**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021**

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

# INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers
2. Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

# 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

# 1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

1. IDENTIFICATION

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identification Table | GEF ID.: 3730 | Umoja no.: SB-000687 |
| Project Title | Building National Capacity to Implement the National Biosafety Framework of Islamic Republic of Iran and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety |
| Duration months | *Planned* | 36 months |
| *Extension(s)* | 31/12/2016 & 15 months | 30/08/2018 & 20 months | PCA2 31/12/2020 & 28 Months |
| Division(s) Implementing the project | UN Environment ProgrammeEcosystems Division GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit Biodiversity and Land Branch |
| Name of co-implementing Agency  | N/A |
| Executing Agency(ies) | Department of Environment |
| Names of Other Project Partners | Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOHME), Ministry of Agriculture of Jihad (MAJ) ;Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (MSRT); Department of Environment; Secretariat for Biosafety High Council; Non-Governmental Organizations (CENESTA,SIWASD and Biosafety Society of Iran),National Focal Point,  |
| Project Type | Medium Size project  |
| Project Scope |  National |
| Region | Asia  |
| Countries | Islamic Republic of Iran |
| Programme of Work | Programme of Work for the Biennium 2020‒2021 Subprogramme 3 – Healthy and productive ecosystems Subprogramme 4 – Environmental governance |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Biodiversity |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages  | Outcome 3.2: In the light of implementing the project, promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships on food security, biotechnology and shaping national policy frameworks. In essence, Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition could be some of the important outcomes of the project. |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | This project enhances the science, technology and innovation (STI) in country. The SDGs objectives including 2, 13, 15 and 17 are directly related to the results of the project. 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies |
| GEF financing amount | USD$749,000 |
| Co-financing amount | USD$851,000 |
| Date of CEO Endorsement | 19 September 2011 |
| Start of Implementation | 08 October 2012 |
| Date of first disbursement | 31 December 2013 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021 | USD$724,000[[1]](#footnote-2) |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021 | USD$724,000 |
| Expected Mid-Term Review Date | N/A |
| Completion Date | *Planned* | September 2015 |
| *Revised* | June 2021 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | TBD |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | TBD |

# 1.2. Project description

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| The objective of this project is to help consolidate Iran’s national capacity for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. As a signatory to the Cartagena Protocol, Iran needs to develop its national capacities in biosafety required to carry out risk assessments with appropriate scientific and technical skills; implement necessary activities for risk management; evaluate and strengthen the legal and regulatory frameworks and develop infrastructure for information exchange and data management, as well as achieve broad social participation in biosafety matters. The aim of this project is to develop the necessary capacity within Iran to enable the country to implement its National Biosafety Act.**Component A: Formal approval of biosafety policy for the safe application of modern biotechnology across sectors:**This component dealt with finalizing the national biosafety policy and adopting the policy at National Biosafety Council**Component B: A fully functional and responsive regulatory framework in line with CPB, other relevant international agreements and national regulations is developed in Iran**Reviewing the existing biosafety law and organizing workshops on biosafety rules and regulations was the main focus of this component**Component C: An operational institutional structure for effective decision-making, handling requests, and performing risk assessment and administrative tasks developed in Iran:**Preparing and finalizing technical guidelines for handling requests, risk management, risk management and decision making and educating the experts regarding the mentioned guidelines as well as equipping the laboratories was the objective of this component.**Component D: A functional national system for long-term monitoring and reporting of LMO release is developed in Iran:**This component main objective was to develop and finalize the technical guidelines for monitoring and reporting and organizing workshops for the experts and the staff of ministries**Component E: A functional national system for public awareness and participation, in line with the CPB requirements is developed in Iran**Raising the awareness and knowledge of the public by organizing workshops, publishing informative materials (brochures, posters, video clips, articles was the main focus of this component**Component F: Project management:**This component is mainly about project management and monitoring and evaluation of the project |

# 1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Main changes introduced in this revision** |
| Rev0 (CEO ED) |  |  |
| Rev 1 | 29/06/2015 | Revised workplan and Budget to assist in project delivery |
| Rev 2 | 29/06/2017 | Revised workplan and Budget to assist in project delivery |
| Rev3 (New PCA – PCA 2) | 22/01/2020 | Project expired due to the blockade for payments on behalf of the project, after the lifting of the ban, the old legal instrument had expired, a new one was prepared with a revised workplan to enable execution of pending activities, one and half years after expire of the first legal instrument |

# 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

* 1. 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes**Programme of Work for the Biennium 2020‒2021** **Subprogramme 3 - Healthy and productive ecosystems****Subprogramme 4 - Environmental governance** | **Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)**Insert the Subprogramme’s Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes**Subprogramme 3**EA(a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the national and international levelsIndicator (i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems**Subprogramme 4**EA (b): Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals |
| Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)The project has developed regulatory manuals and guidance on handling of LMOs, managing confined field trials and deliberate releases, LMO Detection and also conducted training on using the Biosafety law and regulations to support decision making. These contribute to institutional capacities and legal frameworks to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators] |
| **Expected Accomplishment** | **Indicator** | **Progress** |
| Subprogramme 3 – Healthy and Productive EcosystemsEA (a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the national and international levels | Indicator (i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems | Risk Assessment and Risk Management FrameworkMonitoring and Inspection Tools to support decision making in Biosafety |
| Subprogramme 4 – Environmental GovernanceEA (b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieveinternationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals | Indicator (i) Increase in the number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals including the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals | Biosafety Policy and Law developedLaboratories identified and designated for LMO Detection.Equipment procured for LMO Detection Institutional and technical frameworks set up on Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Inspection set up to support Biosafety Decision makingBiosafety Awareness materials developed and dissemination  |

* 1. 2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects): N/A

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| --- | --- |
| GEF Core Indicators | **Indicative expected Results** |
| Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)N/A |

* 1. 2.3. Implementation status and risk

*[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; …. Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 |
| PIR # | 1st  | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4th  | 5th | 6th  | 7th  | 8th  | 9th  |
| Rating towards **outcomes** (section 3.1) | MS | S | S | S | S | S | N/A | S | S |
| Rating towards **outputs** (section 3.2) | MS | S | S | S | S | S | N/A | S | S |
| **Risk** rating (section 3.3) | L | L | L | L | L | L | N/A | L |  L |

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| --- |
| **Rating towards outcomes: Satisfactory**The project has developed regulatory manuals and guidance on handling of LMOs, managing confined field trials and deliberate releases, LMO Detection and also conducted training on using the Biosafety law and regulations to support decision making. These contribute to institutional capacities and legal frameworks to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**Rating towards outputs: Satisfactory**The project collaborates with 6 different partners as mentioned above.1. The ministry of Agriculture Jihad (MAJ): a main government body responsible for the oversight of Agriculture in Iran.
* Ministry of Agriculture Jihad supported the development of biosafety policies of their ministry.
* They helped the project in preparing the guidelines for natural resources and GM crops.
* MAJ has organized workshop on biosafety rules and regulations
* They supported the project by preparing the guidelines for field trials, handling requests (release, import and export, transit, transboundary movements and risk assessment, risk management of LMOs).
* MAJ has also contributed in preparing the guidelines for monitoring and reporting after the release.
* The ministry has also participated in raising the awareness of its staff, experts, scientists and public regarding GMOs and the mentioned guidelines by organizing workshops and publishing books.
* A webinar on food and feed safety of GMO/LMOs was held for IRNA news agency
* The ministry published a document of biotechnology development and two books on “probabilistic environmental risk assessment of GMOs” and “International Instruments, National Laws and Regulations on the safety of Living Modified Organisms”
1. Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOHME) has executive responsibility for health and medical education within the Iranian government.
* Ministry of Health has also prepared its biosafety policies so that it gets integrated in the national biosafety policy.
* The ministry has prepared guidelines on evaluating the safety of genetically modified organisms.
* In order to increase the knowledge of food experts and scientists and the staff of the FDA of IRAN and MOH, the ministry has organized workshops on labeling, packaging, import and export and safety of GM food.
* MOH has contributed in raising awareness of the public by designing and distributing 4 digital monographs on “analysis of probability of allergenicity of GM foods” and “GMO and its health aspects”
* A webinar on food safety of LMO/GMOs was held with IRNA news agency which had a lot of impact on public awareness approach done by the media
1. Department of Environment (DOE) is responsible for matters related to safeguarding the environment.
* DOE collaborated in finalizing the national biosafety policy by preparing the department’s policies by creating a working group and worked on preparing 5 guidelines titled as below:
	+ Guideline on reviewing the probabilistic environmental risk assessment of the LMOs release to the environment
	+ Guideline on probabilistic environmental risk assessment related to the export, import and transboundary movements of the LMOs
	+ Guideline on the public awareness and public participation in regard to the LMOs in the field of environmental science
	+ Guideline on the preparation of environmental monitoring report after the LMOs release into the environment
	+ Guideline on the probabilistic environmental risk management of the LMOs
* DOE has also collaborated in increasing the knowledge of its staff, scientists and experts by organizing workshops regarding the prepared guidelines and detection and identification of LMOs using qualitative and quantitative approach
1. Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (MSRT). State-run (non-medical) universities of Iran are under the direct supervision of Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology.
* MSRT prepared its own executive strategies based on the approved National Biosafety policy
* MSRT has collaborated in the biosafety capacity building by preparing and approving the guideline “confined field trials of genetically engineered plants “.
* MSRT has prepared identification and tracking protocol for LMO/GMOs.
* The workshops for the mentioned protocols and guideline were organized in the scientific institutes for the experts and scientists.
* The ministry had a remarkable collaboration in raising the awareness, specifically among the University students.
* The ministry published two books on “Laws and Regulations Related to Biosafety” and “GM PLANTS questions and answers”
1. Secretariat for National Biosafety Council (SONBC) is responsible for policy-making, determination and approval of strategies in the field of biosafety and monitoring of its implementation in accordance with the provisions of National Biosafety Law. SONBC’s role in the project was to
* set up a specialized working group to analyze the gaps of the country’s biosafety policy,
* Integrate the drafted biosafety policies,
* Set up a meeting to prepare a draft for potentials of biosafety law and finalize and approve the outcomes
* Provide consultation on the guidelines prepared by the 4 main stakeholders, etc.
* SONBC also educated the scientists and experts and its staff of regulatory framework and biosafety law
1. Biosafety Society of Iran is responsible for developing the safe use of modern biotechnology in the country. Biosafety Society of Iran’s role in the project was to organize public awareness workshop regarding GMOS, prepare posters, scientific monographs, educational video clips, brochures, newsletter, articles, etc. The mentioned informative materials were focused on MO products on food supply, challenges and opportunities, GMO products on the environment and food safety, licensing GMO products, biotechnology in biodiversity and sustainable development
2. We worked with another NGOs such as CENESTA and **Society** of Iranian **Women** Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment which held a few public awareness workshops regarding GMOs around the country focusing on legal aspects of GMO as well as the level of safety of these products

**Challenges:**During the year of 2018, many sanctions were imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran which built many barriers for the country. Unfortunately, the Iranian Biosafety Project was not immune to these sanctions. On January 2019, we were notified by the UNDP office in Tehran that we cannot make further payment requests anymore. For the first few months the project but unfortunately there was no success in this regard. Basically, the project budget was blocked for more than a year. The project executing agency, the department of environment, the ministry of foreign affairs and the UNEP tried their best options for UNDP to pay for services on behalf of the project. By the end of May2020 the project received an email from UNEP that the UNDP has agreed to pay the remaining budget the same as before. Unfortunately, this challenge cost the project one year and 6 months of delay in implementation process.**Overall risk rating: Low**The project has done everything including organizing consecutive meetings on governmental level, organizing workshops and seminars in the governmental organizations and educational institution to reduce the risks. The risk to project delivery was external to project but project execution went on very well after the release of funds through UNDP when the sanction was lifted. Unfortunately, it led to the signing of a second Legal agreement (PCA2)[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.4. Co-financing

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| --- | --- |
| **Planned Co-finance****Total: $851,000** (total only)**Actual to date:** $851,000 and 100%. 30 June 2021 | The co-finance has helped the project in providing the office premises such as proper venues to organize workshops as well as providing administrative equipment such as Computers, Printers, etc. Also, the governmental staff of each ministry had notable impact on facilitating and speeding up the process of implementation. All the planned cofinance was leveraged through the support of the Department of Environment. |

* 1. 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| **Stakeholder engagement** | The project has ensured the key stakeholders are involved in all the biosafety related matters. By organizing consecutive meetings, the project has put all the necessary effort to harmonize the activities taken by the stakeholders within the framework and the workplan.  [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.6. Gender

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| --- | --- |
| **Gender mainstreaming** | The project has had considerable contribution to gender mainstreaming. Throughout the project implementation, the project has benefited from the presence of women in many aspects. Women have had an undeniable impact on the project’s progression. In all of the workshops that have been conducted by the project, female instructors have always been invited in order to present their lecture to the audience. Also, throughout our biosafety related meetings the equal proportion of the both gender has always been considered. It is also important to note that the NPD of the project is a highly educated female in the field of biotechnology.[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| **Environmental and social safeguards management** | The project has set up measures and guidelines to ensure environmental and social safeguards through the Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework, Testing Protocols and measures for monitoring and enforcement of permit conditions by the biosafety expert committee. Refer to sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this PIR[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.8. Knowledge management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Knowledge activities and products** | Based on the 5th component of the project which is “A functional national system for public awareness and participation, in line with the CPB requirements is developed in Iran” one of the main objectives of the project is to spread knowledge. The project has done noticeable actions in this regard by conducting workshops and webinars about Biosafety related topics helping the public students, authorities and farmers to increase their knowledge regarding GMOs/LMOs, risk assessments, risk managements, labelling. The project has also published brochures, posters and articles, videoclips which are available to the public. Guidelines and manuals on GMO Testing, Risk Assessment and Risk Management and management of field trials have been published. Some of the publications can be found at the project website <http://sonbc.doe.ir>; http://ir.biosafetyclearinghouse.net/ [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.9. Stories to be shared

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| **Stories to be shared** | Two impactful workshops were organized with the IRNA news agency and its editors in chief from various provinces. Since IRNA is one of the biggest news agencies in Iran, the reflection of such educational workshop could have remarkable impact on the public. There have also been few debates on tv regarding GMOs. Here is the link to one of the debates: <https://www.aparat.com/v/R04sF/> [section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication] |
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# 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the* ***UNEP Task Manager****[[2]](#footnote-3) will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*

1. *Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1*
2. *Implementation progress – see section 3.2*

*Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.*

* 1. 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

**(Ensure that each entered indicator has a baseline, end of project and current period value)**

| **Project objective and Outcomes** | **Indicator****(One indicator per row)** | **Baseline level** | **Mid-Term Target** | **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 2021** | **Progress rating[[3]](#footnote-4)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 2:** To build nationalcapacity toimplement theCartagena Protocolon Biosafety throughintegration ofbiosafety intonational sustainabledevelopment plansand strategies,institutionalstrengthening forenforcement andmonitoring,consolidation ofregulatory regimeand decision-makingtools andmechanisms withactive publicinvolvement for aneffective biosafetymanagement systemin the country.There will be no changes in themanagers of the biosafetystakeholders and no delays inproject implementation | Iran will obtain thenecessary means, structure and frameworkto meet all theobligations arising fromthe ratification of theCartagena Protocol onBiosafety | Draft NBF was prepared during2002 to 2004 |  | Iran obtains thenecessary means, structure and frameworkto meet all theobligations arising fromthe ratification of theCartagena Protocol onBiosafety | *100%* | The project has had many delays to the sanctions and the financial limitations the UNDP office has had as well as many cycles of changes that has occurred in the management division of the project. However, with all the mentioned difficulties the project has succeeded to fully accomplish its activities | *S* |
| **Outcome 1:** Formal approval of biosafety policy for the safe application of modern biotechnology across sectors | Set up a multisectoral advisory board for supervision of the design of a National Biosafety Policy. The board will have one meeting monthly. | No multisectoral advisory board were set up | multisectoral advisory board were set up | multisectoral advisory board are set up | *100%* | multisectoral advisory board was set up at the beginning of the project. The national Biosafety Policy was designed by this board.  | *S* |
| Set up an expert working group and conducting survey of potentials, priorities and gaps in development of the biosafety policy. | No expert working group were set up | expert working group were set up | expert working group are set up | *100%* | Expert working group on biosafety was established and Priorities were developed. The intended expert working group was made by SONBC and surveys of potential and priorities and gaps were conducted in development of the biosafety policy | *S* |
| Drafting the National Biosafety Policy with involvement of the working group | Naitonal Biosafety Policy were not drafted | Naitonal Biosafety Policy were drafted | Naitonal Biosafety Policy are drafted | *100%* | The national biosafety law was drafted by the working group of MOH, MAJ and DOE | *S* |
| Integration of biosafety priorities in the National Environmental Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Agricultural DevelopmentStrategy, National Strategy for Development | Biosafety priorities in the National Environmental Strategy, NationalBiodiversity Strategy, Agricultural DevelopmentStrategy, National Strategy for Development were not integrated | Biosafety priorities in the National Environmental Strategy, NationalBiodiversity Strategy, Agricultural DevelopmentStrategy, National Strategy for Development were integrated | Biosafety priorities in the National Environmental Strategy, NationalBiodiversity Strategy, Agricultural DevelopmentStrategy, National Strategy for Development are integrated | *100%* | Biosafety priorities integrated into the National Environmental Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Agricultural Development Strategy, National Strategy for Development  | *S* |
| Adopting the new developed biosafety policy and the other integrated policies and plans by theBiosafety High Council | The biosafety policies were not adopted | The biosafety policies were adopted by the national biosafety council | The biosafety policies are adopted by the national biosafety council | *100%* | The new biosafety policy was adopted by the National Biosafety Council | *S* |
| Publish the new biosafety policy and the integrated policies and plans, and distribution among the stakeholders | Biosafety policies were not published | Biosafety policies were published | Biosafety policies are published | *100%* | The new biosafety policy was published and distributed to the stakeholders Executive strategies also prepared | *S* |
| **Outcome 2:** A fully functional and responsive regulatory framework in line with CPB, other relevant international agreements and national regulations is developed in Iran | Set up a working group and review of existing draft law on biosafety to ensure it will be fully functional, responsive to national priorities and compliant to CPB and international obligations, | Working group for reviewing the draft law on biosafety were not set up | Working group for reviewing the draft law on biosafety has been set up to an extent and the review was still on the progress | Working group for reviewing the draft law on biosafety are set up  | *100%* | SONBC set up the working group and reviewed the existing draft law based on the Cartagena protocol | *S* |
| Drafting all the necessary rules andregulations using national expertise from different sectors including GMAC members and the representative of all the stakeholders | No draft for necessary rules and regulations | Draft for rules and regulation was still in progress | Draft for rules and regulation are prepared | *100%* | SONBC has drafted all the necessary rules and regulations. It was distributed among the stakeholders to receive their views on the subject | *S* |
| Organize a one-day workshop to finalize the draft rules and regulations using national expertise from different sectors including the relevant scientific societies. | Workshop to finalize the draft rules and regulation was not conducted  | The workshop to finalize the draft rules and regulation was still in progress | The workshop to finalize the draft rules and regulation are organized  | *100%* | SONBC has finalized the draft rules and regulations using national expertise | *S* |
| Approval of the draft rules and regulations at the Biosafety High Commission | The draft rules and regulations were not approved by the biosafety commission  | The draft were not approved yet | The draft are be approved  | *100%* | The draft rules was approved at the National Biosafety High Council and harmonized by the stakeholders  | *S* |
| Publish an explanatory guide for biosafety rules and regulations | explanatory guide for biosafety rules and regulations were not published | The explanatory guide were not published yet | The explanatory guide are published  | *100%* | Explanatory guide for biosafety rules and regulations digitally distributed and uploaded on Project website. It will be used as a resource document | *S* |
| Explanatory workshops on the biosafety laws and regulations for stakeholders organized. About200 participants from the public and private biotechnology sectors, academia, researchers, andNGOs invited. | No explanatory workshops on biosafety laws and regulations were organized  | Explanatory workshops are organised.  | 5 Explanatory workshops are organised . | *100%* | 6 training workshops have been organized by the SONBC (5) and MAJ (1). The staff of DOE and university faculty and students of Zanjan are now familiar with the laws | *S* |
| A training workshop for 50 enforcement officers from different ministries, regulators, policy makers and the Customs Board about the biosafety rules and regulations. Teaching material in this workshop will be more specific. | No training workshop for enforcement officers were organized  | Training workshop about rules and regulation for the enforcement officers were organized | Training workshop about rules and regulation for the enforcement officers are organized | *100%* | 3 training workshops one for media staff and the other for food producers were conducted by DOE and MAJ. The media staff and the staff of Agricultural Research, Education and Natural Resources Center are now informed about the rules and regulations | *S* |
| **Outcome 3:**An operational institutional structure for effective decision-making, handling requests, and performing risk assessment and administrative tasksdeveloped in Iran | Establish an expert working group and drafting of technical guidelines for handling requests, risk assessment and risk management, and in decision-making | No expert working group and no technical guidelines  | expert working group and technical guidelines were drafted | expert working group and technical guidelines are drafted | *100%* | DOE, MOHME, MSRT established the expert working group and drafted the technical guidelines and published on the website | *S* |
| Workshop to finalize technical guidelines using national expertise from different sectors including GMAC members | No workshop to finalize the technical guidelines | Workshop to finalize the technical guidelines were organized | Workshop to finalize the technical guidelines are organized | *100%* | the technical guidelines were finalized and was made available among the stakeholders and specialists of the field | *S* |
| Submit the technical guidelines for approval to the biosafety high council and distribute tostakeholders | Technical guidelines were not submitted | Meetings about guidelines including "preparation of dossiers for trans-boundary movement of LMOs ", etc were held | Meetings about guidelines including "preparation of dossiers for trans-boundary movement of LMOs ", etc are held | *100%* | It was decided not to submit the technical guidelines for approval to the biosafety high council. This activity was changed to holding a meeting by SONBC which led to the finalization of technical guidelines of DOE | *S* |
| Establishing scientific advisory board | No scientific advisory board | scientific advisory board established | scientific advisory board established | *100%* | The Scientific Advisory Board was Established for decision making | *S* |
| Training workshop for enforcement officers and regulators for handling applications and risk assessment | No training workshops for handling application and risk assessment | No training workshops for handling application and risk assessment | training workshops for handling application and risk assessment are held | *100%* | MOH and DOE organized the workshops about import and export, handling request and risk assessment and the staff and experts of DOE and Iranian FDA were trained about the guidelines | *S* |
| Training workshop for 100 scientists for risk assessment and risk management | No training workshop for risk assessment and risk management | Training workshop for risk assessment and risk management held | 2 Training workshops for risk assessment and risk management are held | *100%* | The MOHME and MAJ (3 workshops by MAJ) have organized the workshop and the staff of MOH and Iranian FDA and the staff and experts of agricultural organizations of the cities Semnan, Qazvin and Hamedan were trained about the topics | *S* |
| Equipping the reference laboratory | The reference laboratories were not sufficiently equipped  | Doe’s reference laboratory were equipped  | Doe’s reference laboratory is equipped  | *100%* | Laboratory equipment including Real-Time PCR were purchased for DOE and MSRT. The purchased laboratory equipment will be used for detection and identification of GMO/LMOs events and determining GMO levels in the products. | *S* |
| **Outcome 4:**A functional national system for long-term monitoring and reporting of LMO release is developed in Iran | Development of technical guidelines formonitoring and reporting by an expert working group. The guidelines will determine the respective duties and responsibilities of competent authorities, institutions and others | Technical guidelines for monitoring and reporting were not developed | Technical guidelines for monitoring and reporting were still in progress | Technical guidelines for monitoring and reporting are prepared and finalized | *100%* | The technical guidelines on monitoring and reporting prepared and finalized by the two stakeholders | *S* |
| Approve the guidelines in an appropriate government body such as the biosafety high council | No meetings or consultation were conducted for the monitoring and reporting guidelines  | Meetings/ consultation regarding monitoring and reporting guidelines were held by the e secretariat of biosafety council | Meetings/ consultation regarding monitoring and reporting guidelines are held by the e secretariat of biosafety council | *100%* | It was decided to not submit the technical guidelines for approval to the biosafety high council. This activity was changed to holding a meeting by SONBC which led to the finalization of technical guidelines of DOE | *S* |
| Publish and Distribute the guidelines among the stakeholders and scientists involved in LMOs | The monitoring and reporting guidelines were not published  | The monitoring and reporting guidelines were not published yet | The monitoring and reporting guidelines are published  | *100%* | The guidelines have been published on projects’ website | *S* |
| Training workshop for monitoring andreporting on the long-term effects of LMO release for the relevant scientists. More than 100 scientists will be invited to participate at the workshop. | The training workshops for monitoring were not conducted | The training workshop was conducted by MAJ and the DOE | The training workshop are conducted by MAJ and the DOE | *100%* | DOE and MAJ organized the training workshop. The objective of these workshops were to train the public and the authorities about the guidelines and inform them about thesignificant of the issue | *S* |
| Technical workshop on preparation of dossiers for field release of LMOs for 100 scientists and academicians from R&D institutions and universities organized. | The technical workshops about the dossiers for field release were not organized  | The training workshop wereorganized | The training workshop are organized | *100%* | Training workshop organized and raised the awareness among the public and the authoritiesabout the significant of the field release of GM crops. | *S* |
| Specialized training in quantitative detection of LMO and products for 20 scientists & technicians from the LMO Laboratory organized. | The specialized training workshop about quantitative detection was not organized  | Workshop was organized by MAJ but not DOE | Workshop are organized by MAJ but not DOE | *100%* | Workshop organized and raised the awareness and attracted the participation of experts of the DOE and MAJ in the field of detection and identification of LMOs | *S* |
| Technical workshop on food and feed safety assessment of GMF for 70 food scientists, Health officials, regulators and academicians from R&D institutions and universities organized. | The workshop on feed and food safety was not organized | Workshop were held by the ministry of Agriculture  | Workshop are held by the ministry of Agriculture  | *100%* | Technical workshop on food and feed safety is held and the participants were trained in this regard | *S* |
| Identifying the standard conditions for areference laboratory | Standard conditions were not identified | Standard conditions identified | Standard conditions identified | *100%* | The identification of standard condition was done by the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad | *S* |
| **Output 5:** A functional national system for public awareness and participation, in line with the CPB requirements is developed in Iran | Development of technical guidelines for public awareness by an expert working group. The guidelines will determine the respective duties and responsibilities of competent authorities, biosafety secretariat, institutions and others | The guidelines for public awareness were not developed | The guidelines were developed | The guidelines are developed | *100%* | DOE has developed and finalized this technical guideline. This will be of assistance in applying public suggestion in decision makings. | *S* |
| Approve the guidelines in an appropriate government body such as biosafety high council | No meetings or consultation were conducted for the public awareness guidelines  | Meetings/ consultation regarding public awareness guidelines were not held by the e secretariat of biosafety council | Meetings/ consultation regarding public awareness guidelines are held by the e secretariat of biosafety council | *100%* | It was decided to not submit the technical guidelines for approval to the biosafety high council. This activity was changed to holding a meeting by SONBC which led to the finalization of technical guidelines of DOE | *S* |
| Distribute the guidelines among thestakeholders and other relevant organizations | The guidelines for public awareness were not published  | The guidelines were not distributed yet | The guidelines are distributed  | *100%* | The guidelines have been distributed and published on project’s website  | *S* |
| Conduct workshops for separate audiences (educators, NGOs, scientists, media, farmers and trade groups, policy makers). | No Workshops for public awareness  | Almost all the workshops were organized | Almost all the workshops are organized | *100%* | All the public awareness workshops assigned to the stakeholders have been organized. The workshops have helped the public to have higher level of knowledge regarding biosafety and GMOs which can have a positive feedback regarding the use and consumption of GMO/LMOs in the country  | *S* |
| Development and publish informative materialsuch as books, articles for public regarding theLMOs | The informative materials were not published | Many informative materials were published | Many informative materials are published | *100%* | Many informative materials including posters, brochures, articles, video clips, etc have been published digitally and even some of them have been handed out to the public. Also, informative online channels for different platform have been created. The informative materials provided by the stakeholders has helped the public in improving their view and raising their knowledge regarding transgenic food  | *S* |
| Conference regarding the LMOs for publicawareness | The conference regarding LMOs were not organized | The conference were not organized yet | The conferences are organized  | *100%* | Workshops have been conducted in the form of webinar. Also, a conference was organized at the beginning of the project by CENESTA. Vast majority of people including scientists, students, public and etc were informed regarding different subjects of GMO though webinars. The virtual attendance helped to inform a larger number of people | *S* |

* 1. 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| **Outputs/Activities[[4]](#footnote-5)** | **Start Date****(dd/mm/yyyy)** | **Expected completion date[[5]](#footnote-6)****(dd/mm/yyyy)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)** | **Progress rating justification[[6]](#footnote-7), description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay** | **Progress rating[[7]](#footnote-8)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT A: Formal approval of biosafety policy for the safe application of modern biotechnology across sectors** |
| Set up a multisectoral advisory board for supervision of the design of a National Biosafety Policy. The board will have one meeting monthly. | 05/05/2014 | May 5,2014 | 100% | 100% | Multisectoral advisory board for supervision of the national biosafety policy was created at the beginning of the project. The framework of the future obligations was defined. | S |
| Set up an expert working group and conducting survey of potentials, priorities and gaps in development of the biosafety policy. | 23/07/2015 | August 22, 2015 | 100% | 100% | The expert working group was set up to analyse data and identify priorities and gaps to support the development of Biosafety Policy | S |
| Drafting the National Biosafety Policy with involvement of the working group | 01/07/2015 |  15 September ,2015 | 100% | 100% | All the stakeholders have drafted and signed their policies | S |
| Integration of biosafety priorities in the National Environmental Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Agricultural Development Strategy, National Strategy for Development | 07/08/2017 | August 2020 | 100% | 100% | SONBC has integrated the biosafety priorities | S |
| Adopting the new developed biosafety policy and the other integrated policies and plans by the Biosafety High Council | 05/11/2017 | 6 November, 2017 | 100% | 100% | the policies were finalized and notified by the National Biosafety High Council | S |
| Publish the new biosafety policy and the integrated policies and plans, and distribution among the stakeholders | 07/11/2017 | September 2020 | 100% | 100% | The new biosafety policy was published and distributed to the stakeholders | S |
| Preparing the executive strategies of the issued biosafety policy based on the related obligations | 01/12/2018  | December 2018 | 100% | 100% | MSRT has prepared the strategiesExecutive strategies on Biosafety to support the Biosafety policy developed | S |
| **Component B: A fully functional and responsive regulatory framework in line with CPB, other relevant international agreements and national regulations is developed in Iran** |
| Set up a working group and review of existing draft law on biosafety to ensure it will be fully functional, responsive to national priorities and compliant to CPB and international obligations, | 01/03/2017 | Early March 2021 | 95% | 100% | SONBC set up a working group and reviewed the drafted law based on the Cartagena protocol | S |
| Drafting all the necessary rules and regulations using national expertise from different sectors including GMAC members andthe representative of all the stakeholders; Also preparing the guidelines for natural resources and GM crops | 01/03/2017 | Early March 2021 | 95% | 100% | SONBC has drafted all the necessary rules and regulations. It was distributed among the stakeholders to receive their views on the subjectMAJ has prepared the guidelines for natural resources and GM crops | S |
| Organize a one-day meeting to finalize the draft rules and regulations using national expertise from different sectors including the relevant scientific societies.; Also finalizing the guidelines for natural resources and GM crops | 01/03/2017 | Early March 2021 | 95% | 100% | SONBC has finalized the draft rules and regulations using national expertiseMAJ has finalized the guidelines for natural resources and GM crops. The report is uploaded on Anubis | S |
| Approval of the draft rules and regulations at the Biosafety High Commission | 01/05/2017 | Early March 2021 | 95% | 100% | The draft rules was approved at the National Biosafety High council and harmonized the stakeholders The approved draft rule is submitted on Anubis | S |
| Publish an explanatory guide for biosafety rules and regulations | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 80% | 100% | Explanatory guide for biosafety rules and regulations was digitally distributed and uploaded on Project website. It will be used as a resource document | S |
| Explanatory workshops on the biosafety laws and regulations for stakeholders organized.. | 25/11/2015 | April 2021 | 100% | 100% | 6 training workshops have been organized by the SONBC (5) and MAJ (1). The staff of DOE and university faculty and students of zanjan are now familiar with the laws | S |
| Training workshops about the biosafety rules and regulations. Teaching material in this workshop will be more specific. | 01/12/2016 | December 2018 | 100% | 100% | 3 training workshops one for media staff and the other for food producers were conducted by DOE and MAJ. The media staff and the staff of Agricultural Research, Education and Natural Resources Center are now informed about the rules and regulations  | S |
| Preparing and approving the biosafety guidelines for the laboratories for GMO LMOs | 01/01/2018 | Early March 2021 | %100 | 100% | Prepared and approved by the MSRT. This guideline could be used as a resource document | S |
| Preparing and approving the guidelines for "field trials for GM plants” | 01/01/2018 | Early March 2021 | 95% | 100% | The guideline is a regulatory document for field trials of GM plants |  |
| Organizing two workshops about” The biosafety guidelines of the GMO/LMO research laboratories” and “The guidelines for confined and limited field trials for LMOs” | 01/01/2018 | January 2018- June, 2018 | %100 | 100% | The two workshops helped the working group and the National Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology of MSRT to become familiar regarding the technical guidelines  | S |
| **Component C: An operational institutional structure for effective decision-making, handling requests, and performing risk assessment and administrative tasks developed in Iran** |
|  Establish an expert working group and drafting of technical guidelines for handling requests, risk assessment and risk management, GM food safety evaluation, and in decision-making - Identifying the standard conditions for a reference laboratory, etc | 01/03/2017 | April 2021 | 100% | 100% | DOE, MOHME, MSRT established the expert working group and drafted the technical guidelines and the standard conditions have been identified by MAJ | S |
| meeting to finalize technical guidelines of C1 using national expertise from different sectors including GMAC members | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 100% | 100% | the technical guidelines were finalized and was made available among the stakeholders and specialists of the field | S |
| Holding a Meeting about all the guidelines that are provided in the component C (outcome 3) including “probabilistic environmental risk assessment of the LMOs release” etc | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 95% | 100% | The meetings has been organized by the SONBC which led to the finalization of technical guidelines of DOE | S |
| Establishing scientific advisory board | 01/03/2017 | September,2018 | 100% | 100% | A Scientific Advisory Board was established for decision making | S |
| Training workshop about labelling, packaging, import and export and risk assessment | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 90% | 100% | MOH and DOE organized the workshops and the staff and experts of DOE and Iranian FDA were trained about the guidelines | S |
| Training workshop for safety evaluation of GM food, risk assessment and risk management | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 90% | 100% | The MOHME and MAJ (3 workshops by MAJ) have organized the workshop and the staff of MOH and Iranian FDA and the staff and experts of agricultural organizations of the cities Semnan, Qazvin and Hamedan were trained about the topics | S |
| Equipping the reference laboratory | 01/12/2016 | August 2020 | 100% | 100% | Laboratory equipment such as PCR were purchased for DOE and MSRT. The purchased laboratory equipment can help us with detection and identification of GMO/LMOs events and determining GMO levels in the products. | S |
| Preparing and approving the detection protocols, reporting forms and other related affairs | 01/01/2018 | June, 2018 | 100% | 100% | MSRT has prepared and approved the detection protocols. The ministry has provided three methods of analysis for Imported Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum), Maize (Zea mays) Events and Soybean (Glycine max (L.) that can be used as a resource | S |
| Organizing 3 technical workshops about the protocols related to the detection of LMO/GMO products | 01/01/2018 | August 2020 | 100% | 100% | All three workshops have been organized by the MSRT.Workshop was held for faculty members and graduate students of Shahid Beheshti, tTarbiat modaress which are among the top-level universities of Iran that can have positive effect regarding awareness of students. The workshop was also held for university of Maraghe | S |
| Organizing a one-day workshop about “labelling and packaging of the GMO products” | 01/01/2017 |  August,2018 | 100% | 100% | The workshop was organized by the MOHME for the staff and experts of FDA | S |
| Organizing three training workshops to introduce the other technical guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad that are related to biosafety | 01/01/2018 | September, 2018 | 100% | 100% | ALL Three training workshops has been organized by MAJ. The holding of this workshop and similar workshops will raise knowledge of researchers, executive directors, environmental experts, faculty members and students of different medical universities and ... towards biosafety and secure using of GM crops and ultimately strengthen Iran in law and regulation framework on biosafety in order to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. | S |
| Setting up a website for licensing requests and handling the requests for GMO/LMO field release and import and export of the GMO’s agricultural products | 01/01/2018 | September, 2018 | 100% | 100% | The website is set up by MAJ This System mechanizes issuance of export licenses, registration of orders, and clearance and transit of customs, and can manage the process of issuing licenses and importing and exporting all kinds of agricultural products through applying regulations and recording workflows systemically. | S |
| **Component D: A functional national system for long-term monitoring and reporting of LMO release is developed in Iran** |
| Developing and finalizing the technical guidelines for monitoring and reporting by an expert working group. The guidelines will determine the respective duties and responsibilities of competent authorities, institutions and others | 01/03/2017 | April 2020 | 100% | 100% | DOE and MAJ have developed and finalized the guidelines. All competent agencies, individuals and legal entities, governmental and non-governmental, who have been granted approval for the environmental release of any LMO in the field of agriculture, are required to conduct periodic monitoring and submit the following report to the Approval Committee of the Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization, Tabnak St., Evin, Tehran) and send a copy to the National Biosafety Focal Point @ (nationalbiosafetyfocalpoint@yahoo.com). | S |
| Holding a Meeting about all the guidelines that are provided in the component D including “environmental monitoring report after the LMO release into the environment" " | 01/05/2017 | March 2021 | 90% | 100% | The meeting has been organized by the secretariat for biosafety council and the technical guideline for DOE has been approved and published. | S |
| Publish and Distribute the guidelines among the stakeholders and scientists involved in LMOs | 01/05/2017 | May 2021 | 90% | 100% | The guidelines have been published on projects’ website | S |
| Training workshop for monitoring and reporting on the long-term effects of LMO release for the relevant scientists.  | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 90% | 100% | DOE and MAJ has organized the training workshop. The objective of these workshops was to train the public and the authorities about the guidelines and inform them about thesignificant of the issue | S |
| Technical workshop about the guideline regarding field release of GM crops into the environment  | 01/05/2017 | March 2021 | 80% | 100% | Iran National Biosafety Law does not mention about post release monitoring of LMOs. Theseworkshops were therefore an eye opening and awareness raising among the public and the authoritiesabout the significance of the field release of GM crops. | S |
| Specialized training on quantitative detection of LMO and GMO products | 01/05/2017 | March 2021 | 80% | 100% | the Principles and methods of gene transfer and LMO detection usingpolymerase chain reaction (PCR) were explained in this workshop. The purpose of holding this workshop was to raise the awareness and attract the participation of experts of the DOE and MAJ in the field of detection and identification of LMOs | S |
| Technical workshop on food and feed safety assessment of GMF for 70 Scientists and Experts | 01/05/2017 | April 2021 | 60% | 100% | in detail the Biosafety Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the relevant licenses that are required for transgenic animal feed and human food in MAJ was explained and the participants were trained in this regard | S |
| **Component E: A functional national system for public awareness and participation, in line with the CPB requirements is developed in Iran** |
| Development of technical guidelines for public awareness by an expert working group. The guidelines will determine the respective duties and responsibilities of competent authorities, biosafety secretariat, institutions and others | 01/03/2017 | September 2020 | 100% | 100% | DOE has developed and finalized this technical guideline. This will be of assistance in applying public suggestion in decision makings. | S |
| Holding a meeting about all the guidelines that are provided in the component E including “public awareness in line with the responsibilities and objectives of the related stakeholder” | 01/05/2017 | March 2021 | 95% | 100% | The meeting has been held by SONBC and the technical guidelines of DOE regarding public awareness has been prepared | S |
| Distribute the guidelines among thestakeholders and other relevant organizations | 01/05/2017 | March 2021 | 90% | 100% | The guidelines have been distributed and published on project’s website  | S |
| Conduct workshops for separate audiences (educators, NGOs, scientists, media, farmers and trade groups, policy makers). | 21/11/2015 | March 2021 | 100% | 100% | All the public awareness workshops assigned to the stakeholders have been organized. The workshops have helped the public to have higher level of knowledge regarding biosafety and GMOs which can have a positive feedback regarding the use and consumption of GMO/LMOs in the country  | S |
| Development and publish informative materialsuch as books, articles, manuals, video clips, monograph, etc for public regarding LMOs | 01/07/2016 | March 2021 | 95% | 100% | Many informative materials including posters, brochures, articles, video clips, etc have been published digitally and even some of them have been handed out to the public. Also, informative online channels for different platform have been created. The informative materials provided by the stakeholders has helped the public in improving their view and raising their knowledge regarding transgenic food  | S |
| Conference and Webinars regarding GMO/LMOs for public Awareness | 01/02/2017 | November 2020 | 100% | 100% | Workshops have been conducted in the form of webinar. Also, a conference was organized at the beginning of the project by CENESTA. Vast majority of people including scientists, students, public and etc were informed regarding different subjects of GMO though webinars. The virtual attendance helped to inform a much larger number of people | S |
| Participation in NPC meetings | 01/03/2014 | Until the end of the project |  |  | Since the time of Dr. Morshedi until now the project staff have participated in three NPC meetings. The meetings helped the Iranian project to get to know about the experiences of other countries which could eventually help the project with the probable challenges  | S |
| Generating and verifying contents for the project’s official website about the biosafety and modern biotechnology based on the Stakeholder's approach | 01/01/2018 | Until the end of the project | 90% | 100% | Contents have been generated for the websites and there will be more contents even after the project ends. These contents are made available to the public.  | S |
| Set up a website for the Secretariat of National Biosafety Council and the Iranian Biosafety Project | 01/07/2020 | June 2021 | 90% | 100% | The project of the website can be reached through the website of SONBC. The website for SONB is  | S |
| Component F: Project Management  |
| Activity 1: Appoint Project staff, including manager, Consultants, etc. | 01/03/2014 | June 2021 | 100% | 100% | Staffs were appointed based on the project’s need | S |
| Activity 2: Set up project office and supplies | 01/06/2014 | September 1,2018 | 100% | 100% | An office and the required supplies were provided in order to implement the project | S |
| Activity 3: Prepare project detailed workplan based on the stocktaking assessment | 01/08/2014 | June 2021 | 90% | 100% | Final workplan has been submitted | S |
| Activity 4: Project Management | 01/03/2014 | June 2021 | 90% | 100% | Project Management team appointed  | S |
| Activity 5: Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E)and audit. | 30/06/2017 | June 2021 | 90% | 90% | Terminal Evaluation Report will be done in the next 6 months | S |

* 1. 3.3. Risk Rating

Please choose the most relevant risk (choose only 1 risk)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Check (X) | Risk |
|  | Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment |
|  | Implementing partners e.g. delays or lack of capacity |
|  | Insufficient funding |
|  | Stability of the countries involved e.g. political, socio-economic, natural disasters |
|  | UNEP administrative processes e.g. delays due to legal, HR, procurement |
|  | Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe, activities |
|  | Recipient country/organization/institution e.g. lack of ownership, capacity, etc.  |
| X | Covid 19 |
|  | No implementation challenge for this period |

**Table A.** Risk-log

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.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Risk affecting:** | **Risk Rating** | **Variation respect to last rating** |
| Outcome / outputs | **CEO ED** | **PIR 1** | **PIR 2** | **MTR** | **PIR 3**  | **PIR 4** | **PIR 5** | **PIR 6** | **PIR 7** | **PIR 8** | **PIR 9** | **Δ** | **Justification** |
| Due to the unpredictability of the laws enforced by the USA’s presidential administration, the project could be affected at any time of the year. There could be possibility for the last payment to get blocked due to unstable political reasons | All outcomes | L | L | L | L | L | L | M | M | N/A | L | L | = | Since the project is finished it is very unlikely for this to happen againThe sanctions affected payments on behalf of the project and was worse during the 7th PIR so there was no activity, a new PCA had to be prepared as the old expired. This issue was addressed when UNDP had a window to support payments as UNEP could not do direct transfers to Iranian banks |
| COVID 19 lockdown that occurred delayed execution of some final project activities | All outcomes & outputs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | N/A | M | M | = | Covid 19 lockdowns somehow slowed the process at some point  |
| **Consolidated project risk** |  | n.a | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | N/A |  | M | = | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. |

**Table B.** Outstanding medium & high risks

List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse** 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 |
| COVID 19 lockdown that occurred delayed execution of some final project activities | Remote working had a huge imapct on controlling the speed of the progress | Same approach such as remote working and extra hours of work helped with finalisation of remaining activities | n/a | n/a | n/a |

**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.
**Medium 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.

1. $25,000 committed for Terminal Evaluation [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager [↑](#footnote-ref-8)