laboratories by the end of 2024.	
	Activity 1.1.6 a Study of standards NC ISO 9001: 2015 and NC ISO / IEC 17025: 2000 to identify requirements to be met.	2020-12-31	100	100	The study was concluded with previous presentations and discussions. A report was signed by Laboratories representatives and uploaded to Anubis	HS
	Activity 1.1.6 b Establish, implement and certify the quality management system according to the NC ISO 9001: 2015.	2022-12-31	0		UNEP/GEF has accepted to delete this Activity as a result of domestic and international consultations carried out and reflected in a letter sent, and accompanied by a budget revision that reallocates the funds to activity 1.1.6 c	S
	Activity 1.1.6 c Define the laboratory tests to be accredited and Implementation of the action for accreditation. (DD6)	2025-03-31	75	85	The exchange with researchers from the Mexican laboratory during the training held in November 2023 was oriented to the documentary review and implementation of the NC ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard. The results of the validation of a GM soybean event of national production were presented, which allowed further adjustments to the schedule previously developed by both laboratories. Subsequently, the ONARC expert group was convened to jointly discuss some requirements of the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					standard, as well as the scope of accreditation. In June of this year, the ONARC experts presented, at the meeting of the coordinating group, the schedule of the accreditation process prior to its initiation. At this meeting it was agreed to officially start the accreditation of both laboratories at the end of July of this year. Taking into consideration the complexity and duration of this process, an extension of the project until 2025 will be requested.	
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Output 2.1.1: Monitoring and surveillance system designed and operating (building on early developments of the project implementation) including operating guidelines, clear roles and responsibilities, and equipment.	2024-08-31	81	95	The most significant results of this period were the development of a field inspection strategy that has been improved as it has been implemented. Previously, elaborated surveys were applied to producers, agronomists and phytosanitary experts in a release area located in Calimete, Matanzas province. It was established that this information will be part of the conditions of validity of the Licenses granted to the release areas so that its compliance is mandatory. In this area, soil monitoring was also carried out in order to determine the baseline in the study of soil microfauna prior to planting genetically modified corn.	S
	Activity 2.1.1 a Comparative study of national and international guidelines on M&S of LMOs and adverse effects.	2020-08-31	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. A study on national and international	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					regulations about monitoring and surveillance of GMOS was completed. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	
	Activity 2.1.1 b Design of the system of M&S of GMOs (Components, functions, responsibilities, etc.)	2022-11-30	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. The document was submitted in Anubis to close this activity.	HS
	Activity 2.1.1 c Workshops on the design of the M&S System of GMOs and possible adverse effects.	2021-09-30	100	100	The Workshop was carried out during two days in October 2021 with the participation of different Institutions related with the System. Several conferences about System of M&S of Plant Health, monitoring of transgenic maize on Cuban agricultural ecosystems, first version of field sample-drawing procedure and M&S System were shown. Five agreements were established.	HS
	Activity 2.1.1 d Training courses abroad on M&S of GMOs for the NCA. (* gender issues considered)	2024-12-31	70	80	During the Project Director's visit to Mexico, a meeting was organized with the Director General of Agrifood Safety of SENASICA. One of the topics of this meeting was to organize a theoretical and practical training on the topics of monitoring and surveillance of adverse effects in the field and at borders. The participants and the main topics to be discussed were defined. Contacts and e-mails with scientific leaders and personalities are in progress; only the approval of the agenda by the Mexican colleagues and the definition of the date of execution are missing. The planned national training on border	S



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					sampling, in coordination with the Plant Health Directorate of MINAG, has yet to be carried out.	
	Activity 2.1.1e Draft of a field inspection strategy.	2024-12-31	60	95	During this period, the field inspection strategy has been organized, which includes: - Continue with the identification and mapping of the areas where transgenic crops are released on a commercial scale according to the location of the six Cuban corn breeds, as well as, the location of the seaports that receive the grain shipments.- Apply the biosafety authorization request procedure related to the environmental release of transgenic crops and establish the annual inspection plan for these areas.- Apply surveys to farmers, agronomists and phytosanitarians linked to transgenic release areas to obtain information and in case of detecting any adverse effects, examine the area for decision making. Additionally, a group has been created in Telegram for direct communication with the regulatory authority in the territories that completes the inspection strategy in the areas of release of genetically modified crops. A document has been prepared to establish the strategy to be followed for field inspection, taking into account the points mentioned above and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					the lessons learned from the field inspections carried out. The document will be submitted to Anubis to close this activity.	
	Activity 2.1.1 f Purchase of supplies, equipment, and vehicle for M&S activities. (as per procurement plan)	2023-12-31	80	100	During this period, all the supplies requested for field and border surveillance were received. Of particular note was the acquisition of test strips that have already been used during a demonstration exercise developed between ORSA specialists and developers from the Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB). The use of this rapid diagnostic method will be part of the field inspection strategy.	S
	Activity 2.1.1 g Implementation of the GMO M&S System and possible adverse effects.	2025-03-31	60	90	New ideas and expert criteria were included in the System of M&S GMOs in this stage. The Monitoring and Surveillance System (SM&V) is already in operation; in that sense, products and actors of this system have been identified. ORSA is the National Competent Authority for biosafety and its functions and scope of competence are well defined in the recently updated Cuban legislation. During this period, an update of the SM&V was presented at the meeting of the National GMO Commission last June. The areas authorized for the release of genetically modified corn and soybean	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					crops throughout the country were shown, highlighting the achievements and challenges that still persist. Strategies for planting these crops next year and the need for training of stakeholders at all levels were discussed. No incidents or adverse effects were reported during the period.	
	Output 2.1.2 Strategy for field detection (screening procedures) developed.	2022-06-30	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. The field sample-drawing and detection procedure was finished. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	HS
	Activity 2.1.2 a Preparation and approval of the field sample-drawing and detection procedure. (* gender issues considered)	2022-06-30	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. The field sample-drawing and detection procedure was finished. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	HS
	Output 2.1.3 Administrative and technical guides designed for each involved institution (Veterinary and Phytosanitary borders Officers (Ministry of Agriculture) and Customs Officers (General Customs of the Republic of Cuba) and inspector from CSB) in the National Customs System.	2022-06-30	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. The procedure for the taking of samples in borders was finished.	HS
	Activity 2.1.3 a Preparation of procedures for the taking of samples in borders.	2022-06-30	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. The procedure for the taking of samples in borders was finished.	HS
	Output 2.1.4 Workshops for customs officers and personnel involved in M&S system on how to use the guidelines developed on 2.1.3.	2025-03-30	44	65	Although the two workshops planned for this trip have not yet taken place, progress has been made in their organization and planning. In the current context, where fuel availability limitations persist in the country, it is difficult to manage workshops and activities outside the capital. This has	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					been the fundamental cause of the delay in the execution of these and other activities, such as monitoring, for example. On the other hand, the relentless effort to achieve the objectives has resulted in small advances to present the results of the project in scientific events and identify avenues for publication.	
	Activity 2.1.4 a (2) workshops on field monitoring techniques. (* gender issues considered)	2024-12-31	60	80	The first workshop on field monitoring techniques was held over two days in November 2022 with the participation of different institutions related to the subject. The second Workshop on field monitoring will be held on September 26th. The participants and program for this meeting have been identified. Among the planned presentations will be an update on the release areas authorized under environmental licenses in relation to the areas where Cuban corn breeds exist, using the Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, the results of the application of the surveys and environmental monitoring carried out in Calimete, Matanzas will be presented. Representatives of the Cuban biotechnology industry will also present the strategy for planting genetically modified corn.	S
	Activity 2.1.4 b (1) workshop on monitoring for customs. (* gender issues considered)	2022-06-30	100	100	The workshop for customs officers and personnel involved in M&S system was	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					executed with the participation of Borders Authorities (Customs, Animal and Plant Health), the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), CENATOX, CICDC, CENSA and ORSA. In addition, specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Health Directorate provided theoretical training in sampling at borders for biosafety inspectors linked to the Project.	
	Activity 2.1.4 c (1) workshop to discuss M&S system's products and strategy with NCAs.	2024-12-31	10	20	To date, the Workshop to discuss M&S products and strategy is scheduled to be held in November this year. The provisional agenda has already been revised and it is planned to convene a representative from each territory involved in the field inspection strategy to present lessons learned during field and border sampling. The procedure for sending samples to the laboratory and issuing the final report will also be presented. A general training on GMO biosafety standards and procedures for ORSA specialists in the territories is planned during this event.	MS
	Activity 2.1.5 d Publication of the methodology.	2025-03-31	5	60	Different documents have been reviewed to conform the methodology. As a result of the project team's participation in the X International Convention on Environment and Sustainability, a virtual event held	S

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					last June, the Ibero-American Journal on Environment & Sustainability, which is indexed in more than 30 databases and repositories around the world, was identified as an excellent place to publish the work methodology based on the implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance System. At present, several works are being adapted to the format requested by this publication. The abstracts of the five papers presented at the X Iberoamerican Convention on Environment and Sustainability (X CIAS UNESUM 2024) have been published in Ambiente & Sustentabilidad - Volume 24. ISBN: 978-9942-7096-3-9. On the other hand, two CENATOX specialists are currently developing their doctoral theses on topics related to environmental monitoring of transgenic maize, supported by this initiative.	
3 Identification of socio-economic considerations of importance for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of	Output 3.1.1 Detailed analysis of the socio-economic considerations of importance for Cuba related to LMO impacts completed and guiding decision-making.	2020-12-31	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. A study on international regulations about SECs was completed. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	HS
	Activity 3.1.1. a Studies of international regulations related to social and economic impacts. (* gender issues considered)	2020-12-31	100	100	The activity was fully accomplished. A study on international regulations about SECs was completed. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	HS
	Output 3.1.2 Informative materials on socio-economic considerations produced and distributed amongst general public and relevant authorities.	2025-03-31	43	55	include explanation	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
the CPB.	Activity 3.1.2. a Workshops (2) one to identify SE impacts on the decision-making, and one int. experts on SEC. (* gender issues considered)	2024-12-31	70	85	As reported in PIR the 1rst meeting addressing SECs was held as scheduled. This meeting replaced the first workshop reflected in activity 3.1.2.a. No GEF funds were required for its execution, but government resources were used. In order to move forward in this issue, and in view of the second workshop, a preparatory meeting was held in October 2021 with the presence of the territories involved in carrying out the economic and social studies. A methodology for undertaking such studies was presented in October 2022. The overall objective of the local proposal is the evaluation of the social and economic impacts of GM crops (maize and soy) recently released in Placetas, Villa Clara and Sanguily, municipality of Venezuela in Ciego de Avila province. Specifically, the initiative comprises, to determine the economic and consequently social effects on the communities associated with the areas that have incorporated the cultivation of transgenic crops in the municipality. In addition, to diagnose the perception of producers, beneficiaries and the population of the communities under study, on the socioeconomic effects resulting from the use of such crops. Several tools like interviews and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>surveys were drafted to be applied in a defined sample. The sample is composed by different segments of the population, namely, producers, decision makers and local population linked to the release areas. In February and May 2023, workshops were held to present the international biosafety project and the importance of these studies in the communities of Placetás (Villa Clara) and Sanguily municipality of Venezuela (Ciego de Avila), respectively; with an important participation of local stakeholders. During the first semester of this year, visits were made to the areas identified in Placetás and Venezuela for the application of the instruments developed. The surveys were applied to decision-makers, producers and the community in general. At the date of submission of this report, a Master's Thesis of an ORSA specialist in Villa Clara has been defended with outstanding results, entitled: "Evaluation of the socioeconomic effect of the release of genetically modified organisms". In the case of the province of Ciego Avila, which started somewhat later, the results of the surveys applied are currently being reviewed and tabulated. A visit by the project team to both territories is planned for</p>	



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					October with a view to reconciling the results and organizing the final workshop for this component, as well as designing and disseminating information materials.	
	Activity 3.1.2. b Design and production of informative materials related to SEC. (* gender issues considered)	2025-03-31	15	25	To date, some entities specialized in the design and printing of communication materials have been contacted. At the same time, materials such as surveys and interviews, identified as important information, have already been printed and distributed to the territories for the studies carried out. The materials to be produced as a result of this component are currently being defined. The possibility of producing short audiovisual material to communicate key aspects of these results is being considered.	MS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Output 4.1.1 Project reporting requirements met.	2025-03-31	53	75	include explanation	HS
	Activity 4.1.1. a. Annual audits	2024-12-31	40	75	A fourth financial audit (PY4- 2023) was completed and a document was submitted to Anubis. The audit was carried out during this period in March at the request of the entity contracted for for such purposes.	HS
	Activity 4.1.1. b. Half year reports	2025-03-31	60	75	Four Half Yearly Progress Reports for the period from July 1st, 2020, to December 31, 2020, July 1st, 2021 to December 2022, July 1st, 2022, to December 31, 2022 and to July 1st, 2023, to December 31, 2023 were completed by	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					ORSA and approved by PNUMA indicating a progress in technical activities despite a low execution.	
	Activity 4.1.1. c. PIRs	2025-03-31	60	80	PIRs corresponding 2021, 2022 and 2023 were concluded and approved.	HS
	Activity 4.1.1. d. QERs.	2025-03-31	50	75	To date 17 QERs have been completed and approved.	HS
	Output 4.1.2 Project coordination and oversight mechanisms in place.	2025-03-31	55	80	include explanation	HS
	Activity 4.1.2. a. Inception workshop	2020-10-31	100	100	Due to Covid-19, we postponed this activity, and it was finally accomplished on September 8-9, 2021. It was a successful meeting; some actors and entities got involved in the project. The Cuban deputy minister of Science, Technology and Environment, as well as the Task Manager of UNEP chaired this meeting.	HS
	Activity 4.1.2. b. Closure workshop	2025-03-31	0	0	Not yet applicable	S
	Activity 4.1.2. c. Communications	2025-03-31	35	50	The Identity Manual designed during the first year of the project has allowed us to produce during these years, some materials that have served for the dissemination of our project activity. Whether in the distribution of these products, or as part of the presentations made in international events developed inside and outside Cuba (whose templates identify the project and its actors), or by the communication of all project activities on ORSA's institutional sites on Facebook or Twitter (x), the communication activity	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					has had an important relevance. In view of the proximity of technical workshops and the Final Workshop of the project, new products will be designed with information related to the project.	
	Activity 4.1.2. d. Meetings of the PMC.	2025-03-31	60	80	4 coordination meetings were held during this period with specific objectives: to review the programs and logistics for the workshops; progress in the implementation of the project, review of the Component Work Plan, financial support, compliance with the schedule for the purchase of equipment and inputs, MTR, among other aspects	HS
	Activity 4.1.2. e. Meetings of the Steering Committee.	2025-03-31	60	75	During the period, one Steering Committee was held in December, chaired by Robert Erath, Regional Coordinator of the United Nations Environment Program. At this meeting, some important aspects were discussed, such as the progress of imports according to the date of completion of the laboratory accreditation process and the actual situations for the fulfillment of the pending activities of components 2 and 3. Special attention was given to UNEP's procedures for approvals of expenditure reports and disbursements for payment to suppliers.	HS
	Activity 4.1.2. f. Annual workshop on lessons learned.	2025-03-31	40	50	Due to the financial adjustments made to comply with all the activities, coupled with the decrease of funds in the BFI	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					account to start the year 2024, we decided to replace this activity with a modest Balance meeting at ORSA, where specialists from other directorates and departments were convened to share the lessons learned in the execution of the project in 2023.	
	Activity 4.1.2. g. Project representation in events and identification of synergies (travel).	2025-03-31	35	70	The results of the project were presented at several international events held in Cuba during this period: the International Congress of Agricultural Sciences, Agrociencias 2023 (September 2023), the XI International Congress on Disasters 2023 (December 2023), BioHabana 2024 - Symposium on Agricultural Biotechnology (April 2024) and the X Ibero-American Convention on Environment and Sustainability (June 2024), the latter held in virtual mode. The abstracts of the papers presented at this last event were recently published in Ambiente & Sustentabilidad - Volume 24. ISBN: 978-9942-7096-3-9.	HS
	Output 4.1.3 Project evaluations completed.	2025-03-31	25	75	include explanation	HS
	Activity 4.1.3. a. Mid-term Evaluation	2024-01-16	25	100	The Mid-Term Evaluation was completed during this period with the approval of the Final Evaluation Report on January 16, 2024.	HS
	Activity 4.1.3. b. Final Evaluation.	2025-03-31	0	0	Not yet applicable	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

## 4 Risks

### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Moderate	Substantial
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

#### Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 1 The economic and social policy of the country will be updated during the project implementation period and this may result in changes in the government's priorities regarding environmental issues such as biosafety.	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L			=	The risk has remained low. Biosafety continues to be a priority for our government in relation to GMOs. for example. the National Commission for the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms in Cuban Agriculture continues to work. and during this

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										period. an update of the SM&V was presented at the Commission's meeting last June. A follow-up of the authorized release areas was also carried out at this meeting. Provincial Commissions were created in each territory that participate virtually in the two annual meetings and report on the situation in each territory. The work of the group of Cuban experts that addresses Objective 6 related to biosafety of biotechnology, which is part of the Global Biodiversity Framework, continues. Both lines of work are favorable for project implementation.
Risk 2 Cuba is in the midst of restructuring its economic model, which may produce changes in the international monetary system, taxes, banking regulations, etc. If substantial changes occur, they could have an impact in the way the local institutions have been operating (i.e. state budget for institutions) and also in the new possible partnerships that could be developed with private sector.	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M	M			=	Risk has been kept at a medium level. These changes did affect the way co-financing was reported in previous reports but has not affected institutional collaborations or the level of engagement.
Risk 3 The reorganization of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment may produce structural and administrative changes for the ORSA. This could pose a risk associated to changes in personnel and	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L			=	This risk has been kept low. During this period, the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment has not undergone significant changes in its structure that could impact in

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
autonomy of the ORSA.										ORSA.
Risk 4 Possible fluctuations in the personnel during the project implementation entailing changes in the coordinator and other important support staff.	All outcomes & outputs	L	M	M	S	M			↓	The risk has decreased to a moderate level. The changes that occurred in the previous period were mitigated by the actions identified: the entry of some specialists in the project team. the direct involvement of the Directors of the institutions and the attention to finances by the Project Coordinator have made it possible to reorganize the tasks and reach a certain balance.
Risk 5 Delay in acquiring necessary inputs (goods and services) for project activities that depend on an import process.	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M	L			↓	The risk has dropped to a low level. To date. all the necessary equipment and supplies have been received for the work to progress. Only two contracts for the delivery of laboratory reagents must be received before the end of the year. Frequent coordination with the importing company is ongoing.
Implementation schedule	All outcomes & outputs				M	M			=	The project implementation schedule has been readjusted according to the difficulties encountered at each step. first the Covid19 pandemic. then the economic reordering at the beginning of the year 2021 and more recently the limitations with the availability of fuel at national level. all of which have had a negative impact on the correct development and progress of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										programmed activities.
Budget	All outcomes & outputs				S	M			↓	Consistent, timely and effective communication between the agencies (UNDP and UNEP) and ORSA has had a significant impact in bringing this risk down to a medium level during this period. It is necessary to maintain this close collaboration until the end of the project in order to streamline disbursement, payment and reporting mechanisms.
Consolidated Project Risk	All outcomes & outputs	L	M	M	M	M			=	All the risks identified had a decrease in comparison to the last PIR and only the risk of the implementation schedule maintained the same level of moderate risk. Thus the overall risk was considered the same as of the previous PIR.

### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Risk 2 Cuba is in the midst of restructuring its economic model, which may produce changes in the	The actions developed to mitigate the impacts imposed by this risk have been directed in two	*Identify and develop proactive management for all activities that require external services and	*Improve activity planning *Meetings on a regular basis with our Logistics Department and	From July 2024 onwards	Project Manager and head representatives of laboratories Project Manager and Logistics



Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
international monetary system. taxes. banking regulations. etc. If substantial changes occur. they could have an impact in the way the local institutions have been operating (i.e. state budget for institutions) and also in the new possible partnerships that could be developed with private sector.	directions: the search for contracts and offers with private enterprises; as well as an update of the contracts and offers provided by state entities with an adequate level of comfort. On the other hand, it is also being planned to involve the UNDP Finance unit in the payments to national agencies (Cubanacan. Cubatur and others) for the organization and logistic assurance of the pending workshops to be held according to the approved Work Plan.	identify suppliers.*Perform trend analysis of the current prices of the goods and services to define priorities if needed. *Involvement of the UNDP Finance unit in payments to national agencies (Ergos. Protours) for the management and logistical assurance of workshops. transfers and participation in events carried out according to the approved Work Plan.	institutional authorities.		Assistant Finance Officers from UNDP Agencies
Risk 4 Possible fluctuations in the personnel during the project implementation entailing changes in the coordinator and other important support staff.	Actions to mitigate this risk were aimed at incorporating new specialists in the project team with the support of the Directors of the institutions and the CITMA Delegations in the territories of Villa Clara and Ciego de Avila. For that reason, this risk identified in the previous PIR as	*Involvement of ORSA's Directors in Villa Clara and Ciego de Avila and their work team in the development of Component 3.*Replacement of the person in charge of Component 1 by one of the Department's specialists who had been working with him since the beginning. coordinating the activities	* Involvement of the authorities of the territories where SEC studies will be carried out with a view to obtaining the necessary authorizations in case it is necessary to issue the fuel required for mobility within each province. * Incorporation of new specialists in the project activities.	During the remaining time of the project	Project Manager. Head of the Biodiversity and Biosafety Dept. ORSA's General Director. ORSA's Directors in Villa Clara and Ciego de Avila

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	Substantial is classified as Moderate in this one.	of this Component. *Two new specialists from one of the laboratories (CENSA) are incorporated to the Component 1 team.* The national coordinator of the project is now in charge of the project's finances. in collaboration with ORSA's Economic Directorate for the review of executed expenses and future projections.			
Implementation schedule	The detailed analysis of the Work Plan by components. the advance planning of the logistical needs to support each activity. the close relationship between ORSA and the institutions involved in the project to facilitate the exchange of information. as well as the discussion of difficulties in the implementation of the project with the Coordinating Group and the institutional authorities. have been the main actions for the progress in the	*Carry out a detailed analysis of the Work Plan by component on a systematic basis with a view to planning in advance the logistical needs that support each activity.*Address difficulties in the implementation of the project with the Coordinating Group and the Institutional authorities.	*Improve activity planning.*Meetings at regular intervals between project unit and Heads/representatives of Laboratories and ORSA. to facilitate the implementation schedule progress.	Monthly	Project Manager. Heads /representatives of Laboratories. Logistics Assistant and Technical Assistant.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	implementation of the activities.				
Budget	Although this was one of the highest risks during the first 4 years of project implementation. actions were geared towards timely delivery/approvals of Periodic Expenditure Reports. as well as close communication between ORSA and UNDP-UNEP agencies that facilitated the exchange of timely information for reconciliations and disbursements.	*Ensure timely approvals of Expense Reports and accuracy in projected estimates to ensure constant fluidity that guarantees timely payment of contracted services inside and outside the country. *Maintain a close link between the ORSA finance team and UNEP and UNDP to facilitate the exchange of Expense Reports from Nairobi and the timely receipt of financial information.	*Improve activity planning. *Meetings at regular intervals between project unit and UNDP or UNEP to facilitate financial progress and reporting.	Regularly and before the completion of each QER	Project Manager. Finance Officers from UNDP and UNEP

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

## 5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

### Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

#### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

Minor amendments

#### 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Extension				

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Office for Environmental Regulation and Safety.	23.11985	-82.42371		The Office for Environmental Regulation and Safety is located in a residential area.	Executing Agency
National Agricultural Health Center (CENSA)	22.99694	-82.15306		The National Agricultural Health Centre (CENSA) doesn't have nearby settlements. It is located near the national highway and surrounded by green and cultivation areas.	Identification and detection of GMO.
Center for Scientific Research for the Civil Defense (CICDC)	22.99833	-82.155		The Center for Scientific Research for the Civil Defense (CICDC) doesn't have nearby settlements. It is located near the national highway and surrounded by green and cultivation areas.	Identification and detection of GMO.
National Toxicology Center (CENATOX)	23.13639	-82.72306		The National Toxicology Center (CENATOX) is located in a residential area.	Monitoring and surveillance of possible adverse effects of GMOs.
Enterprise Jesus Sablon Moreno. Calimete. Matanzas province	22.57303	-80.92077			GM crop release area
Placet. Villa Clara Province	22.1901	-79.3912			Socioeconomic studies

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Venezuela municipality, Ciego de Avila province	21.4451	-78.4719			Socioeconomic studies
Sanguily, Ciego de Avila province	21.4557	-78.5217			Socioeconomic studies

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

**Additional Supporting Documents:**

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Ambiente y Sustentabilidad -Volumen 24, 2024.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 04:24:52	<a href="#">Download</a>
Maps Geo localization areas.PNG	Executing Agency	2024-07-29 04:24:02	<a href="#">Download</a>