

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Project Contacts.....	4
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	7
2.4 Co Finance	9
2.5. Stakeholder	9
2.6. Gender	10
2.7. ESSM	10
2.8. KM/Learning.....	10
2.9. Stories	11
3 Performance.....	12
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	12
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	16
4 Risks.....	23
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	23
4.2 Table B. Risk-log.....	23
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	25
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial.....	29
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	29
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	29

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9633	Umoja WBS: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-007446
SMA IPMR ID: 33485	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000618
Project Short Title: Guatemala Biosafety	
Project Title: Strengthening and Expansion of Capacities in Biosafety that Lead to a full Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Guatemala	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	53
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Countries:	Guatemala
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,369,863.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 2,700,100.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2016-12-07
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2016-12-08
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2020-02-11
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2020-09-30
Date of First Disbursement:	2020-06-12
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 943,825.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 830,178.00
Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	

Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2023-07-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-01-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2025-01-08
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-01-31

1.2 Project Description

Project objective: To advance the process of implementation of the Cartagena Protocol through an innovative approach that promotes a strong link between biosafety and biodiversity Components: 1. Strengthening of institutional capacity for GMO surveillance, monitoring and detection. Component 1 focuses on three main areas: (i) strengthening GMO detection capabilities by improving the equipment infrastructure in selected national laboratories, training technicians, and establishing clear protocols for action; (ii) strengthening field monitoring capacities through the establishment of a clear field monitoring strategy for National Competent Authorities (NCAs) and monitoring guidelines for field procedures including specific procedures for the main GM crops that could enter Guatemala; and (iii) a strengthened national customs system, with defined procedures for action and personnel trained in biosafety measures. 2. Strengthening of administrative and technical biosafety system of the National Competent Authorities (NCAs) in line with article 2.1 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB). Component 2 seeks to establish a working system for handling GMO requests by supporting NCAs to test and internalize sectoral regulations and creating a digital system for processing GMO applications that connects all NCAs. 3. Developing capacities on liability and redress (Article 27) and socioeconomic considerations (Article 26). Component 3 aims to support the ratification of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Protocol in Guatemala and ensure the country takes socio-economic considerations (SE) into account in decision-making by raising awareness among key decision-makers of the implications of liability and redress provisions under the Cartagena Protocol, and identifying relevant SEs for Guatemala as well as their potential impacts. 4. Conservation of native biodiversity in support of biosafety related activities. Component 4 seeks to increase the protection of maize, a native genetic resource of agricultural importance, through the application of appropriate biosafety measures to regulate the use of genetically modified maize. One of the original objectives of this component was to establish the centre of origin and diversity of maize in order to support the design of a normative framework on GMO-free zones, though there have been changes to this initial design. The main emphasis now is to promote in situ conservation of the endemic teosinte (wild maize) in its current distribution range. Executing Agency: execution is led by the National Protected Area Council (CONAP), Guatemala’s focal point to the Cartagena Protocol and, as such, the national entity in charge of its implementation. CATIE Guatemala supports execution by acting as the Fund Management Agency. Main government/ other partners involved: CONAP: National Protected Area Council, MAGA: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, MARN: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources MSPAS: Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, SENACYT: National Secretariat of Science and Technology, ICTA: Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, UVG: University El Valle of Guatemala, FAUSAC: Agronomy School, San Carlos University of Guatemala, North-western University Centre, San Carlos University of Guatemala.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	

Executing Agency (ies)	CONAP: National Protected Area Council (National Executing Authority)CATIE Guatemala (Fund Management Agency)
names of Other Project Partners	MAGA: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and FoodMARN: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources MSPAS: Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, SENACYT: National Secretariat of Science and Technology, ICTA: Institute of Agricultural Science and TechnologyUVG: University El Valle of GuatemalaFAUSAC: Agronomy School, San Carlos University of Guatemala North-western University Centre, San Carlos University of Guatemala
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Robert Erath/Anna Fanzeres
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Gloritzel Frangakis Cano
Manager/Representative	Julio Lopez
Project Manager	Cesar Azurdia
Finance Manager	Lesly Chavaque
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):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	UNDSF 2020-2025 – Guatemala Collective Framework Pillar 5: Environment Effect 1: By 2025, the State of Guatemala strengthens its policies, strategies and programs that promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change, territorial governance, natural resources and ecosystems; improving the integral management of environmental, climatic, sanitary, hydrological and geodynamic risks, with an integrated approach, guaranteeing the sustainable use and management of natural resources, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable population groups and territories. Indicator 5.1.2: Official assistance for public development and expenditure directed to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and ecosystems.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	10	10	10	10

Implementation Status 2023: 4th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

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

Summary of status

Component one

Most of the selected lab equipment to implement GMO detection has been bought and it is currently in place. Most of the reagents have been bought. A GMO detection workshop (include issues as field detection, protein detection and PCR detection techniques) is expected to be conducted at the beginning of the second semester of 2024 in one of the equipped labs. Technical assistance of four Mexican specialists will be required. Additionally, a GMO workshop in the National University of Mexico (UNAM) was conducted and attended by four national technicians from the National Competent Authorities. Similarly, two preparatory workshops have been conducted at ICTAs labs. Regarding the surveillance and monitoring system, some approaches have been done with the NCAs to ask for major support.

Component two Following the reached agreement with the NCAs, three workshops with personnel from the NCAs represented in the Steering Committee and SEGEPLAN (institution in charge of checking and implementing new government policies) counseling were implemented; as a result, some advances have been getting. To get further support, three meeting with the new highest authorities of the NCAs were conducted to inform of the project advances. It was highlighted the required support at the political and technical level. Important advances in the implementation of a comprehensive inter-institutional platform to response to national and international stakeholders are reported, and implementation of two post-graduate courses on biosafety to implement technical capacities have been conducted with participation of the main stakeholders.

Component three

An ethnobotanic study on corn in the Huista region, Huehuetenango is in process. The main objective is too deep in the relationship between cultures of the region and the genetic resources of corn from a historical, biological, and cultural point of view. This information will set the importance of the corn as important resources from a socio-economic point of view and will add new knowledge when socio-economic issue will be considered.

Component four

Statistical analysis of the morphological characterization of the Guatemala's corn core collection is finished. Molecular and genomic characterization of such collection is under way at the CIMMYT, Mexico labs. Combined data analysis will be in process at the end of the current year so that information of genetic diversity of the cultivated corn of Guatemala will be available to biosafety and plan genetic conservation resources concerns

With the support of the municipality of San Pedro Pinula Jalapa, CONAP and the national university in Jalapa, the national corn day was celebrated and included participatory outreach activities such as conferences on the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of cultivated and wild corn, tasting of dishes made from corn prepared base, and drawing contest on the importance of corn; more than 200 people participated. A field visited to in situ and ex situ conservation plots was conducted.

At the political level, some actions have been conducted with the San Manuel Chaparron, Jalapa municipality aiming to declare the teosinte of the region as a biological and cultural element of the region, like the process followed last year in the western part of the country.

Implementation of the strategy of Conservation and sustainable use of wild corn is under way in both the western and eastern part of the country. Two consultants oversee such action.

Complementary activities

A third Biosafety and biotechnology post-graduate course was implemented with participation of 36 people from different national institutions. It was a remarkable action since the post-graduate course was implemented in the Quetzaltenango city, the main developing focus region of the western region of Guatemala. It is valuable to mention that that region has shown high concern when the use of GMOs (mainly corn) is considered. A risk analysis workshop was conducted under the auspices of this post-graduate course with participation of an international risk analysis specialist.

The main activities in implementing the awareness-raising strategy are as follows: since the Education Ministry has approved the adaptation and implementation of the biosafety and biodiversity book for elementary schools one workshop with professors from the focus area has been implemented; preparation of media documents on biotechnology and biosafety for different audience such as cultivated and wild corn videos and other institution's media documents.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 2,700,100
Actual to date:	257,162
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>The co-financing reported is mainly the contribution of CONAP and the participation of other partners in the postgraduate courses in biotechnology and biosafety. The largest contribution by ICTA has not been reported because it is expected to consolidate all contributions and report them in the next reporting period. Additional contributions from other project partners will also be reported in the next period.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-02-13
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>The partnership with the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (ICTA), Guatemala, has continuously generated notorious results. Staff from the ICTA's biotechnology lab have been supporting the efforts of an international consultant to finalize the acquisition of the lab equipment and reagents that are required for Guatemala to implement a GMO detection lab. Similar actions have been implemented by National Health Laboratory staff; the later institution has taken the roll left by Del Valle University. Both institutions are supporting the implementation of GMOs detection workshops. Successful engagement of key municipalities, academic units, and government institutions in the eastern part of the country to conduct actions on promoting the conservation and sustainable use of wild maize as a part of the national strategy of wild corn. University Mariano Galvez and ICTA hosted the second and third post graduated course on biotechnology and biosafety, respectively. The Education Ministry has participated in other awareness-raising actions, such as through the approval of the Biosafety and biodiversity book for elementary school students and letting teachers to participate in a workshop aiming to know how to use the book.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Nevertheless, female participation in the project activities have yet to be improved because the monitoring of the Steering Committee Meetings and other events organized by the project have documented an average participation of 51% men and 49% women.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>N/A</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>This is a low-risk project since is a capability creation one. The main objective is to reach a better Cartagena Protocol implementation in Guatemala. The project has been planning to guide biosafety-related national policy, legislation, and regulations. While partially, its intention is to improve the knowing and conservation of the genetic resources of both cultivated and wild corn, as a key element to support the current normative in the use of GMOs of Agriculture use. Please refer to attached ESERN form.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>Material for dissemination:</p> <p>Video in Spanish, Poptí and Quiche: corn origin https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1st-w0zn7oFE-kQ4q2VcpxY5TG564OcOW</p> <p>Video in Spanish, Poptí and Quiche: wild corn of Guatemala https://conapgobgt-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/diego_silva_conap_gob_gt/ErWcPuBbpGFPo0zdXCwr3UBvex314H_Z3Vu_APfk6gr_g?e=7Egggp</p> <p>2024 calendar: Guatemala's histories of corn origin</p> <p>Biosafety and biotechnology book for elementary school students. Second edition.</p> <p>The last biosafety and biodiversity post graduate course was implemented in the western región of the country. It was attended by university teacher of the región mainly, who showed interest and great reception of the new knowledge learned. It is important to consider participation of people who do not have the chance to be exposed to this specialized field because are far away from the capital of the country.</p>
Main learning during the period	<p>Guatemala as a megadiverse country and a centre of origin and diversity of maize. This project seeks to support the maintenance of Guatemala's rich agrobiodiversity, most notably that concerning maize. The project is committed to preserving native varieties of maize and mitigating social and environmental risks associated with the introduction of GMOs, not only due to the social, cultural and economic importance of maize for Guatemala and the world, but also as a pilot that can be replicated for other native crops. Besides, the conservation of wild maize relatives is important since this germplasm is the main source for improving cultivated maize. Actions have been conducted to implement the wild corn conservation and sustainable use strategy in two regions of the country. Additionally, a ethnobotanical study is under way seeking to get knowledge of the relationship between culture and corn genetic resources in two environments and two Mayan languages of the western part of the country.</p>

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	N/A
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.1 National laboratories strengthened to provide GMO detection support and related post approval monitoring	1. # of Nat labs certified for GMO detection.	0 labs that are certified for GMO.	2 (labs equipped).	Selected laboratories have started the process of certification; with all the necessary documentation submitted to the certification accredit bodies.	75%	Two labs have been equipped. Actions to reach lab certification is delayed.	MS
	2. # of workshops for technicians	Lack of training, there are few technicians who have experience in GMO detection.	Training programme developed	5 labs with personnel trained in GMO detection.	75%	Training program outlined. Three training workshops have been implemented	S
	3. # of detection tests undertaken.	# of detection tests undertaken.	-2 detection tests undertaken	4-detection tests undertaken.	75%	Stakeholder services are until now no required. GMO detection have been conducted with corn seeds and other food products.	S
Outcome 1.2: Agreements for collaborative networking established between national and international labs.	1. # of signed agreements	0 signed agreements	1 collaboration agreement signed.	2 collaboration agreements signed.	25%	There is a verbal agreement between ICTA and LNS labs. It is expected to be accomplished at the end of the project	MU
Outcome 1.3:Country able to implement biosafety monitoring and surveillance	# of monitoring plans for GMOs approved.	Baseline: 0	1 GMO monitoring plan	4 monitoring procedures rolled out	60%	Implementation of finished technical proposal must be implemented by the NCAs. Meeting with the current NCAs	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
measures.			approved.			authorities have been conducted	
	# of M&S procedures rolled (i.e. use of strip test, field supervision missions, etc.).	Baseline: 1	3 monitoring procedures rolled out.	4 monitoring procedures rolled out	60%	Technical procedures have been discussed. Strip tests have been bought. At the end of July 2024, a workshop will be conducted with NCAs personnel	MS
	# of biosafety measures implemented in the National Custom System (mock or real by custom officers).	0 Biosafety measures applied in the custom system.	Biosafety measures used /tested at 2 custom checkpoints.	Biosafety measures used /tested at 2 custom checkpoints	0%	No advances so far. The custom system did not show commitment on this issue	U
Outcome 2.1: System in place for handling of requests for GMOs (including digital system connecting all competent authorities).	At least 2 GMO applications (mock or real) have been processed.	1 GMO applications have been processed.	Digital system under development (designed, completed, servers purchased, IT configuration in progress).	2 applications (mock or real) processed through the new digital system.	25%	A component of the new BCH will host the digital system connecting all competent authorities	U
Outcome 3:1 Guatemala moved towards ratification of the Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur Protocol.	Ratification of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Protocol on the agenda of National authorities.	The Protocol is completely unknown in Guatemala and there are not national efforts to ratify yet since the topic is still not well understood.	The Protocol has been widely discussed among the different stakeholder institutions related to biosafety, biotechnology	Main stakeholders are aware of the importance of ratifying the NKLP, and the country moves towards ratifying the instrument.	85%	The proposal of ratification of the NPCL has been finished and some actions have been taken in order that it will be discussed in the national congress. Meeting with the Minister of Environment to ask for political support was conducted	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			and biodiversity (through meetings, round tables, etc).				
Outcome 3.2:Guatemala takes into account socio economic consideration in GMO decision-making.	# of socio-economic considerations take into account for decision-making.	0 socio-economic considerations included in GMO decision making since there have been no applications processed.	Socio-economic considerations are identified and analyzed for inclusion in decision-making process.	Socio-economic considerations included in biosafety tools (i.e guidelines, legal instruments, etc.).	90%	It is necessary to disseminate widely the content of the final document	S
	Project activities take into account role of indigenous and local communities, as well as differences between roles played by women and men in agriculture in Guatemala (maize as a case study).	Information available concerning the role of women, men, and indigenous communities in agriculture, and on the importance of maize in cultural traditions. However there is no clarity on the impact that adoption of GMOs could have for these groups	Analysis of the roles of men, women and indigenous communities in agriculture in Guatemala, and in particular in relation to the use of maize.	Outcome of the study is taken into account in the inclusion of socioeconomic considerations in decision-making.	40%	An ethnobotanical study is under implementation in the huista, Huehuetenango region. Similar actions will be conducted three other localities in the country.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating	
Outcome 4.1: Protection of native genetic resources of agricultural importance (e.g. maize) is increased through the application of biosafety measures.	Better knowledge of Maize's genetic diversity in Huehuetenango Region.	National collections and incomplete morphological characterization.No molecular caracterizacion avialable	By PY2, academic institutions conducting research on maize genetic diversity identified.	Results published and shared with the NCAs to support risk assessment and eventual decision-making.	75%	The corn national collection has been morpho-agronomic characterized, and the data have been statistical analyzed. Presently, the corn national collection is under genomic and nutritional analysis at CIMMYT, Mexico. The complete data analysis will be done by the second semester of 2024.	S	
	Not enough knowledge of possible impacts of GMOs adoption by local communities.	GM free zones normative drafted and socialized, and including feedback of local communities, in particular those of Huehuetenango region.	GM free zones normative approved by authorities in support of biosafety decision-making.	GM free zones normative approved by authorities in support of biosafety decision-making.	0%	This section of the Outcome 4.1 had not been implemented once the target of this intervention became the strenghtening of the genetic diversity of cultivated and wild corn as a support to for the implementation of a national normative.	0	
		Support agreements have been signed with academia institutions for conducting maize data.				100%		S
		Germplasm collecting has been conducted in at least one region of Guatemala (western part).				100%		S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 4.2 There is a clear link between biodiversity protection and biosafety actions.	GMO free zone established.	No GMO free zone in Guatemala.	Proposal for creation of Genetic reserve drafted and socialized with local communities, and decision-makers.	Genetic reserve proposal finalized and approved by authorities. Corn genetic reserve is established and local authorities commit resources for its operations.	0%	As explained in the Outcome 4.1, the establishment of a GMO free zone was removed from the project's targets. Instead, the focus has shifted for the conservation and sustainable use of cultivated and wild corn. Two protected areas in the Huista region ensure the preservation of wild corn genomes. Additionally, cultivated and wild corn collections are stored at ICTA's gene bank. Some ex-situ conservation of wild corn have been established in the western part of the country.	0

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 Strengthening of institutional capacity for GMO surveillance, monitoring and detection.	Output 1.1.1: Diagnosis of the installed capacity and of trained human resources in detection of GMOs.	2021-02-28	100	100		HS
	Activity 1.1.1.1 Consultancy analysis of lab capacities in terms of personnel and equipment.	2021-02-28	100	100		HS
	Output 1.1.2: : Based on the evaluation of results of 1.1.1, at least two national laboratories selected and strengthened to play the role of national reference laboratory	2024-07-31	100	100		HS
	Activity 1.1.2.1 Definition of evaluation criteria that will orient the selection of two national labs, and conduct such evaluation through the NCAs. (to be done under 1.1.1.1)	2021-04-30	100	100		HS
	Activity 1.1.2.2 Strengthen the select labs in terms of technical	2024-07-31	100	100	Although all necessary for the two	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 (purchase of equipment).				selected laboratories have already been acquired, the reagents are in a final process of acquisition.	
	Output 1.1.3 Harmonized Toolkits/Guidelines/Protocols/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on GMO detection developed and/or adapted to suit Guatemala's reality	2025-05-31	50	90	This Output will be concluded when the selected labs have finalized the acquisition of reagents	MS
	Activity 1.1.3.1 Checking of procedures already used in other international GMOs detection labs	2024-07-31	75	100	International consultant has reported methodologies used at Mexican labs	HS
	Activity 1.1.3.2 Identification of sampling and detection methods seeking to respond to already agreed presence umbral levels	2025-05-31	25	50	International consultants are in the process of getting this activity done	MS
	Activity 1.1.3.3 Homologation and adaptation of procedures in national labs	2024-12-31	25	90	Hiring of Mexican GMO detection specialists has propelled the results of this activity	S
	Output 1.1.4 Training programme on GMO detection established (e.g. workshops and manuals).	2024-12-31	50	85	A final workshop is pending. It be conducted at the beginning of the coming semester.	S
	Activity 1.1.4.1 (3) development of workshops including, schedules and programme, and manuals.	2024-12-31	50	85	Two workshops have been implemented. One final workshop is pending.	S
	Output 1.2.1 Inter-Laboratory cooperation MoUs developed and signed (to facilitate interaction and promote a cost-benefit approach between national and regional laboratories).	2025-05-31	20	25	Some actions have been conducted. However, this output is not easy to reach since it depends of the will of regional labs as well as the existence of national labs with full capacities	MS
	Activity 1.2.1.1 Consultancy development of interinstitutional cooperation memorandums among national and international labs	2025-05-31	40	50	Contacts with other international labs have been conducted. The international specialist on GMO detection is attending this activity	MS
	Activity 1.2.1.2 Signing of cooperation agreements among national and international labs for tackling special GMOs detection cases	2025-05-31	0	0	The implementation of this activity will be reached at the time of having national labs fully implemented as well as of the will of international labs.	U
	Output 1.3.1 Operative guidelines and clear roles and responsibilities	2025-05-31	42	45	The accomplishment of this output needed	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
	for a monitoring and surveillance system developed (using as a base the early developments done during the implementation projects).				technical inputs and NCAs direct participation and decision taking	
	Activity 1.3.1.1 Development of operative guidelines in monitoring and surveillance and revision of the definition of roles and responsibilities.	2025-05-31	95	95	NCAs direct participation and decision taking is required	S
	Activity 1.3.1.2 Submission of the revised monitoring and surveillance system to the competent authorities for its final approval	2025-03-31	10	15	Advances on implementation of activity 1.3.1.1 will allow advances on this activity. It is expected that meeting conducted with the Ministers of the NCAs will allow advances in decision taking	MU
	Activity 1.3.1.3 Support the implementation of the national monitoring system	2025-05-31	20	25	Actions to implement this activity will be continuous within the span of the project	MU
	Output 1.3.2 Strategy for field detection (screening procedure) developed.	2025-03-31	40	63	This output depends basically on the availability of tools for field detection	MS
	Activity 1.3.2.1 Develop the strategy for field detection. Evaluating biotechnological events approved in surrounding countries.	2024-12-31	95	95	Depends on NCAs engagement	S
	Activity 1.3.2.2 Acquisition of tools (strips) for field detection.	2024-12-31	25	90	Strips have been bought	S
	Activity 1.3.2.3 Training in field detection techniques for inspectors.	2025-03-31	0	0	To be implemented after finishing activity 1.3.2.2	MU
	Output 1.3.3 Administrative and technical guides designed for each institution involved in the National Custom System.	2025-03-31	60	63	General administrative and technical guides for the proposed National Custom System where outlined. Discussion and final approved is pending.	MS
	Activity 1.3.3.1 Review and update the baseline on the current situation of customs regarding their role on CP	2024-12-31	60	65	Depends on NCAs engagement	MS
	Activity 1.3.3.2 Develop technical and administrative guidelines for each institution.	2025-03-31	60	60	Engagement of the NCAs is required	MS
	Output 1.3.4 Workshops (4) for custom officers on monitoring and surveillance.	2025-05-31	0	0	No advances in the other related outputs and activities	U
	Activity 1.3.4.1 Conduct workshops according to the needs identified	2025-05-31	0	0	Due to the few advances in the other	U

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
	in the diagnostic 1.3.3.				related activities, this activity is delayed	
2 Strengthening of administrative and technical biosafety system of the National Competent Authorities (NCAs), in line with article 2.1 of the CPB	Output 2.1.1 Sectorial regulations and their respective implementation tools for biosafety regulation, developed during the previous Implementation Project, tested and submitted for approval.	2024-12-31	40	50	No progress from last year to this one. Hard to mobilize political will for implementation of regulation previously proposed.	MU
	Activity 2.1.1.1 Socialize through workshops with each competent authority, individualized and interinstitutional where appropriate.	2024-12-31	50	60	NCAs have decided to update the national biosafety policy. Three workshops have been implemented	MS
	Output 2.1.2 Digital system for managing GMO applications in place and connecting all competent authorities as a single window for processing applications.	2024-12-31	7	28	Advances on the platform under the BCH umbrella have been conducted. However, it will be required NCAs support to reach this output	U
	Activity 2.1.2.1 Design and creation of a comprehensive platform inter institutional linked and under the BCH umbrella.	2024-12-31	5	50	A national consultant is designing a new platform under the umbrella of the biodiversity information system based on the CONAP's institutional website	MS
	Activity 2.1.2.2 Test of the platform through mock exercise	2024-12-31	0	5	Because of the lack of a institutional platform this activity can not be implemented	U
	Activity 2.1.2.3 Launch of the platform.	2024-12-31	0	0	It depends of results of 2.1.2.2	U
	Output 2.1.3 Hands on training for the NCA's personnel (2 mock exercises on how to process dossiers using the new digital system system).	2025-05-30	0	0	It depends of results of 2.1.2.2	U
	Activity 2.1.3.1 Conduct technical workshops with the main stakeholder	2024-12-31	0	0	It depends of results of 2.1.2.2	U
	Activity 2.1.3.2 Conduct mock request seeking to test the administrative and technical system.	2025-02-28	0	0	It depends of results of 2.1.3.1	U
Activity 2.1.3.3 Participation of technical personnel on international forums, fellowships and training opportunities.	2025-05-30	0	0	No technical capability activities have been available so far. This activity will be stretched throughout the duration of the project	U	

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
3 Developing capacities on liability and redress (Article 27) and socioeconomic considerations (Article 26).	Output 3.1.1 Draft NKLP ratification document for ratification by the relevant authority.	2021-12-30	100	100		HS
	Activity 3.1.1.1 Development of draft proposal of ratification.	2021-12-30	100	100		HS
	Activity 3.1.1.2 Consensus-building and integration of observations of the proposal for ratification.	2021-12-30	100	100		HS
	Output 3.1.2 Proposal on how to include and manage liability and redress (L&R) issues in the current biosafety administrative system.	2025-05-31	25	50	Proposal has already been developed. Its socialization requires efforts during the coming months. Its adoption and implementation are uncertain, as getting approval from the congress will require political will from the government	U
	Activity 3.1.2.1 Submission to NCAs for further discussion and future adoption	2024-12-31	0	50	The advances have been shared with the ministers of the NCAs	MS
	Activity 3.1.2.2 Presentation and lobbying to the Presidency and Congress seeking to get final approval.	2025-05-31	50	50	More efforts are needed to implement this activity. The main challenge is to convince the new congress that took office at the beginning of this year	MS
	Output 3.2.1 Study of the existing national and regional approaches related to the use of socioeconomic consideration in decision making.	2023-12-31	85	100		U
	Activity 3.2.1.1 Generation of databases at national and international level relating to costs of production, and profitability, both conventional crops and GM crops; possible social effects by shifting from conventional crops to GM crop.	2023-12-31	90	100		S
	Activity 3.2.1.2 Studies based on the collected statistics (incidence in yields, costs, improvements, among others) to forecast the probable effects of using the new technologies	2023-12-31	75	100		U
	Activity 3.2.1.3 Study of existing national and regional laws and regulations related to the use of socio-economic considerations in the decision making.	2023-12-31	90	100		U
Output 3.2.2 Analysis of the technical and legal implications of the implementation of article 26 of the CPB.	2025-03-31	64	75		U	

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
	Activity 3.2.2.1 Workshops with personnel from NCAs and other relevant stakeholders to know and discuss technical and methodological aspects regarding socioeconomic considerations	2023-12-31	75	100		U
	Activity 3.2.2.2 Hypothetical case study: maize.	2023-12-31	80	100		U
	Activity 3.2.2.3 Socialization of the results of the studies with policy makers and national authorities.	2024-12-31	50	50	The final results will be presented and discussed with the NCAs next semester	S
	Activity 3.2.2.4 Public awareness between the decision-makers and other actors (technical workshops and regional meetings)	2025-03-31	50	50	The final results of the analysis will be socialized more broadly during the remaining time of the project	S
4 Conservation of native biodiversity in support of biosafety related activities.	Output 4.1.1 Maize baseline data (morphologic, genetic, socioeconomic and distribution of wild maize) is strengthened through support of ongoing research initiatives and data gathering activities.	2025-05-31	80	84	Final score will be reached at the end of the project since two activities will be implemented at the end of the project	U
	Activity 4.1.1.1 Identification of research projects planned or in development, related to the subject.	2022-03-30	100	100		U
	Activity 4.1.1.2 Establishment of agreements with the research institutions in charge of the project.	2022-03-30	100	100		HS
	Activity 4.1.1.3 Implementation of the research projects jointly with partner institutions	2025-05-31	85	90	Analyses of genetic diversity at the molecular level and nutritional content is in its way.	S
	Activity 4.1.1.4 Report of key findings to the national competent authorities.	2025-03-30	30	45	Some results have been shared with members of the steering committee and with ICTA authorities. Key findings will be reported at the end of the project	S
	Output 4.1.2 Normative framework, defining GMO's free zones, is drafted.	2025-05-31	3	10	No further actions implemented since this Output is no longer within de objectives of the project	U
	Activity 4.1.2.1 Two workshops to discuss scientific methodology to define center of origin and diversity.	2025-03-30	10	20	This activity will be implemented depending of the availability of final data gotten from the diversity analysis conducted	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
	Activity 4.1.2.2 Consultation with local communities.	2025-05-31	50	90	Regarding in situ conservation of wild corn, consultations in the western region have been finalized. The consultation process in the eastern region of Guatemala is in process.	S
	Activity 4.1.2.3 Drafting of the strategy on GMO free zone	2025-05-31	90	94	Two wild corn in situ reserve preserve this corn ancestor. Similar actions are underway in the eastern part of the country	U
	Output 4.2.1 A maize genetic reserve is established in Huehuetenango region based on systematization of information from 4.1.1 and land use regulations.	2025-05-31	90	94	Two wild corn in situ reserve preserve this corn ancestor. Similar actions are underway in the eastern part of the country	U
	Activity 4.2.1.1 Analysis of available information regarding distribution of wild maize, genetic diversity, land use regulation	2022-01-30	100	100		HS
	Activity 4.2.1.2 Characterization of the socio-economic aspects of the population in the distribution areas of wild maize based on information already gathered by other institutions as a key element to be included in the new in situ reserve	2022-03-30	100	100		HS
	Activity 4.2.1.3 Development of the proposal for the establishment of a in situ maize reserve	2025-05-30	75	90	Two in situ wild corn conservation reserve has been implemented	S
	Activity 4.2.1.4 Lobbying activities with competent authorities and stakeholders to promote the establishment of the genetic reserve	2025-05-31	75	85	The promotion of the genetic reserve will be a priority during the remainder of the project	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	Moderate	Moderate
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 Changes at political level due to national elections	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	No change in this risk
Risk 2 Personnel turnover within national competent authorities	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	No change in this risk. with some minimal challenges over the period
Risk 3 Biosafety is a polarized and sensitive issue that might produce institutional / social conflicts	Outcomes 1.3. 2.1.3.1 3.2 4.1 and 4.2	H	H	H	H	H	N/A	H	=	The risk remains but is manageable

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 4 Lack of support from key authorities and decision makers to approve and/or promote project outputs and activities	Outcomes 1.3. 2.1. 3.1 and 3.2	L	M	H	H	H	N/A	H	=	Meetings with the Minister of the NCAs were conducted. The advances and main project implementation problems were discussed. It is hoped that these actions will deliver better results.
Risk 5 Reduced commercial and/or economic opportunities for the inhabitants of Huehuetenango due to the creation of a GM maize free zone	Outcome 4	L	L	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	=	The project is no longer establishing a GMO-free zone in Huehuetenango. Momentum for establishing the GMO-free zone dissipated following the passing of a new regulatory framework that put emphasis on the development of in-situ conservation measures in the time elapsed between project approval and project initiation. Technical Biosafety Regulation 65.06.01:18 and Acuerdo Ministerial NO. 271-2019 establish clear guidance on "Areas for GM seeds release in the environment". Component 4 of the project is instead focusing on in-situ conservation of native maize species in a protected area and raising awareness of stakeholders of the importance of maintaining this germplasm.
Risk 7. Governance structure-Oversight	All outcomes & outputs				S	S	N/A	S	=	The Steering Committee meets regularly yet does not act as an oversight body or provide strategic guidance. There is no active membership and participation in

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										decision-making processes. especially from key NCA members
Risk 8. Implementation schedule	All outcomes & outputs				M	M	N/A	M	=	Due to lack of full support from the NCAs. changes in the project work plan have shown major effect on overall timetable and made a no-cost extension necessary. Some adaptive management have been implemented
Risk 9. Budget	All outcomes & outputs				S	M	N/A	M	=	Budget rearrangements have partially solved both changes in the schedule and some outputs of the project
Risk 10. Capacity to deliver	All outcomes & outputs				S	M	N/A	M	=	Although capacity gaps have been identified and attended. weaknesses persist. As a result. there is grade of likelihood that some products cannot be delivered. especially those of outcome 1.2 and 2.2
		N/A			N/A	L	N/A	L	=	Mistakenly this risk has been classified as Moderate in table 4.1. Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct manage and transparent use of funds.
Consolidated Project Risk	All		M	M	S	M	N/A	M	=	Although some outputs and outcomes have been satisfactory reached there is others still pending. The challenge is to get more support from the NCAs.

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 3 Biosafety is a polarized and sensitive issue that might produce institutional / social conflicts	Creation and implementation of public awareness program	Activities related to biosafety and biodiversity were implemented such as note taking book with relevant information in biotechnology and Guatemala’s biodiversity; calendar 2024-2025 focusing on Guatemala’s corn evolution histories; national corn day celebration; second edition of the book on biosafety and biodiversity for elementary school students; among others	Keep implementing the public awareness programs	The remaining time of the project	National consultant. NPC and main stakeholders
Risk 4 Lack of support from key authorities and decision makers to approve and/or promote project outputs and activities	The number of NCAs representative to the Steering Committee was increased to include more technical disciplines related to biosafety	Low political will of the NCAs remains an obstacle and a risk for reaching the outcomes and outputs of the project. Four workshops were conducted with the group to discuss the update of the National biosafety policy. Such decision was agreed in prior workshops. A legal consultant was hired. Meeting with the Ministers of the NCAs was	It is necessary to implement more workshops with the NCA members of the Steering Committee and to hire an additional national legislation specialist to orient implementation of project Components one and two mainly.	From Q3 2024 onwards	National consultant. NPC

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		conducted to show the advances and gaps of the project.			
Risk 7. Governance structure-Oversight	Implementation of the steering committee meetings	Three steering committee meetings were conducted since June 2023. Nomination of more personnel from the NCAs has allowed to improve the interaction with NCAs.	Maintaining the frequency and quality of Steering Committee and NCA representatives meetings to improve the oversight role of governance structures.	From Q3 2024 onwards	NPC. Steering Committee and UNEP
Risk 8. Implementation schedule	Adjustment of the schedule to respond to changes due to lack of implementation of some outputs and outcomes	Internal review was conducted. As a result. new workplan and budget was proposed. Such information was the fundament to request a 12 months new extension of the project. At the end. the request was approved.	It is expected that in order to successfully implement the new schedule. close collaboration and coordination with the NCAs will be required.	From Q3 onwards	NPC
Risk 9. Budget	Budget has been adjusted each period to respond to the changes in schedule and delivery of products /outputs	The compromise of payment to CIMMYT for conducting the study of corn genomic diversity and nutritional content will notoriously increase spend. Similarly. new acquisition of lab equipment for the national lab of health is under its way.	To accelerate execution over the remaining span of the project. procurement processes will be boosted as much as possible.	Q3 and Q4 2024	NPC
Risk 10. Capacity to deliver	Outcomes and Outputs of	Internal review of the	The new workplan and	Q3-Q4 2024 and Q1-Q2	NPC. Steering Committe.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	Components one and two have not been reached satisfactorily. It was decided to implement actions to improve communication with the NCAs	project outlined the main outcomes and outputs that have to be reinforced	budget must be accomplished as soon as possible	2025	NCAs. 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:	

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 1	Amendment & Extension	2022-12-06	2022-12-06	2024-07-16	Changes in the workplan and budget. Such

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
					changes are in respond to the internal review conducted
Amendment 2	Extension	2024-05-23	2024-05-23	2026-01-31	

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
Localities where wild corn germplasm was collected. See table with latitude and longitude information as well as maps provided.				Wild corn populations are distributed in the western and easter part of the country	Collecting and monitoring of wild corn germplasm was conducted the last months of 2021 and beginning of 2022. This process will continue during the remaining time of the project.
Protected area Cerro Mampil. Santa Ana Huista. Huehuetenango	15.6886	-91.8449		Exact site where wild corn population thrives	Monitoring of the wild corn population
ICTA's germplasm bank and biotechnology lab	14.5179	-90.617		Located at the central offices of ICTA	Conservation of wild and cultivated corn germplasm and GMOs detection lab
Southeastern University Center. San Carlos University	14.6286	-89.9871		Located in Jalapa. Jalapa	In charge of implement the wild corn strategy in the eastern part of the country

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
ICTA's Chimaltenango experimental field	14.6383	-90.8031		ICTA's experimental center at Chimaltenango	Agromorphological characterization of native corn landraces from middle altitude
ICTA's Quetzaltenango experimental field	14.8706	-91.5132		ICTA's experimental center at Quetzaltenango	Agromorphological characterization of native corn landraces from high altitude
ICTA's Cuyuta experimental field	14.1037	-90.8818		ICTA's experimental center at Cuyuta. Escuintla	Agromorphological characterization of corn landraces from low altitude
ICTA's San Jeronimo experimental field	15.0627	-90.2553		ICTA's experimental center at Baja Verapaz	Agromorphologica characterizatin of native corn landrades from dry regions

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

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EmNPiO6gca5tquJiUEUDvieQLLe-d9B5/view>

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Maiz silvestre de Guatemala.pdf	BDLD TM	2024-08-26 20:45:27	Download
GEF 9633-Template ESERN-completed.docx	BDLD TM	2024-08-26 20:45:27	Download
Steering committe meeting minute.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-17 16:09:09	Download
Calendar 2024.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-17 16:02:35	Download