

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

Document Generated by: BDLD TM

At: 2025-09-01 16:19:32

Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Project Contacts.....	5
2 Overview of Project Status	6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN.....	6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators.....	6
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks	9
2.4 Co Finance.....	11
2.5. Stakeholder.....	11
2.6. Gender	12
2.7. ESSM	12
2.8. KM/Learning	13
Reflows	14
2.9. Stories	14
3 Performance	15
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	15
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	23
4 Risks	50
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	50
4.2 Table B. Risk-log.....	50
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	54
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial	58
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	58
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	58

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9860	Umoja WBS:GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-014367
SMA IPMR ID:32914	Grant ID:S1-32GFL-000618
Project Short Title: GEF Biosafety Cuba	
Project Title: Creation of Additional Biosafety Capacities that Lead to A Full Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Cuba	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	95
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Latin America and Carribbean
Countries:	Cuba
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,826,484.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 1,920,443.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2017-07-16
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2020-03-24
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2020-04-03
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2021-09-09
Date of First Disbursement:	2020-06-08
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 1,703,072.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,441,831.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2024-01-16
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-03-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-07-20
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-06-30

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 can 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 several 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 UNEP, the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the GEF 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 in Cuba. UNDP Cuba supports the project with international equipment purchases and payments of service suppliers. The Specialized Importer, Exporter and Distributor for Science and Technology (EMIDICT) is the broker for all equipment imports. 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 in contributing with relevant commercial points of view.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Office of Environmental Regulation and Security (ORSA) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
Names of Other Project Partners	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)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Anna Fanzeres/Robert Erath
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Solomon Kinuthia/Ruth Irungu
UNEP Support Assistants	Gloritzel Frangakis Cano
Manager/Representative	Antonio Casanova Guilarte
Project Manager	Tanya Romay Fernández
Finance Manager	Tanya Romay Fernández
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Foundational: Environmental governance
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	3: Healthy and productive ecosystems4: Environmental Governance
PoW Indicator(s):	- 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. - Governance: (ii) Number of international legal agreements or instruments advanced or developed with UNEP support to address emerging or internationally agreed environmental goals
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	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.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	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 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

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				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	111	111	111	111	Target achieved through capacity building activities including laboratory training, workshops, field monitoring exercises, and socioeconomic studies across multiple provinces. Participants included laboratory technicians, regulators, customs officers, producers, and community members.

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
11.1- Male	47	47	47	47	Target of 47 males achieved through participation in training courses abroad (Mexico), laboratory capacity building, field monitoring workshops, border sampling training, and socioeconomic study workshops in Villa Clara and Ciego de Ávila provinces.
11.2- Female	64	64	64	64	Target of 64 females achieved with strong female representation across all

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					project activities. The project team is predominantly composed of women, and workshop participation consistently showed over 60% female attendance, demonstrating successful gender inclusion in biosafety capacity building.

Implementation Status 2025: 5th 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 2025	5th PIR	HS	HS	L
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				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

The period under review was marked by significant progress in the implementation of the technical activities. In April, a 15-month non-cost extension was approved, allowing for the Work Plan to be readjusted. Under, Component 1, the validation report for the qualitative real-time PCR assay, for the detection and identification of the specific event in TC 1507 corn, was submitted to the Scientific Council of both institutions (e.g. CENSA and CICDC) for approval, and the results were presented at the “Lessons Learned” Workshop held in February. The results of the validation of the GTS 40-3-2 soybean event were also presented at international events such as BioCubaAgro2025 and are part of a publication already submitted for review to the Journal of Applied Biotechnology of the Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology of Cuba. Both laboratories are currently undergoing the first stage of the accreditation process with the National Accreditation Body of the Republic of Cuba (ONARC). Regarding Component 2, progress was also achieved in the implementation of a monitoring mechanism and surveillance system of adverse effects. For this purpose, the second field monitoring exercise was carried out in August, after the planting of genetically modified hybrid corn, with the aim of conducting ecotoxicological studies and evaluating soil microfauna. A theoretical and practical training activity was carried out in the port of Havana, which included sampling of GM crop seeds or grain storage points. The Second Field Monitoring Workshop was held in September 2024. In February and March 2025, two training sessions were held: one in Cuba, for ORSA specialists from all territories, and another in Mexico, in coordination with the National Service for Agrifood Health, Safety, and Quality (SENASICA), as well as the Workshop on the Implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance System. Component 3 showed remarkable progress this year. In November, a delegation from the project team visited the provinces of Villa Clara and Ciego de Ávila to deliver donations acquired by the project and discuss the results of studies in both territories, prior to organizing the final workshop to present the results of this component. This workshop was held recently, from June 18 to 21, with excellent participation and interesting discussions. In accordance with the Outputs of Component 4, the Lessons Learned Workshop was one of the activities rescheduled for February 2025, which was described by the participants, as a motivating and highly educational event. All periodic project reports were completed on time, the 2024 annual audit yielded satisfactory results, as did the July-December 2024 Half Yearly Report. Among the most important achievements was the presentation of the results obtained at two international events held in Cuba: the VII International Meeting on Pharmaceutical and Food Sciences. Institute of Pharmacy and Food of the University of Havana (IFAL-UH) and BioCubagro 2025, sponsored by the Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB-Cuba).

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

The prevailing energy crisis in the country over the last two years, which worsened in the last quarter of 2024, resulted in several activities being postponed until the first half of 2025. Similarly, the significant increase in service prices has led to constant adjustments to the budget prior to each activity.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 1,920,443
Actual to date:	763,758
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: The presentation, approval, and initiation of a national project that is being implemented simultaneously with this initiative contributes to the financing of some activities, as well as to the payment of remuneration for project participants. This has been an important contribution to the co-financing of the national executing agency in the last year. Although immense efforts are being made to increase co-financing to match those made in USD (the currency of the GEF), the fundamental difference lies in the exchange rate of the Cuban peso against the USD (1:24) imposed in January 2021. Thus, even if the contributions are high and correspond to the level of activity of the project, they will never come close to what was initially agreed upon, since the project was signed when the exchange rate of the Cuban peso against the US dollar was 1:1.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-12-17
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	One of the strengths of this initiative has been precisely the involvement of national actors from national entities (research centers, universities, national authorities from the Ministry of Agriculture, Foreign Trade, the National Accreditation Body of the Republic of Cuba, the General Customs Office of the Republic, among others), private producers, the pig farm located in one of the localities, and the community in general. Perhaps the most relevant aspect during this period has been the involvement of the project team with key actors in the territories where these genetically modified crops are produced, as the socioeconomic studies carried out and the workshop recently held have allowed us to learn about their experiences, their level of knowledge, and the impacts on their traditional production systems.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	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 as more than 60 % of the total number of attendees.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? NA
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes? NA
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken? No complaints have been made 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.
Environmental and social safeguards management	The issue at the heart of this initiative is a priority for the Cuban government, as it is closely linked to achieving the long-awaited goal of food sovereignty. During the period under review, two meetings of the National GMO Commission were held with the participation of

	the relevant authorities: the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment. Representatives from the National Standardization Office and technology developers also participated. In both forums, the functioning of the GMO commissions at the territorial level was discussed, highlighting the main results and the difficulties that remain. Once again, emphasis was placed on the need for integration between authorities and the need for training at all levels on the benefits and risks of using this technology.. At the meeting held in December, progress in the implementation of the international biosafety project was presented, emphasizing the potential and national capacities that it brings to the country at the present time. In the remaining year of the project, it is necessary to design and develop a public awareness campaign that provides solid knowledge and contributes to future decision-making processes, educating regulators, producers, and the general population about the incorporation of these new technologies into the country's agricultural development plans.
--	---

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	During the period covered by this report, three training sessions were held; the first of these was on monitoring at a port of entry (Haiphon Terminal, Port of Havana) in coordination with specialists from the Plant Health Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 2025, during the months of February and March, two other training sessions were held, one of them for all specialists from the National Regulatory Authority on Biosafety in the territories, focused on the risk assessment process for the release of genetically modified crops into the environment. Finally, between March 24 and 28, a biosafety training course was held in collaboration with the Directorate of Inputs and New Technologies of SENASICA, Mexico. The delegation was composed of four regulators from the National Competent Authority (ORSA), a specialist from CENATOX, and a representative from the Directorate of Science, Technology, and Innovation of the Ministry of CITMA. The work entitled "Soil monitoring of areas planted with hybrid corn and its refuge in Calimete, Matanzas", developed in collaboration between researchers from CENATOX and ORSA, was published in the Iberoamerican Journal Ambiente & Sustentabilidad. ISSN: 2697-3510 I e-ISSN: 2697-3529 I Vol. 7, 2024.
Main learning during the period	Probably one of the most important lessons learned during this period is the capability reached by the project team, with patience and perseverance, to achieve constant progress, despite of the adversities. Although in the second semester of the year 2024, only small steps were taken, due to the complex situation of the country, the beginning of 2025 allowed for the completion of a number of important activities, such as workshops, trainings, auditing and the presentation of the results of the research in scientific events, obtaining merits and recognition.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	N/A
-------------------------	-----

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	his project, launched during the COVID-19 pandemic with an inexperienced team facing structural changes and external uncertainties, represented one of the greatest professional challenges in strengthening national biosafety capacities with regional impact. Despite initial obstacles including lockdown restrictions, equipment procurement difficulties amid global demand, fuel shortages by 2023, and the complex task of conducting socioeconomic studies in rural areas with limited resources, the team demonstrated remarkable resilience and adaptability. Over more than five years, they successfully equipped two molecular biology laboratories, trained technicians who achieved satisfactory proficiency test results, conducted field studies, published research, initiated doctoral theses, and completed groundbreaking socioeconomic surveys in provinces with GMO crop production history—involving diverse stakeholders from university professors to producers who persevered through challenging conditions, even conducting surveys on horseback and motorcycles in muddy rural terrain. The project evolved beyond its original scope to impact Cuban society directly, teaching invaluable lessons about commitment, tenacity, planning flexibility, financial management, communication, team building, and continuous improvement, ultimately becoming a transformative and memorable life experience that demonstrated how dedication and adaptability can overcome seemingly insurmountable challenges.
----------------------	--

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
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	The protocol for validating the qualitative real-time PCR assay for the detection and identification of the specific transgenic corn event TC 1507 was presented to the Scientific Council of both institutions, and the assay was subsequently initiated in the laboratories. The documentation requested by ONARC was sent, and the accreditation process in the field of biotechnology has already begun. The recent approval of the project extension has been favorable for the completion of this activity.	HS
Outcome 1.1: National capacities for LMO identification and detection strengthened and supporting decision-making processes	# 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	90	With the submission of this report, both entities have already begun the accreditation process in the field of biotechnology for qualitative real-time PCR testing for the detection and identification of transformation events in genetically modified crops.	HS
Outcome 1.1: National capacities for LMO identification and detection strengthened and			MoU signed		100	The collaboration agreement for the project development between ORSA, CENSA and CICDC, were signed in 2020 and uploaded to Anubis.	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
supporting decision-making processes							
Outcome 1.1: National capacities for LMO identification and detection strengthened and supporting decision-making processes			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
Outcome 1.1: National capacities for LMO identification and detection strengthened and supporting decision-making processes			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. Also, the training received in a highly qualified reference center in Mexico in November 2023, provided a 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 ORSA.	HS
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	At least 3 M&S actions taking place.	100	In August 2024, the second stage of environmental monitoring (post-harvest) was carried out in a previously monitored area located in the municipality of Calimete, Matanzas province, with the aim of continuing ecotoxicological studies of the soil. The Second Field Monitoring Workshop was	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
			involved in national custom system.			also held, in September, at which the results of the studies carried out by CENATOX were presented, along with the use of the Geographic Information System (GIS) for the identification of new areas for the release of transgenic corn. Specialists from the Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, invited to this meeting, presented the extension strategy for transgenic corn and soybean crops in the next season, generating a wide-ranging debate on the experiences to be followed with the inspection strategy and the proposed modification of the procedure for sampling and detection of samples in the field. One of the most relevant activities of this component was the Workshop on the Implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance System, in which the progress made to date on the subject was presented.	
Outcome 2.1: National system for monitoring and surveillance established and operational.	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	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
						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, carrying out phytosanitary surveillance, can act in accordance to the scope of their functions, as well as the environmental authority at these stations.	
Outcome 2.1: National system for monitoring and surveillance established and operational.	Personnel have been designated for undertaking sampling in borders.		At least 2 workshops executed (25% of custom officers in designated	All planned workshops executed (At least 50% of custom officers in designated check points	100	Theoretical and practical training was provided on sampling at borders (September 2024), for which the necessary arrangements were made with specialists from the Plant Health Directorate of MINAG to request permits to enter the port of Havana at one of	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
			checkpoints trained). (Equal opportunities for training have been offered to men and women)	trained). (Equal opportunities for training have been offered to men and women)		its docks (HAIPHON).The training focused on sampling at borders at storage points for GM crop seeds or grains. It began with an explanation of how the port operates from the arrival of ships carrying genetically modified crop seeds or grains, either in bulk or in containers. Cuban Standard 879:2012, Agriculture-Plant Quarantine-Sampling of Regulated Items, was taken into account for the sampling. During the workshop, phytosanitary experts explained how to identify containers, the documentation that accompanies the cargo, how to take samples, both in bulk and in the container itself, or once the cargo has been unloaded into sacks in the warehouses, before distribution. Emphasis was placed on the number of samples to be taken for sending to laboratories and how to preserve them until results are obtained, whether for the detection or identification of transformation events carried by genetically modified grain or seeds.The group of ORSA inspectors (three women and two men) took samples directly from bags stored at the port as part of the practical training.	

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
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.	90	Prior to this report, 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 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 carried out by the project were recently presented at the closing workshop for this technical component, demonstrating that there is adequate knowledge and awareness in both scenarios. However, it is necessary to design and implement a public communication campaign at different levels to adequately disseminate the potential of this technology and the role of the National Biosafety Authority	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
						in promoting food security and sovereignty. The results will also be presented at the 15th Environment Convention and will be included in the agenda of the National GMO Commission meeting scheduled for December 2025.	
Outcome 3.1. Socio-economic considerations as per article 26 are considered for decision-making.	# of decisions made considering SE considerations. (*including disaggregated data on # of men and women)	0 officials sensitized about SE consideration.	SE considerations of importance for Cuba identified and first batch of informative materials (Banners, booklets, posters, etc.) produced.	At least 3 officials from each NCA and decision-makers sensitized on SE considerations	80	At the time of submitting this report, two visits were made to the project intervention areas (November 2024 and May 2025), which included meetings with the highest authorities of CITMA in Villa Clara and Ciego de Ávila, directors and specialists from ORSA, enterprise officials, and producers in general, with a view to organizing and developing the program for the closing workshop of this component. Subsequently, the two-day workshop was held (June 19-20), where both teams presented the results of the social and economic studies carried out in Placetas (Villa Clara) and Sanguily, Venezuela municipality (Ciego de Ávila). Participants were carefully selected to ensure representation in each case: producers, farm managers, company executives (pig farming and agriculture), local government officials, community members, university professors and administrators,	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
						researchers from university-affiliated research centers, developers of genetically modified crop technology, members of provincial GMO commissions, among others. It was an excellent learning opportunity and the ideal setting for sharing experiences and knowledge. The debate focused on the need to design and implement a public communication campaign at different levels with a view to increasing communities' knowledge and awareness of this technology. In this regard, work with independent creators is currently being studied and contracted for the design of audiovisual materials, such as informational capsules that can be placed in a fixed television slot on various Cuban television channels and that can also serve as educational materials to be broadcast in different settings (schools, communities, farms).	
Outcome 3.1. Socio-economic considerations as per article 26 are considered for decision-making.	# 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 consider when	Analysis of cultural, economic and gender considerations for local	At least 1 of each (cultural, economic and gender considerations) are considered for GMO	80	The national context has been aligned with this initiative from the outset. The approval and implementation of a policy for the use of GMOs in Cuban agriculture, the creation of a National Commission composed of the three national authorities involved in GM	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
		assessing GMOs	communities undertaken.	decision makers. (i.e. the honey producers' case as an example).		issues, and the existence of a national biotechnology industry committed to the country's development and economic priorities, combined with the absence of large monopolies and transnational seed producers, have favored the processes of raising awareness and introducing these crops into planting programs. Key aspects for the country's economy, such as the location of apiaries where honey is produced for export, or the benefits of developing certain types of production in certain territories, are part of the evaluation process carried out by this Commission. The results of the socioeconomic studies in the communities under study will be brought to this forum as part of the presentation of the progress of this project and its impact at the national level.	

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	Output 1.1.1: Two national laboratories -- Centro de Investigaciones Científicas de la Defensa Civil (CICDC) and Centro Nacional de Sanidad	2024-12-31	98	100	All reagents, equipment and supplies necessary for the laboratories' to	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
capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	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)				function have been ordered and received so that the research does not stop.	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.1.1a Purchase of laboratory equipment and consumables.	2024-12-31	95	100	During this period, all acquired consumables and their distribution to the laboratories were monitored. A final request was submitted in April 2025 for the purchase of a standard for the verification of laboratory equipment, which must be received before the end of the year.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.1.1b 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.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection	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	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
of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					CICDC were signed and shared with UNEP (available through Anubis).	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.2.1a 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 to Anubis.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	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	98	100	The Workplan reflects that there has been follow-up on this issue during the meetings between the laboratories and ORSA during this period.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified	Activity 1.1.3.1a 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	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
Organisms (LMOs).					was produced and shared with UNEP (available on Anubis).	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.3.1b 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.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.3.1c 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 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.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification	Activity 1.1.3.1d 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.	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
and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					This report is in progress and conciliation among laboratories as well.	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.3.1e Management meetings between the laboratories and ORSA to establish procedures.	2024-12-31	95	100	The procedures for sending samples to the laboratories were readjusted and details on their conservation were included. Finally, the validation schedules for the GM corn and soybean events and the initiation of accreditation of the trials were discussed, including in the analysis the requirements related to the certification and qualification of key equipment during the process.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Output 1.1.4 Thresholds for LMO detection officially established.	2024-12-31	97	100	In a technical meeting held previously, the detection limits were presented and discussed considering the review of the international reference, the experience of the laboratory visited in Mexico and the results of previous validations performed on soybean samples in both laboratories using qualitative assays.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection	Activity 1.1.4.1a 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	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
of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					and shared with UNEP (available on Anubis).	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.4.1b Validate the protocols defined in the output 1.1.3	2024-12-31	90	100	The validation of the qualitative assay for the detection and identification of the GTS 40-3-2 event in genetically modified soybeans was completed according to the adjusted schedule. An exchange was held with specialists from CNOGM-SENASICA regarding the results obtained and the validation of corn event TC 1507 was started. Both laboratories participated in a qualitative proficiency test of a recognized supplier (FAPAS) for GMO detection with satisfactory results.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.4.1c Meetings to discuss the thresholds.	2023-12-31	100	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	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
					by our team for qualitative assays on soybean samples.	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.4.1d Preparation of legal documents that sets the threshold.	2023-12-31	100	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 CNRDOGM, specifically about the need for the elaboration of a legal document setting the detection limits. Additionally, the report (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.	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
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	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	100	100	This Output was completed in the previous period.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.5.1a 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	100	100	The last training mission took place at 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, 2023), where emphasis was placed on the implementation of the NC ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard for accreditation. The delegation was composed of technicians and specialists from the Quality Department of CENSA and CICDC, and regulators from ORSA.	HS
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified	Output 1.1.6 National Reference Laboratory certified by the NC ISO 9001: 2015 and accredited by the NC ISO / IEC 17025: 2017	2026-03-31	80	95	During this period, the work teams have finalized the actions for preparing the necessary documentation for the inclusion of the procedures of both laboratories within the Quality Management System of both entities, in accordance with the requirements	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
Organisms (LMOs).					established in standard 17025:2017 for the accreditation of tests. Furthermore, progress was made in the validation of the TC 1507 corn event. These results were also presented at workshops and international events held in Cuba. The first stage of the accreditation process with ONARC has now begun.	
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.6.1a 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
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 1.1.6 b Establish, implement and certify the quality management system according to the NC ISO 9001: 2015.	2022-12-31	0	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 1.1.6.1c.	S
1 Creation of the necessary capacities for identification	Activity 1.1.6.1c Define the laboratory tests to be accredited and Implementation of the action for accreditation. (DD6)	2026-03-31	85	90	In November, a new exchange took place between the laboratories, the management support group and ONARC to organize the start of the accreditation process. All	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
and detection of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					the required documents were submitted including the letters of intent signed by the heads of the entities and the DT14 document that establishes the contract between the laboratories and ONARC for the start of the process. This is a process that is established in three fundamental stages: first, a review of the documentation submitted by both laboratories is carried out, followed by a check visit to the entities to verify the requirements of ISO IEC 17025 and concluding with a final stage or decision. During the whole process, reports are elaborated by ONARC where the non-conformities to be solved by the entity are reflected. The process can take up to a year, so this is the main activity that justifies the non-cost extension of the project.	
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	95	100	During this period, all necessary actions for the completion of this activity have been carried out. The continuous improvement of a system under implementation is part of the work of ORSA, as the National Authority on biosafety and its role as the governing body in the introduction of the orderly and controlled use of genetically modified crops in Cuban agriculture.	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
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.1.1a 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 regulations about monitoring and surveillance of GMOS was completed. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	HS
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.1.1b 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
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.1.1c 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

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
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.1.1d Training courses abroad on M&S of GMOs for the NCA. (* gender issues considered)	2025-03-31	80	100	Between March 24 and 28 this year, specialists from ORSA, CENATOX, and CITMA's Science and Technology Directorate participated in a training program on the biosafety of genetically modified organisms in collaboration with Mexico's National Service for Agrifood Health, Safety, and Quality (SENASICA). On the first day of the program, there was a meeting between Cuban and Mexican specialists. The agenda covered topics of interest such as the regulation of GMOs in Mexico, the inspection of permits for their release into the environment, notifications of contained use, and verification for the detection of unauthorized releases of GMOs. A visit was made to the Autonomous University of Chapingo, Texcoco, located in the State of Mexico, to conduct a field practice on sampling. A trip was made to the SENASICA headquarters at the Mexico City International Airport (AICM) Cargo Customs Office to visit the goods inspection area and learn about seed inspection procedures. The Cargo Customs Office facilities were also visited to observe seed import procedures. Legislation on the subject was presented as part of the training on border	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
					control and surveillance. The last day featured Cuba's presentation on GMO regulation, and the discussion continued on experiences, challenges, and concerns related to genetically modified organisms.	
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.1.1e Draft of a field inspection strategy.	2024-12-31	95	100	The first draft of a field inspection strategy was prepared incorporating important aspects for the ORSA system as regulatory authority for the release of transgenic crops in Cuba. The document was presented to the National Commission on GMOs for Cuban Agriculture, and is now available in Anubis.	HS
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.1.1f Purchase of supplies, equipment, and vehicle for M&S activities. (as per procurement plan)	2023-12-31	100	100	It is important to highlight that in this period the supplies for taking samples at borders have already received, which were reviewed by ORSA and Plant Health specialists.	HS
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring	Activity 2.1.1 g Implementation of the GMO M&S System and possible adverse effects.	2025-03-31	90	100	An organized strategy for field inspection has already been developed for the implementation of the System. A Telegram group was created for direct	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
and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					communication with specialists and directors of the regulatory authority in the territories, which complements the inspection strategy in areas where genetically modified crops are released. An analysis was carried out of the areas and territories with the necessary conditions to apply the instruments (surveys) developed and to carry out monitoring and surveillance of possible adverse effects. The first stage of environmental monitoring took place in the province of Matanzas, with a second stage scheduled for August this year to monitor and track possible adverse effects. Two meetings of the National GMO Commission were held with the participation of authorities from the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), Biocubafarma, and the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (CITMA) to make decisions on GMOs. A theoretical and practical training session on border sampling was also held at the port of Haiphong, in Havana, in collaboration with the Plant Health Directorate of MINAG (DSV-MINAG). A joint working mechanism has been established between ORSA, DSV-MINAG, and	

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 General Customs Office of the Republic for border control of GMOs through the Harmonized Commodity Classification System (SACLAP).	
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Output 2.1.2 Strategy for field detection (screening procedures) developed.	2022-06-30	100	100	The Output was fully accomplished. The field sample-drawing and detection procedure was finished. The report was uploaded to Anubis.	HS
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.2.1a 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
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of	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 Output was fully accomplished. The procedure for the taking of samples in borders was finished.	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
Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).						
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.3.1a 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
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	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	65	100	All workshops and scheduled activities were completed successfully. During this period, the Second Field Monitoring Workshop and the Monitoring and Surveillance System Implementation Workshop were held with broad participation from national stakeholders and relevant authorities.	HS
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of	Activity 2.1.4.1a Two workshops on field monitoring techniques. (* gender issues considered)	2024-12-31	80	100	The second field monitoring workshop was held on September 26 with the participation of specialists and managers from the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Health and Seeds Directorate; CENATOX, CIGB as	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
Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					biotechnology industry, representatives from CICDC and CENSA laboratories and ORSA. This workshop included an update of the environmental licenses granted with respect to the location areas of the Cuban corn races, the inspection strategy, and the procedure for sampling and detection of samples in field. On the other hand, the results of the application of the surveys and the 2nd monitoring carried out in Calimete, Matanzas as well as the lessons learned from their application were presented. CIGB showed the new strategy for planting genetically modified corn in Cuba. All topics were extensively discussed. The workshop report was submitted to Anubis.	
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.4.1b One 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 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.	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
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).	Activity 2.1.4 c (1) workshop to discuss M&S system's products and strategy with NCAs.	2025-03-31	20	100	The Workshop on the Implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance System for GMOs and their Potential Adverse Effects was held in February 2025. The workshop aimed to exchange ideas on the initial results of the system's implementation and was attended by specialists and executives from national institutions and authorities involved in the issue. The design of the system was presented, identifying each of its components, functions, and responsibilities, highlighting the main deficiencies in its correct implementation. In addition, CENATOX specialists presented the latest results of field monitoring and surveillance of the potential adverse effects of transgenic corn cultivation. Experiences in border monitoring were also discussed. The exchange between specialists and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade (MINCEX), the CIGB, the ORSA, CENATOX, the CICDC, and the Plant Health Directorate of MINAG was very significant.	HS
2 Creation of the necessary capacities for monitoring	Activity 2.1.4.1d Publication of the methodology.	2026-03-31	60	95	The working methodology based on the implementation of the Monitoring and Surveillance System was presented at the 10th Ibero-American Convention on	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
and surveillance of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).					Environment and Sustainability (X-CIAS 2024) and its summary was published as part of the proceedings of this event, along with the rest of the papers and research presented. Of particular relevance during this period was the publication of research on soil microfauna studies in the journal Ambiente y Sustentabilidad, based on monitoring organized in Calimete, Matanzas province (see the Publications section below).	
3 Identification of socio-economic considerations of importance for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of the CPB.	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
3 Identification of socio-economic considerations of importance	Activity 3.1.1.1a 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

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
for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of the CPB.						
3 Identification of socio-economic considerations of importance for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of the CPB.	Output 3.1.2 Informative materials on socio-economic considerations produced and distributed amongst general public and relevant authorities.	2025-12-31	55	70	At the recently concluded workshop to present the results of Component 3, an agenda was organized that allowed for an initial approach to communicating these issues with a focus on food security and the impact of these technologies in local communities. Given the representativeness of the participants and the role they play in their communities, the debate generated interesting ideas for the design of a public communication campaign at different levels with a view to increasing knowledge and awareness about these crops. In the reality of Cuba, it is clear that the impacts are more geared towards achieving food sovereignty.	S
3 Identification of socio-economic considerations of importance	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	85	100	As informed in previous reports, the first meeting for the SECs replaced the first workshop described in this activity. No GEF funds were required for its realization. Instead, government resources were used. The second workshop	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
for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of the CPB.					was held on June 19-20, 2025, where both teams presented the results of the social and economic studies conducted in Placetás (Villa Clara) and Sanguily, Venezuela municipality (Ciego de Ávila). The participants were carefully selected to ensure representativeness in each case: producers, farm managers, company executives (pig and agricultural), local government officials, members of the public, university professors and administrators, researchers from university-affiliated research centers, developers of genetically modified crop technology, members of provincial GMO commissions, among others. It was an excellent learning opportunity and the ideal setting for sharing experiences and knowledge. The debate focused on the need to design and implement a public communication campaign at different levels with a view to increasing communities' knowledge and perception of this technology.	
3 Identification of socio-economic considerations	Activity 3.1.2. b Design and production of informative materials related to SEC. (* gender issues considered)	2025-09-30	25	40	As a result of the recently concluded workshop presenting socioeconomic studies related to the impact of genetically modified crops on the environment in Cuba, and with the	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
of importance for Cuba arising from the impact of LMOs, as per article 26 of the CPB.					involvement of CITMA's Agency for Social Sciences and Humanities, the design of a communication campaign is already under study and discussion. This will include the production of audiovisual materials, such as informational capsules that can be placed in a fixed television slot on various Cuban television channels and that can also serve as educational materials to be broadcast in different settings (schools, communities, farms). In addition, these materials are expected to be posted on social media for dissemination.	
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Output 4.1.1 Project reporting requirements met.	2026-07-31	75	87.5	All project reports have been delivered on time and with the required quality.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.1.1a. Annual audits	2026-06-30	75	85	A fifth financial audit (PY5- 2024) was completed and a document was submitted to Anubis. The audit was carried out during this period in April 2025 at the request of the entity contracted for for such purposes.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.1. 1b. Half year reports	2026-01-31	75	90	Five 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, July 1st, 2023, to	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
					December 31, 2023 and to July 1st, 2024, to December 31, 2024 were completed by ORSA and approved by PNUMA indicating a progress in technical activities.	
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.1.1c. PIRs	2026-07-31	80	90	PIRs corresponding 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 were concluded and approved.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.1.1 d. QERs.	2026-07-31	75	85	To date 20 QERs have been completed and approved. The Expenditure Report for the second quarter of 2025 is currently being prepared.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Output 4.1.2 Project coordination and oversight mechanisms in place.	2026-06-31	80	87.5	Highlights during this period include the Lessons Learned Workshop, the Steering Committee meeting held in December, and the presentation of the project results at international scientific events held in Cuba.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.2.1a. Inception workshop	2021-09-09	100	100	Due to Covid-19, we postponed this activity, was 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.	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
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.2.1b. Closure workshop	2026-05-15	0	0	Not yet applicable.	S
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.2.1c. Communications	2026-03-31	50	60	During this period, some informative materials were printed. In addition, the activities carried out (training and technical meetings) were disseminated on ORSA's institutional websites on Facebook and X. The necessary steps have been taken through the General Directorate of Communications of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment to publish the main results of the international project in the Science and Technology section of the Granma newspaper. This article is scheduled to be published in July 2025. Similarly, work is underway to hire a team linked to national television to design an informative program with a view to disseminating the project's themes and communicating to the public about the impacts of genetically modified crop technology in Cuba.	S
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation	Activity 4.1.2.1d. Meetings of the PMC.	2026-05-10	80	90	During this period, the face-to-face meetings were focused on the discussion of technical accreditation activities and the review of procedures for taking	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
and Reporting.					samples in the field and at the borders. A preparatory meeting was held prior to the Steering Committee meeting in December. These meetings were used to review other management tasks and the organization of workshops and field visits and to review aspects of project execution, verify the work plan, financial support, compliance with the schedule for the purchase of equipment and consumables, among others.	
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.2.1e. Meetings of the Steering Committee.	2026-04-15	75	85	During the year 2024, a Steering Committee was held in December, chaired by Anna Fanzeres, representing the United Nations Environment Program. In this meeting, some important aspects were discussed, such as the technical and financial execution according to the completion date of the laboratory accreditation process and the fulfillment of the pending activities of each component. One of the most discussed items on the agenda was the requirements established by the executing agency to request an extension of the project for the completion of technical activities.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation	Activity 4.1.2.1f. Annual workshop on lessons learned.	2025-02-25	50	100	The Third Workshop on Lessons Learned encompassing the years 2023 and 2024 was held on February 25, 2025, with the	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
and Reporting.					participation of all national actors involved in the main results of the project: scientific entities, national authorities, among other guests. The debate was intense, interesting, and provided important contributions related to the determinations in other matrices (sheets) and how to ensure the sustainability of the laboratories once the project is completed. There was consensus that this was a motivating and highly educational event for the participants.	
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.2.1g. Project representation in events and identification of synergies (travel).	2025-12-31	70	90	Presentation of the Project in three events held in Cuba during this period: XX CENATOX Scientific Meeting. November 20- 22, VII International Congress of Pharmaceutical and Food Sciences. IFAL-UH, Havana, Cuba. December 10-12 and BioCubagro2025, sponsored by the Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology of Cuba, June 8-13, 2025.	S
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Output 4.1.3 Project evaluations completed.	2026-02-07	75	75	MTR has been concluded. The TE has been set to February 2026.	HS
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation	Activity 4.1.3. a. Mid-term Evaluation	2024-01-16	100	100	The Mid-Term Evaluation was completed during this period with the approval of	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
and Reporting.					the Final Mid Term Evaluation Report on January 16, 2024.	
4 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.	Activity 4.1.3.1b. Final Evaluation.	2026-02-07	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	Moderate
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	All outcomes & outputs	L	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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
regarding environmental issues such as biosafety.										for the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms in Cuban Agriculture continues to work. A summary of the authorized release areas is also presented at this meeting. Provincial commissions were created in each territory, which participate virtually in the two annual meetings and report on the main challenges in each territory. The work of the Cuban expert group addressing Objective 6 related to the biosafety of biotechnology, which is part of the Global Biodiversity Framework, continues. Both lines of work are favorable for the implementation of the project.
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		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	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	This risk has been kept low. During this period, the Ministry of Science,

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
produce structural and administrative changes for the ORSA. This could pose a risk associated to changes in personnel and autonomy of the ORSA.										Technology and the Environment has not undergone significant changes in its structure that could impact in 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		M	=	This risk has been kept moderate. 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. However, the exodus of personnel from state institutions continues to be a reality, which, combined with the prevailing situation in the country with regard to the energy deficit, means that tasks are being redistributed among the members of the project team.
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		L	=	This risk has been kept low. To date, all the necessary equipment and supplies have been received for the work to progress. Only one contract for the delivery of laboratory reagents must be received before the end of the year. Frequent

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										coordination with the importing company is ongoing.
Implementation schedule	All outcomes & outputs				M	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 programmed activities.
Budget	All outcomes & outputs				S	M		M	=	Constant and effective communication between the agencies (UNDP and UNEP) and ORSA has had a significant impact on keeping this risk at a medium level during this period. It is necessary to maintain this close collaboration until the end of the project in order to optimize the mechanisms for disbursement, payment, and reporting.
Consolidated Project Risk	All outcomes & outputs	L	M	M	M	M		L	↓	Although there two moderate risk factors related to the implementation schedule and budget, the overall classification is of low risk to this

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										project given the high commitment of the project team and Cuban institutions.

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 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.	The actions developed to mitigate the impacts imposed by this risk have been directed in two 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	*Identify and develop proactive management for all activities that require external services and 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, Enjoy Travel) for the management and logistical assurance of workshops, transfers and participation in events carried out according to the approved Work Plan.	*Improve activity planning *Meetings on a regular basis with our Logistics Department and institutional authorities.	From July 2024 onward Regularly	Project Manager and head representatives of laboratories Project Manager and Logistics Assistant Finance Officers from UNDP Agencies

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	the pending workshops to be held according to the approved Work Plan.				
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 Substantial is classified as Moderate now.	*Involvement of ORSA's Directors in Villa Clara and Ciego de Avila and their work team in the development of Component 3 and the professors of Municipal University Center of Venezuela (CUM_Venezuela) affiliated with the University of Ciego de Avila.*One new specialist from one of the laboratories (CENSA) are incorporated to the Component 1 team.	* Involvement of the authorities of the territories where SEC studies will be carried out with a view to obtaining the necessary authorizations to applied instruments (surveys) in each province. *Incorporation of new specialists in the project activities.	During the remainder 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
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	*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	*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
	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 implementation of the activities.	Coordinating Group and the Institutional authorities.			
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:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

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
Amendment 01	Amendment & Extension	2025-03-28	2025-07-07	2027-03-31	non-cost 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.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
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
Placetas. Villa Clara Province	22.1901	-79.3912			Socioeconomic studies
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	
Maps Geo localization areas.PNG	Executing Agency	2025-07-17 19:34:48	Download
Calimete, Matanzas.jpg	Executing Agency	2025-07-17 19:34:48	Download
ARTICLE_Monitoreo del suelo en areas sembradas con maiz hibrido y su refugio.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-17 19:29:36	Download
ARTICLE_Validación de instrumentos para la evaluación de los efectos socioeconómicos.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-17 19:27:30	Download