UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9633	SMA IPMR ID		33485
Project Short Title	Guatemala Biosafety	Grant ID		S1-32GFL-000618
		Umoja WBS		GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-007446
Project Title	Strengthening and expansion of capacities in biosafety that lead to a full implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Guatemala			
Project Type	Medium Sized Project (MSP)	Duration months	*Planned*	48
Parent Programme if child project			*Age*	43.7 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	Completion Date	*Planned -original PCA*	31-Jul-23
Project Scope	National		*Revised - Current PCA*	31-Jul-24
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		8-Dec-16
Countries	Guatemala	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		16-Oct-19
GEF financing amount	USD 1,369,863	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		11-Feb-20
Co-financing amount	USD 2,700,100	Date of First Disbursement		12-Jun-20
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available		30-Sep-20
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 708,875.49	Midterm undertaken?		No
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 578,107.98	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken		
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		September /October 2023
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		August 2024
		Expected Financial Closure Date		January 2025

1.2 EA: Project description

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives: DO)

EA EA

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	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
Objective: Strengthening of institutional capacity for GMO surveillance, monitoring and detection.		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
Outcome 1							
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.	60%	The required equipment has been bought and most of it is in place. Actions to reach lab certificacion is delayed.	**S**
	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.	55%	There is a training program outlined. Training workshops will be conducted the coming semester	**MS**
	3. # of detection tests undertaken.	# of detection tests undertaken.	-2 detection tests undertaken	4-detection tests undertaken.	0%	It depends of the availability of labs in terms of equipment and reagents and the stakeholder services required	**MU**
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.	0%	It is expected to be acomplished at the end of the project	
							MU
Outcome 1.3: Country able to implement biosafety monitoring and surveillance measures.	# of monitoring plans for GMOs approved.	Baseline: 0	1 GMO monitoring plan approved.	4 monitoring procedures rolled out	50%	Implementation of finished technical proposal has been a difficult task since there is not response from the NCAs	**MU**
	# of M&S procedures rolled (i.e. use of strip test, field supervision missions, etc.).	Baseline: 1	3 monitoring procedures rolled out.		25%	Technical procedures have been discussed. It is necessary to acquire the reactive needed and also, to promote the participation of the NCAs	**MU**
	# 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.		0%	The custom system did not shown commitment on this issue	**MU**
Outcome 2							
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	2 applications (mock or real) processed through the new digital system.	0%	Cooperation on this issue has been offered to the NCAs. No positive answer so far.	**MU**
Outcome 3							
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 and biodiversity (through meetings, round tables, etc).	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 NPKL has been finished and some actions have been taken in order that it will be discussed in the national congress	**MS**

			The importance of its ratification is well known since it is important to protect the great Guatemala´s biodiversity (a mega diverse country).				
	# 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.).	85%	It is expected to finish at the end of the current year	**S**
Outcome 3.2: Guatemala takes into account socio economic consideration in GMO decision-making.	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.	0	It is an pending activity	**MU**

Outcome 4

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 characterizacion 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.	60%	The corn national collection has been morpho-agronomic characterizated. Actions with an international organization (CIMMYT) has been conducted to do the molecular and nutritional analysis of the Guatemala´s national corn collection. The final genetic diversity analysis will be conducted during the last year of the project.	**HS**
	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.	n/a	This section of otucome 4.1 had not be under implementation since the main objetive of otucome 4.1 is now to establish the genetic diversity of cultivated and wild corn as a support to implementation of national normative.	
		Support agreements have been signed with academia institutions for conducting maize data.					
		Germplasm collecting has been conducted in at least one region of Guatemala (western part).					

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.	75%	As explained in Step1, the GMO free zone established is not an objetive of the project. Efforts have been focused on conservation and sustainable use of cultivated and wild corn. Two protected areas in the huista region hold wild corn so far. Additionally, the cultivated and wild corn collection is stored at ICTA´s gene bank.	**S**	

For joint projects with other agencies, and where applicable, ratings should also be discussed with the UNEP Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

EA	EA	EA	EA		
Output	**Expected completion date** (according to latest Workplan)	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)** (Towards overall project targets)	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)** (Towards overall project targets)	**EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	**TM: Progress rating**
Under Comp 1					
Output 1.1.1: Diagnosis of the installed capacity and of trained human resources in detection of GMOs.		**100%**			**S**
Activity 1.1.1.1 Consultancy analysis of lab capacities in terms of personnel and equipment.	2/28/2021	100%		done in prior periods	S
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		**58%**	**100%**		**S**
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)	4/30/2021	100%		done in prior periods	S
Activity 1.1.2.2 Strengthen the select labs in terms of technical capacities (purchase of equipment).	6/30/2022	15%	100%	All the required equipment has been bought for two selected laboratories	S
Output 1.1.3 Harmonized Toolkits/Guidelines/Protocols/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on GMO detection developed and/or adapted to suit Guatemala´s reality		**34%**	**50%**	It is expected that this output will be implemented when the selected labs have the requiered equip and reagents	**S**
Activity 1.1.3.1 Checking of procedures already used in other international GMOs detection labs	6/30/2022	60%	75%	International consultant has reported methodologies used in mexican labs	MS
Activity 1.1.3.2 Identification of sampling and detection methods seeking to respond to already agreed presence umbral levels	10/30/2022	25%	25%	No advances so far	MS
Activity 1.1.3.3 Homologation and adaptation of procedures in national labs	10/30/2022	25%	25%	Selected labs are not in a condition of fully implement this activity since there are not completelly equipped or with reagents available.	MU
Output 1.1.4 Training programme on GMO detection established (e.g. workshops and manuals).	10/31/2023	**25**	**50%**		**S**
1.1.4.1 (3) development of workshops including, schedules and programme, and manuals.	10/31/2023	25	50%	Two workshops have been planned for the second semester of the current year.	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).		**13%**	**20%**	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	11/30/2023	25%	40%	Contacts with other international labs have been conducted.	S
Activity 1.2.1.2 Signing of cooperation agreements among national and international labs for tackling special GMOs detection cases.	1/31/2024	0	0%	The implementation of this activity will be reached at the time of having national labs fully implemeted as well as of the will of international labs.	MS
Output 1.3.1 Operative guidelines and clear roles and responsibilities for a monitoring and surveillance system developed (using as a base the early developments done during the implementation projects).		**40%**	**42%**	The accomplishment of this output needed technical inputs and NCAs direct participation and decision taking	**MS**
Activity 1.3.1.1 Development of operative guidelines in monitoring and surveillance and revision of the definition of roles and responsibilities.	2/28/2024	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	2/28/2024	10%	10%	Advances on implementation of activity 1.3.1.1 will allow advances on this activity	MU
Activity 1.3.1.3 Support the implementation of the national monitoring system	2/28/2024	15%	20%	Actions to implement this activity will be continous within the span of the project	MU
Output 1.3.2 Strategy for field detection (screening procedure) developed.		**35%**	**40%**	This output depends basically on the availabily of tools for field detection	**MU**
Activity 1.3.2.1 Develop the strategy for field detection. Evaluating biotechnological events approved in surrounding countries.	8/30/2023	95%	95%	Depens on NCAs engamement	MS
Activity 1.3.2.2 Acquisition of tools (strips) for field detection.	8/30/2023	10%	25%	Commercial marks available in the market have been identified.	MU
Activity 1.3.2.3 Training in field detection techniques for inspectors.	10/30/2023	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.		**60%**	**60%**	General administrative and technical guides for the proposed National Custom System where outlined. Discussion and final approved is pending.	**U**
Activity 1.3.3.1 Review and update the baseline on the current situation of customs regarding their role on CP	10/30/2023	60%	60%	Depens on NCAs engemement	U
Activity 1.3.3.2 Develop technical and administrative guidelines for each institution.	10/30/2023	60%	60%	Engamement of the NCAs is required	U
Output1.3.4 Workshops (4) for custom officers on monitoring and surveillance.		**0%**	**0%**		**U**
Activity 1.3.4.1 Conduct workshop s according to the needs identified in the diagnostic 1.3.3.	10/30/2023	0%	0%	Due to the few advances in the other acitivities, this activity is delayed	U

Under Comp 2

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.		**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.	10/31/2023	40%	50%	Two workshops with NCAs representative have been conducted. NCAs do not show commitment to implement any new normative	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.		**7%**	**7%**	Absence of an integrated digital system for managing GMO application do not permit the implementation of this output so far	**U**
Activity 2.1.2.1 Design and creation of a comprehensive platform inter institutional linked and under the BCH umbrella.	12/31/2023	5%	5%	NCAs have shown no interest on implement this activity	U
Activity 2.1.2.2 Test of the platform through mock exercise	12/31/2023	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.	12/31/2023	0%	0%		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).	12/31/2023	**0%**	**0%**	Due to absence of a integrated digital system this output can not be achieved	**U**
Activity 2.1.3.1 Conduct technical workshops with the main stakeholder	12/31/2023	0%	0%		U
Activity 2.1.3.2 Conduct mock request seeking to test the administrative and technical system.	12/31/2023	0%	0%		U
Activity 2.1.3.3 Participation of technical personnel on international forums, fellowships and training opportunities.	3/30/2024	0%	0%	No technical capability activities has been available so far. This activity will be stretched throughout the duration of the project	U

Under Comp 3

Output 3.1.1 Draft NKLP ratification document for ratification by the relevant authority.		**100%**	**100%**		**S**
Activity 3.1.1.1 Development of draft proposal of ratification.	12/30/2021	100%		done in prior periods	S
Activity 3.1.1.2 Consensus-building and integration of observations of the proposal for ratification.	12/30/2021	100%		done in prior periods	S
Output 3.1.2 Proposal on how to include and manage liability and redress (L&R) issues in the current biosafety administrative system.		**25%**	**90%**	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	**S**
Activity 3.1.2.1 Submission to NCAs for further discussion and future adoption	10/30/2023	0%	0%	The finished proposal has to be sent to the NCAs the coming semester	MS
Activity 3.1.2.2 Presentation and lobbying to the Presidency and Congress seeking to get final approval.	3/30/2024	50%	50%	More efforts are needed to implement this activity. The main challenge is to convince the new congress that will take office at the beginning of next year	MS
Output 3.2.1 Study of the existing national and regional approaches related to the use of socioeconomic consideration in decision making.		**43%**	**85%**		**S**
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.	10/30/2023	75%	90%	The final report of the consultant for the database is under discussion and analysis	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	9/30/2021	40%	75%	This information is described in the final report which is under review	S
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.	10/30/2023	15%	90%	Analysis of related Guatemalan law has been conducted. The mexican and honduran cases are discussed	S
Output 3.2.2 Analysis of the technical and legal implications of the implementation of article 26 of the CPB.		**3%**	**64%**		**S**
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	10/30/2023	0%	75%	Workshops with NCA personnel and other relevant sectors have been conducted. Additionally, the main results of the analysis have been discussed with the Steering Committee	S
Activity 3.2.2.2 Hypothetical case study: maize.	7/30/2023	10%	80%	A case study has been prepared. What is pending is the checking of the consultant's final report	S
Activity 3.2.2.3 Socialization of the results of the studies with policy makers and national authorities.	2/28/2024	0%	50%	The final results will be presented and discussed with the NCAs next semester. This activity depends on the overall review of the final report.	S
Activity 3.2.2.4 Public awareness between the decision-makers and other actors (technical workshops and regional meetings)	3/30/2024	0%	50%	The final results of the analysis will be socialised more broadly during the remaining time of the project	S
Under Comp 4					
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.		**75%**	**80%**	Final score will be reached at the end of the project since two acitivities will be implemented at the end of the project	**S**
Activity 4.1.1.1 Identification of research projects planned or in development, related to the subject.	30/0/2021	100%		done in prior periods	S
Activity 4.1.1.2 Establishment of agreements with the research institutions in charge of the projects.	3/30/2022	100%		done in prior periods	S
Activity 4.1.1.3 Implementation of the research projects jointly with partner institutions	3/30/2024	65%	85%	Analyses of genetic diversity at the molecular level and nutritional content is pending.	S
Activity 4.1.1.4 Report of key findings to the national competent authorities.	3/30/2024	0%	30%	Some results have been shared with members of the steering committe 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.		**3%**		No further actions implemented since this Output in no longer within de objectives of the project	**MS**
Activity 4.1.2.1 Two workshops to discuss scientific methodology to define center of origin and diversity.	3/30/2024	0%	10%	Workshops with national and international scientists are planned. This activitity will be implemented depending of the availbility of final data gotten from the diversity analysisis conducted.	MS
Activity 4.1.2.2 Consultation with local communities.	3/30/2024	0	50%	Regarding the in situ conservation of wild corn, consultations in the western region have been finalized. The consultation process in the eastern region of Guatemala is pending.	MS

Activity 4.1.2.3 Drafting of the strategy on GMO free zone				This activity has been deleted. See comments in other sections of this report	
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.		**81%**	**90%**	It has been a highly successful output because there have been high support from the different stakeholders involved	**S**
Activity 4.2.1.1 Analysis of available information regarding distribution of wild maize, genetic diversity, land use regulation	1/30/2022	100%		done in prior periods	S
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	3/30/2022	100%		done in prior periods	S
Activity 4.2.1.3 Development of the proposal for the establishment of a in situ maize reserve	2/28/2024	60%	75%	Efforts between the project and CONAP have focused on supporting two protected areas that hold wild corn in the Huista region (western Guatemala). Further efforts will be on wild corn conservation in the eastern part of the country.	S
Activity 4.2.1.4 Lobbying activities with competent authorities and stakeholders to promote the establishment of the genetic reserve	2/28/2024	65%	75%	The promotion of the genetic reserve will be a priority during the remainder of the project	S

Under Comp 5

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

To Step 3

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

	Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1	Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2	Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly or Limited membership and participation in decision-making processes or SC guidance/input provided to project is inadequate. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
3	Implementation schedule	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetableor Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetableor Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
4	Budget	Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC.or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC.or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
5	Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6	Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7	Capacity to deliver	Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identifiedOr Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery	Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identifiedOr Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery

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): 3rd PIR automatic formula!

EA: *Insert ALL the risks identified at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous PIRs (1, 2, 3, etc), current PIR, and MTR. Use the last row to propose a suggested consolidated rating.*

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1 Changes at political level due to national elections	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	L				=	No change in this risk
Risk 2 Personnel turnover within national competent authorities	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	L				=	No change in this risk, with some challenges over the period without an NPC
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				=	The risk remains but is manageable
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				=	Similar to last year. Few advances have been reached throught actions taken in the current period. It is perceived that more effective actions have to be taken in order to overcome this increasing risk. It is hoped that future meetings with the NCAs members of the Steering Committee 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	Not Applicable				=	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
Risk 6 Covid-19 restrictions to mobility and convening pose challenges to the meaningful engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities	Outcomes 3 and 4	Not Applicable	M	L	L				=	This risk has lessened significantly.

Risk 7. Governance structure-Oversight	All outcomes & outputs				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 decision-making processes, especially from key NCA members
Risk 8. Implementation schedule	All outcomes & outputs				S					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					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					Although capacity gaps have been identified and attended, weaknesses persist. As a result,there is significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery
Consolidated project risk		**Not Applicable**	**M**	**M**	**S**					This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

*List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the **current** PIR*

Risk	**Actions decided during the previous reporting instance** (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	**Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period**	**Additional mitigation measures for the next periods**		
			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	National consultant hired. Activities related to biosafety and biodiversity were implemented such as nature of the GMOs, international and national law, high tech agriculture and traditional agriculture, corn diversity and evolution, celebration of the national day of maiz, among other.	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.	Given that GMO regulations are covered by different Directorates, members of all the NCA Directorates involved were included in the Steering Committee. However, low political will of the NCAs remains an obstacle and a risk for reaching the outcomes and outputs of the project. Two workshops were conducted with the group to discuss the engagement of the NCAs and reach more support for the implementation of the poject´s outputs and outocomes.	It is necessary to implement more workshops with the NCA members of the Steering Committee and to hire a national legislation specialist to orient implementatin of project Components one and two mainly.	From Q4 2023 onwards	National consultant, NPC
Risk 7. Governance structure-Oversight	Implementation of the steering committe meetings	Three steering committee meetings were conducted since June 2022. 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. Use the Mid-Term Review process to define a strategy to obtain greater political support for the project and biosafety implementation	From Q3 2023 onwards During Q3 and Q4 2023	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	After moving away from creating GMO-free zones, 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. This important change was presented and discussed in the Steering Comittee. At the end, the knowledge of the genetic diversity of wild and cultivated corn will be a key technical support to implement the current normative of GMOs environmental release. To implement the planned schedule a request an extension of additional 12 months was succesfully approved.	It is expected that in order to successfully implement the new schedule, close collaboration and coordination with the NCAs will be required.	From the next Steering Committee meeting	National consultant, NPC and main stakeholders
Risk 9. Budget	Budget has been adjusted each period to respond to the changes in schedule and delivery of products /outputs.	The purchase of laboratory equipment and reagents has increased spending	There are activities that have not yet been developed that require the hiring of new consultants, the purchase of reagents and the development of capacity building activities, all of which should lead to more spending. To accelerate execution over the remaining span of the project, procurement processes will be boosted as much as possible	Q3 and Q4 2023.	NPC
Risk 10. Capacity to deliver	Outcomes and Outputs of Components one and two have not been reached satisfactorily. It was decided to implement actions to improve communication with the NCAs	Bilateral meetings with the NCAs have been conducted. Group meetings with the members of the NCAs repesented in the steering committe were an alternative option followed	It has to be decided which pending Outcomes and Outputs can be reached based on the will of the NCAs and the remaining ejecution time. This needs to be considered formally, in the context of the Mid-Term Review. The changes would be approved, and then implemented, through a revised workplan and budget the coming year.	Q3-Q4 2023 and Q1-Q2 2024	NPC, Steering Committe, 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.

To Step 4

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	Yes
Components and cost	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	
Financial management	
Implementation schedule	**Explain in table B**
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor project objective change	
Safeguards	
Risk analysis	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	
Co-financing	
Location of project activity	
Other	

Minor amendments
An Output (4.1.2) has had to be dropped due to internal circumstances changing between the time of project design and the start of execution of component 4.

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

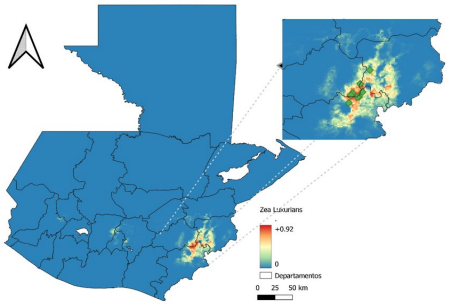
Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signiture Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2/11/2020			
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension	December 2022	December 2022	1/31/2025	Extending technical completion date by 12 months

GEO Location Information: (EA)

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 (https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or GeoNames(http://www.geonames.org/) 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(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

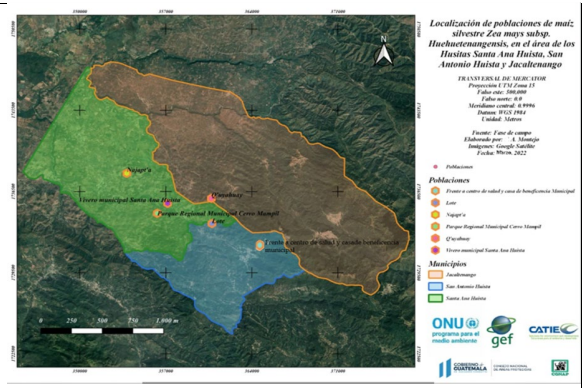
Location Name Required field		Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Localities where wild corn germplasm was collected. See table with latitude 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 biginning of 2022. This process wil continue during the reamining 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
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 landradeces 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. *



Wild corn populations of Guatemala in December 2021

Species	Latitude	Longitude
Zea mays subsp. huehuetenangensis	15.6995	91.8327
	15.6825	91.8405
	15.6538	91.7666
	15.6941	91.7994
	15.7133	91.8638
	15.6747	91.799
Zea luxurians	14.4705	89.6689
	14.4803	89.7057
	14.6641	89.6425
	14.4939	89.7492
	14.5706	89.6882
	14.4413	89.7633



[* Annex any linked geospatial file]

To step 5 or