



## **FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2022– Revised Template**

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

### **Table of contents**

<b>1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6. RISKS .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION(ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR) .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>13. CO-FINANCING TABLE .....</b>	<b>47</b>

## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Cuba
<b>Project Title:</b>	<i>"Introduction of New Farming Methods for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, including Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, in Production Landscapes in Selected Areas of Cuba" (COBIMAS)</i>
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP /CUB/017/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	9435
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), <i>Grupo Empresarial Flora y Fauna</i> (Flora and fauna business group /GEFF), Institute of Fundamental Research on Tropical Agriculture "Alexander Von Humboldt" (INIFAT)
<b>Project Duration (years):</b>	60 months
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	Ciénaga de Zapata 22.39934, -81.57392 (GeoName ID : 1288078) Jobo Rosado 22.25418, -79.21065 (GeoName ID : 3556042) Tunas de Zaza 21.63521, -79.55148 (GeoName ID : 3534827) Delta del Cauto 20.555498, -77.131492

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	3 October 2018
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	05 June 2019
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	05 September 2024
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	N/A

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	2,973,288
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	26,460,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	585,242
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	19,039,465.42

<sup>1</sup>As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup>If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

<sup>3</sup>This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>4</sup>For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

<sup>5</sup>Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee(PSC) Meeting:</b>	30 March 2022
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	November 2022
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):</b>	
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	March 2024
<b>Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TTs or Core Indicators (CI) before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TTs or CIs as Annex.]</i>

**Overall ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	<i>Moderate</i>

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	<i>Low</i>
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**Status**

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Name,Title, Division/Institution</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Enrique Moret Hernández, Project National Coordinator , FAO Country Office in Cuba (FAOCU)	Enrique. morethernandez@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Marcelo Resende, FAO Representative in Cuba	marcelo.resende@fao.org
<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Raixa Elena Llauger Riverón, Agricultural Officer, FAO Subregional Office for Central America (SLM)	raixa.llauger@fao.org

<sup>6</sup>The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

<sup>7</sup>The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Nadia Mujica FAO GEF Task Manager FAO Subregional Office for Central America (SLM) (FLO ad interim)	Nadia.Mujica@fao.org
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## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
<b>Project or Development Objective</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outcome indicators<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-term Target<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>End-of-project Target</b>	<b>Cumulative progress<sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>Progress rating<sup>11</sup></b>
	<b>Outcome 1.1.</b> Plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture are better known in Cuba.	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Strengthened capacities of research institutes (through hands-on experience)	limited		-Nineteen (19) national relevant researches institutions <sup>12</sup> enhance its organizational capacities and its technicians and	1) 13 National entities have improved their technical capacities through the resources	MS

<sup>8</sup>This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup>Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>10</sup>Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup>Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

<sup>12</sup>**Spanish acronyms of the national relevant Research Institution and Universities that will enhance its capacities through the project implementation:** IES(biodiversity and wild species), INIVIT(eatable roots), INIFAT(exsitu conservation bank PGRFA,soil and basic agriculture researches), CIMAGT(livestock, *ex situ* conservation ZGRFA), IIP(pigs), IIA(poultry), IIG(grains), IILD(vegetables), CIAPI(bees), CENSA (**National Center for animal health**), IIFT (Institute of research in tropical fruit growing), IAGRIC (Agricultural Engineering Institute), INCA(grains), ICA(animal feeding and health), IIPF(animal feeding), EEPF"IndioHatuey" (animal feeding), Matanzas University, Sancti Spíritus University, and Granma University.

					researchers around 1500 will receive special training to held the implementation, systematization and diffusion of experiences, addressed to adopt conservation practices of the GRFA and the SCPI <sup>13</sup> (Sustainable Crop Production Intensification).	provided by the project  2)Specialized training has been provided so far to 617 technicians and researchers (272 women)	
		<u>Indicator 2:</u> Conservation and diversity status of target species.	Limited	Diagnosis and training carried out for management and conservation of species of interest (Initial conditions created for GR conservation)	7 PGR managed and conserved 5 AGR managed and conserved move to a lower threat status	1) The number of new plants and postures, as well as improved seeds for the conservation of the 7 PGRs is increased.  2) The presence of specimens from the 5 PGRs in the genetic reservoirs was reinforced. Insemination processes were carried out for the benefit of 3 AGRs and the first specimens of creole pigs were obtained as a	S

<sup>13</sup> The Sustainable Crop Production Intensification (SCPI) is an approach developed by FAO, usually known as “Save and Grow”.

						result of the conservation strategy.	
					-12 Standard Operating Procedures (for each of the genetic resources to be worked with) and evaluation scales.	Drafts were completed for the 12 standard procedures and field data collection tools for the 12 project resources (to be validated upon completion of the pending COVID field expeditions).	MS
	<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Increased adoption of production systems that integrate biodiversity conservation through the creation of connectivity corridors, bringing together agricultural and natural ecosystems.	Number of hectares of production landscapes that integrate biodiversity (including ABD and CWR) conservation and sustainable use into their management with certification	0	15,000 hectares (10% managed by women) with SCPI at the initial stage	30,000 hectares (20% managed by women) with SCPI approach and certified through PGS.	<p>1)10,623 <i>ha</i> are already implementing SCPI actions. Of these, 4,091.05 <i>ha</i> have already been certified (30% managed by women).</p> <p>2)16 373 <i>ha</i> committed to implement the SCPI approach in its initial stage.</p> <p>3) To date, 26,996 <i>ha</i> have initiated SCPI processes at some stage.</p>	S

		% of farmers with increased confidence in innovative sustainable practices (higher productivity and sustainable natural resources management are possible).	0	50 % of producers, (of which 20% men) committed to the application of SCPI practices.	50% of producers from selected cooperatives(20% of whom are women) with increased confidence in SCPI practices (2715 producers in all).	503 new producers from 134 Productive Units committed to SCPI (27% are women). There are 1,852 producers committed up to date.	S
		Number of producers who increase their income through a implementation of “Save and Grow” approach (including access to new markets)	0	Conditions created in production systems for implementation of SCPI	800 producers (of whom 20% women) improve their incomes by 30%.	o date, 900 producers (30% women) have increased their incomes.	HS
	<b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Enhanced inter-institutional coordination, closer technical cooperation and regulatory coherence have supported the mainstreaming of agro-biodiversity conservation and use in public policies.	<u>Indicator BD4.9.</u> The degree to which sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity	Despite the existence of laws on plant and animal genetic resources, their implementation is poor, inter-ministerial institutional frameworks do not secure implementation processes at national and local level and there are no laws on agrobiodiversity	PGR and AGR regulatory framework survey and study	Decision-making bodies have analytical documents that serve as input to ensure that new plant and animal genetic resource bills incorporate agrobiodiversity conservation principles.  At least two decree laws on the use and conservation of PGRs and AGRs	The review of the initial 87 identified documents was completed. This review incorporated the process for the new Food Security Law approved in May 2022 and the legislation that would complete the two Decree Laws approved in	S



						2020 on genetic resources. An operational document was prepared with the results of this study, to be used as a working tool by decision-makers. This tool was used in the context of the approval of the Food Security Law.	
	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Project implemented, lessons learned and good practices documented and disseminated	Project results show sustainability		40% of project results achieved	100 % of project results achieved	- About 42 % of the project's expected results are completed.	MS

## Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 1.1. Indicator 1: Strengthened capacities of research institutes (through hands-on experience)</p> <p>Indicator 2: Conservation and diversity status of target species.</p>	<p>Complete training on SCPI pending from the COVID period, without affecting those scheduled according to the Prodoc WP.</p> <p>Validate the 12 operational procedures foreseen. To this end, complete the pending expeditions from COVID stage to conclude the floristic and wild relatives inventories of the AGRS covered by the project.</p>	<p>FAO, MINAG, PMU</p> <p>FAO, MINAG, PMU, Regional Coordinators</p>	<p>Q2Y4</p> <p>Q2Y4</p>
<p><u>Outcome 4:</u> Project results show sustainability</p>	<p>Effectively implement the adaptive management strategy to recover the negative impact of COVID on the project, in order to recover the maximum lost time, given the existing delays with respect to the schedule foreseen in the WP</p>	<p>FAO, MINAG, PMU</p>	<p>Q4Y5</p>

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>15</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>16</sup> in delivering outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1.1.</b> Plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture are better known in Cuba.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Strengthened capacities of research institutes (through hands-on experience)</p>	<p><u>Q4Y5</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitated new exchanges of information between the intervention areas and participating research institutions to complete the floristic inventories. A workshop was held on "Exchange of activities to update the floristic inventories in the implementation areas".</li> <li>▪ Seven small livestock insemination sets and basic equipment for freezing the genetic material collected in straws were imported. These resources are destined to increase the goat and Creole pig populations.</li> <li>▪ An embryo laboratory was inaugurated at CIMAGT, with the first project resources aimed at strengthening this entity (December 10/2021).</li> <li>▪ Based on the cooperation agreement signed with MINAG's Soil Directorate, the territorial soil conservation directorates supported the project's regional coordinating offices to certify the areas of companies and independent producers.</li> </ul>	<p>The operational situation remained under COVID 19's negative influence during the current evaluation period, but despite this limitation, visits were made to the territories to continue building local capacities.</p>

<sup>14</sup>Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>15</sup>Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>16</sup>Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project has installed a mini-industry at Finca Vista Hermosa (independent producer), which will serve as a demonstration center to train producers within the project and from other regions in local sustainable production of goat cheese (awaiting technical details for its implementation).</li> <li>▪ The knowledge management centers were strengthened with new materials delivered for the mini-libraries.</li> </ul>	
	<u>Indicator 2:</u> Conservation and diversity status of target species.	<u>Q4Y5</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The propagation centers have been strengthened and the production of annonaceae seedlings has increased. 3900 seedlings produced and transplanted:</li> <li>▪ The number of melon seeds conserved ex situ at INIFAT increased.</li> <li>▪ New specimens were acquired to strengthen the genetic reservoirs for the reproduction of the 4 main AGRs covered by the project at the three implementation areas. The specimens were acquired in different parts of the country.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> Analysis of globally-important plant and animal species** living in Cuba, their valuation and ways and means for conservation	Number of researchers and technicians trained in the practice of evaluating ABD and facilitating its conservation as well as implementing SCPI.	Q2Y3	<p>160 stakeholders trained (68 men and 92 women, 58% female participation).</p> <p>During the current evaluated period, fifteen (15) training actions were carried on the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Importance of species conservation</li> <li>2. Working with a gender focus</li> <li>3. Soil conservation practices</li> <li>4. Validation of the methodology "Saving to grow in Cuba".</li> <li>5. Breeding of Creole pigs</li> </ol>	

			<p>6. Breeding of Creole goat  7. Agroecology  8. Artificial insemination of creole goats. Use of insemination set provided by the project.  9. Management and reproduction of goats</p> <p>Efforts continued to promote the incorporation of soil improvement practices in productive units. To this end, producers were linked to specialists from the Soil Departments of the Municipal Agricultural Delegations in order to increase the use of these practices and farmers' access to funds from the National Soil Improvement Program. It should be noted that in the case of Ciénaga de Zapata, the use of these practices was certified for the first time. Another issue that has been of great interest is training in the breeding and reproduction of the Creole goat to increase its population as this is also another result committed by the project.</p>	
	Number of research institutions strengthening their organizational capacities.	<b>Q4Y5</b>	12 institutions strengthened to date. Another 4 institutions are expected to be strengthened in the next period, including the Institute of Food Hygiene and the territorial soil analysis laboratories.	
	Number of expeditions, collections, samples and field evaluations in intervention areas.	<b>Q2Y3</b>	Three local expeditions were carried out (one for each territory), to prepare for the next ones already planned for the months of June and July 2022, with the assistance of an expert in floristic inventories and wild relatives.	
	Number of population and ecosystem inventories and characterizations.	<b>Q4Y3</b>	Seven visits were made to Jobo Rosado PA to identify the phenological state of the cimarron soursop specimens, for a later collection of fruits and to take them to the propagation centers. Custard apple and soursop fruits were also collected to prepare the	

			nursery. February/ March 2022. New melipona bee hives were identified.	
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> A catalogue of globally important plant and animal diversity (focused on wild species).	Number of catalogues produced	<b>Q4Y3</b>	Catalogs were updated in preparation for the first expeditions to be carried out with the FAO expert consultant. A baseline catalog has been prepared containing the availability of AGGR in the implementation areas, as well as the wild species in PAs.	
<b>Output 1.1.3.</b> Maps and databases updated through geographical information systems (GIS) considering production potential, fragility and importance of targeted ABD species.	Number of maps containing spatial information on species	<b>Q4Y3</b>	Based on a capacity created through a FAO project, training was received in the use of tools developed by FAO using satellite images, which will have an important impact on this result in the coming period.	
<b>Output 1.1.4.</b> Existing plant and animal breeding programs supported for the adaptive trials of advanced lines and production of early generation seeds.	Number of improvement programmes linked to varieties and/or breeds identified as bearers of genes potentially tolerant to abiotic stress conditions.	<b>Q4Y5</b>	More melon seeds were sent to the INIFAT germplasm bank for reproduction and study.  Sperm collections of Creole goat and Cubalayan hen semen were carried out. There are 150 doses of frozen semen in pills that will help initiate breeding efforts while the two Creole goat sires were assigned at CIMAGT.	
<b>Output 1.1.5.</b> A knowledge management platform designed for monitoring and analysing factors of agro-biodiversity conservation and use, and alerts for major threats.	Number of PA agrobiodiversity management programmes, including buffer zones and bridging elements.	<b>Q4Y5</b>	Delta del Cauto PA incorporated into its management plan the protection of animal and plant species of economic interest including those of interest of the project, which are threatened categories that were not protected, even though they are present in the communities within the PA and its buffer zone.	

	Number of national knowledge management centres and monitoring centres	<b>Q4Y5</b>	Four knowledge management centers are in place, one in each project implementation zone. They are being systematically strengthened with books, magazines, technical instructions and informative materials, as well as computer equipment.	
	National network of agrobiodiversity sponsors	<b>Q4Y5</b>	A platform on agrobiodiversity has been designed and will be anchored in the GEF together with the web page. It should be operational for the next period.	
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Increased adoption of production systems that integrate biodiversity conservation through the creation of connectivity corridors, bringing together agricultural and natural ecosystems.	Number of hectares of production landscapes that integrate biodiversity (including ABD and CWR) conservation and sustainable use into their management with certification	<b>Q4Y5</b>	During 2021-2022, 392.35 hectares, in 3 zones, received certification for sustainable management practices : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 148,5 ha in Ciénaga de Zapata (CZ)</li> <li>• 114,85 ha in Sancti Spiritus (SSP)</li> <li>• 129,0 ha in Delta del Cauto(DC)</li> </ul>	
	% of farmers with increased confidence in innovative sustainable practices (higher productivity and sustainable natural resources management are possible).	<b>Q4Y5</b>	During year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In CZ 9 farms obtained economic benefits favoring more than 30 people involved in the farms. Meanwhile, the productive units belonging to the enterprise GEF benefits about 40 families (more than 100 people).</li> <li>- 4 productive units in SSP, with 120 workers and their families benefiting, and 5 farms of independent producers benefiting more than 25 producers.</li> <li>- In DC, income was obtained to benefit 80 families (150 people) in GEF productive units.</li> </ul> <p><b>Total number of farmers benefited in year 3: 425.</b></p>	

	<p>Number of producers who increase their income through a implementation of “Save and Grow” approach (including access to new markets)</p>	<p><b>Q4Y5</b></p>	<p>To date, 900 producers (30% women) have benefited economically during the three years of project implementation (cumulative), due to the certification of areas for sustainable management practices. The productive units (company and independent producers) obtained benefits for 7,022,260.68 CUP (Cuban Pesos), distributed in the three zones as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 493,672.11 CUP in Ciénaga de Zapata.</li> <li>- 5,725,232.87CUP in S.Spiritus</li> <li>- 803,355.70CUP in Delta del Cauto</li> </ul> <p>During year 3, due to the certification of areas for sustainable soil management practices, the productive units (Belonging to the Flora and Fauna Group [state-owned enterprise] and independent producers) obtained benefits for 1,478,261.41 CUP, distributed in the three zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 493,672.11 CUP in CZ.</li> <li>- 331,233.60 CUP in SSP</li> <li>- 653,355.70 CUP in DC</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.1.</b> A landscape production strategy agreed by stakeholders, with particular attention to gender and youth, applying the Save and Grow approach.</p>	<p>Diagnosis and strategy of productive systems in intervention sites</p>	<p>Q4Y1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A soil quality study was carried out using chemical-physical indicators. Samples were collected in those farms that are in a position to apply ISPA, in order to repeat the analyses at the end of the project and thus confirm the benefits of the SCPI.</li> <li>-Geospatial information on soils was compiled.</li> <li>-The leading producers were selected for each implementation area.</li> </ul>	



			-A new characterization of the typology of the farms (mid-term) was carried out, including social and gender factors, emphasizing management practices and agricultural sustainability, in order to verify progress with respect to the baseline.	
<p><b>Output 2.1.2</b> Sustainable agricultural intensification practices along the lines of the Save and Grow principles and practices piloted, tested, adapted to the context, and scaled-up including conservation corridors and ecosystem connectivity.</p>	Number of practices proven and implemented in intervention areas.	Q4Y5	<p>During 2021-2022 13 new practices were introduced</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of live and dead barriers and drainage borders.</li> <li>2. Construction of reservoirs using natural water collectors.</li> <li>3. Construction of retaining walls.</li> <li>4. Application of mineral and organic fertilizers to soils.</li> <li>5. Elaboration of integral schemes and projects for soil conservation and their execution.</li> <li>6. Application of green manure</li> <li>7. Maintenance of permanent soil conservation measures.</li> <li>8. Construction of absorption ditches and furrows and their maintenance.</li> <li>9. Removal of obstacles that limit agricultural production.</li> <li>10. Subsoiling and leveling the land with the implementation of specific equipment and implements for this activity.</li> <li>11. Execution of drainage in agricultural areas.</li> <li>12. Change of substrates</li> <li>13. Collection of obstacles which limit agricultural production.</li> </ol>	
	Number of conservation corridors and ecosystem bridges established	Q4Y5	-In the PAs Jobo Rosado and Tunas de Zaza (SSP), there are specimens of Cubalaya functioning as an early warning system, predominantly the black Cubalaya (30 females and 6 males).	

			- In the DC area, sentinel birds were located in Cayo Carena, Biramas and Leonero because they are vulnerable places due to the large-scale entry of migratory birds.	
<b>Output 2.1.3</b> <i>In situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation actions, in place, including young and women participation.	Number of community seed banks	Q1Y5	<p>- The flow of seeds in the production units is done through the conservation of their seeds by producers, the purchase from the seed company and, to a lesser extent, the purchase between producers.</p> <p>-Melon seeds are conserved <i>ex situ</i> at INIFAT.</p> <p>-Information was completed on the flow of seeds in the three areas of implementation, where it was determined that 56% of the seeds are conserved from the previous harvest, 18% are purchased from the seed company and 36% are purchased from another producer. The strategy is aimed at strengthening seed storage conditions in community banks so that the latter group becomes predominant, providing the productive units with sufficient autonomy.</p> <p>-There is already the capacity to establish at least one seed bank in each province.</p>	
	Number of gene pools on farms.	Q4Y5	<p>-1 Genetic preserve of Creole Pig in CZ (in operation)</p> <p>-2 genetic pools of Cubalaya hen and Creole goat, respectively in SSP (operating)</p> <p>-1 new Creole goat genetic pool in DC (in completion phase)</p>	
	Number of agrobiodiversity and innovation fairs with participation by women (30%)	Q4Y5	- Nothing to report	

	Number of productive units dedicated to the <i>in situ</i> conservation of plant and animal genetic resources	Q4Y5	-At the Rancho Querete Farm in SSP, the 200 new seedlings of annonaceae are being produced in the propagation centers, in addition to the 3900 that were already produced in previous years. The harvesting of guanabana cimarrona fruit is expected to be completed for nursery.	
	Number of Crop Wild Relatives Reserves devoted to <i>in situ</i> conservation in PAs (wild relatives)	Q4Y5	-Nothing to report for the period	
<b>Output 2.1.4.</b> Capacity development programme for rural communities, cooperatives and protected areas managers on management, incentives and best practices/technologies, with a gender focus.	Number of farmers and extension workers trained in SCPI and ABD conservation.	Q3Y3	<p>-In the 3rd year, 160 producers (58% women) received training in the topics associated with the project.</p> <p>-At the territorial level, workshops were held on "Use of the Soil Conservation and Improvement Program", "Territorial exchange on ISPA" and "Workshop on the establishment of nurseries for forest postures", where 40 producers were trained.</p> <p>-The knowledge management centers were strengthened and new reference materials (books and brochures) were provided.</p> <p>--Training seminars were held in the Agricultural Cooperatives, imparted by the producers who were trained. A total of 367 production actors were trained, 89 of them women. The transfer of knowledge among all the actors is being evaluated as an indicator of the impact of the training following the "Kirkpatrick" methodology.</p>	

			-A demonstrative training center was created in a private farm in Havana for training on goat cheese production.	
	Percentage of producers including new management practices and conservation technologies based on training received.	Q4Y5	70% (of 2320 producers)	
<b>Output 2.1.5.</b> Value chains for new products related to agrobiodiversity developed to promote the conservation of agroecosystem in rural production.	Number of production and marketing chains set up.	Q4Y5	- The main markets identified in SSP are the hotels in the northern keys and the Trinidad tourist pole, with which there are already contracts for sales. Online sales and exports are also an important source of commercialization.	
	Number of people in selected production and marketing chains (excluding agricultural producers) who received economic benefits based on their implementation with -an equity focus	Q4Y5	- 425 farmers are benefiting in the 3rd year from the certification of areas under ISPA and from the sales of products resulting from the management practices introduced.	
<b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Enhanced inter-institutional coordination, closer technical cooperation and regulatory coherence have supported the mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity conservation and use in public policies.	<u>Indicator BD4.9.</u> The degree to which sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity <i>considerations</i> .	<u>Q4Y5</u>		

<b>Output 3.1.1.</b> A detailed review of the current legal and regulatory frameworks on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture.	Number of local workshops for coordination with local stakeholders and beneficiaries over the current status of the legal and regulatory framework associated with agrobiodiversity conservation.	<u>Q4Y5</u>	-Surveys validated, applied and being processed to quantify the level of knowledge of the legal and regulatory framework associated with PAs.	
	Number of documents on the BD regulatory framework in Cuba reviewed	<u>Q4Y5</u>	91 legal documents reviewed	
<b>Output 3.1.2.</b> A road-map for legal and regulatory coherence within the country (on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture).	Current regulatory framework diagnosis and evaluation document.	<u>Q4Y5</u>	A document with compiled legislation related to the conservation of BD and genetic resources is used as a working tool for decision-makers and was a reference in the process of approving the Food and Nutritional Sovereignty Law. Work is being done to prepare a diagnostic document that incorporates the new legislation recently approved and related to this topic.	
	Workshops to validate the proposed road map with local stakeholders and beneficiaries.	Q4Y5	Workshops to validate the roadmap with partners and beneficiaries are planned	
<b>Output 3.1.3.</b> A manual that illustrates the process of sustainable management of production landscapes to facilitate the scale-up at national level.	Technical Manual	Q4Y5	A first draft is being prepared.	
<b>Outcome 4.1.</b>	Project results show sustainability			

Project implemented, lessons learned and good practices documented and disseminated.				
<b>Output 4.1.1:</b> The project management, monitoring and evaluation system works to provide systematic information on progress made to achieve planned results and objectives	Project launch workshop	Q1Y1	Held on April 2019	
	Half-yearly progress reports	Q3Y3	3 PPRs delivered	
	Steering Committee meetings	Q3Y3	Two meetings held in the period	
<b>Output 4.1.3:</b> Communication strategy and dissemination of project actions	Project logo	Q1Y1	Launched at the project launch workshop	
	Project newsletters	Q1Y3	Visibility materials purchased	
	Website	Q3Y3	Designed and being fine-tuned to be put into operation.	
<b>Output 4.1.4:</b> Publication of best practice and lessons learned	Number of annual publications on best practices and lessons learned and other technical publications with gender and intercultural approach.	Q4Y5	3 newsletters produced and a fourth in preparation	

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

**Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.**

As of March 2022, when the Government relaxed the quarantine measures, the project has resumed planning activities according to the implementation logic foreseen in the WP. An adaptive management strategy has been implemented in order to maintain the project on track. However, outputs that rely on field-based face-to-face activities have been affected and it is probable that the project will require some additional time to achieve its proposed milestones.

Regarding the completion of the Outcomes, in Outcome 1 (OC1) it was possible to continue strengthening institutions during year 3, especially with the acquisition of inputs and insemination equipment; the number of trained technicians was also increased.

As part of the conservation actions, the genetic pools for the AGRs were strengthened by acquiring new specimens of the breeds of interest, as well as through insemination actions to increase the number of specimens. With respect to the PGRs, a study and georeferencing of the specimens of wild relatives of the resources of interest to the project was carried out and new anonaceae seedlings were transplanted. The knowledge management centers were also strengthened with new materials delivered for the mini-libraries. In relation to OC2, during the current year new hectares were certified for sustainable management practices in the three zones, which has had a significant positive impact on producers. Work was also done to characterize soils in the three areas using chemical and physical indicators. In this context, and as part of the post-COVID recovery strategy, a mini cheese industry was set up on a private farm, which serves as a demonstration center to train producers in goat cheese production. Regarding CO3, a review of the legislation related to AGRS was completed and compiled into a working document for decision-makers, which was used in the process of drafting the recently approved Food and Nutritional Sovereignty Act. Regarding OC4, two NSC meetings were held, a PPR was completed and the TORs are being coordinated for the mid-term evaluation that will take place at the end of 2022.

### ***Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment***

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2022 Development Objective rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>FY2022 Implementation Progress rating<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>19</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project has continued progressing, despite limitations for field activities due to the COVID 19, which remained in place until March 2022. The implementation areas have made progress in insitu conservation of the genetic resources relevant to the project, while consolidating SCPI actions in an increasing number of hectares, with a considerable number of them already certified.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>COBIMAS is a successful project. It has achieved results in an adverse scenario from the beginning of its implementation. Its work teams have managed to maintain the expected results and adjust them to the country's priorities, especially to the State Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education in Cuba and the recently approved Food Security Law.</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>COBIMAS maintains positive execution results in a still very difficult context due to COVID 19. The project is contributing to improve the perception in decision makers on the key role that genetic resources play for sustainable and resilient agriculture. This approach is already included in the spirit of the newly approved laws on food security and environmental protection.</i>

<sup>17</sup>**Development Objectives Rating** –A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup>**Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>19</sup>Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>20</sup>In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.



<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>COBIMAS project had reached relevant results during evaluation period, considering challenging moments and scenarios that the project has passed through, which have also been adjusted to the country context.</p> <p>Main project's advances have been verified in the field, are related to the increase in the genetic reserves of representative species, some of which are linked to animal species such as the Cubalayas Chicken, Creole Goat, among others. Those species are more resilient and contribute to the protection of agrobiodiversity. On the other hand, it is worth highlighting the use of agroecological practices on farms that include access to certifications of soil improvement practices at the national level, which is articulated with actions carried out at country level in the different programs at the national level. It is important to highlight the diversification of value chains at the national and international level.</p> <p>It stands out as another of the results, the elements linked to the strengthening of capacities of stakeholders at all levels. In addition, the activities developed by the project are articulated with the State Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education in Cuba and the Food Security Law recently approved in the country.</p>
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p><i>During the reporting period, key project advances are linked with increasing of the genetic preserves of emblematic species, training at the national level to improve knowledge and enhance the production of these species. On this matter, it is also relevant that some of these species, mainly animals, in addition to being native are more resilient , even replacing the use of feed for local plants, contributing to local food security as a co-benefit of the protection of local agrobiodiversity. This, especially in situations of intermittence of the importation of feed as food for animals. The incorporation of agro-ecological practices in the beneficiary farms of the project, which include access to certifications of soil improvement practices at the national level, are relevant elements of the good productive practices and synergies that the project has been able to establish with other national and local initiatives.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, the inputs and activities developed to improve legislation for Agrobiodiversity have contributed to the process of preparing the Food Sovereignty Law at the national level, in which local food production and inter-sectoral work are relevant elements to highlight.</i></p>

<sup>21</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p><i>The exchange of experiences between producers and the development of value chains linked to the target species are necessary elements to articulate and work. The linking of producers with greater advances in developed value chains with those who are in the process of reproducing species, are very important activities in which progress must be made during the next period. The work through producer fairs and the codification of these best production practices and value chain diversification are relevant elements to promote at national and international level. Likewise, it would be important to identify the co-benefits of the project (at the level of increased income for producers, additional land certifications, among other benefits). Finally, it is necessary to review the gender role linked to the work of the farms, identifying gender roles and identifying potential additional spaces to contribute to closing gaps through specific training for production and/or diversification of value chains according to their capacities and current participation in local contexts. In addition, the quantification of these specific gender benefits during the following reporting period would be relevant. It is suggested to check the FAO's publication about gender sensitive value chain that could be relevant to identify more potential actions that contribute to reduce 3 gender gaps identified by GEF but also to stand out even more project advances on these issue.</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/es/c/1175525/">https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/es/c/1175525/</a></p> <p><a href="https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=54">https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=54</a></p>
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## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

**In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Riskclassification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.**

<b>Initial ESS Risk classification</b> (At project submission)	<b>Current ESS risk classification</b> Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>22</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	No. The current risk classification is considered low into ESM classification. There is not any risk to report or managed during the reporting period.

<b><i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i></b>
No grievance received to date

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<sup>22</sup>**Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	<b>Institutional risk at local and national level:</b> coordination difficulties between participating national institutions, cooperatives, farmers' organizations, local businesses and governments as a result of territorial competences, conflicts of interest, misinformation or changes of officials.	L	y	<p>The project will establish a permanent mechanism of inter-institutional coordination between participants promoting integration, information exchange and partnership at local and national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- joint drawing up of proposals for sustainable management of agrobiodiversity (local and national)</li> <li>- Operation of multi-stakeholder working spaces to promote communication and partnership.</li> <li>- joint actions for the exchange of experiences and learning (workshops, trips and tours)</li> <li>- strategy of communication and dissemination of project contributions and knowledge gained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical committees for inter-institutional coordination were established</li> <li>- An excellent level of communication is maintained between the national coordination and the regional coordinators.</li> <li>- Interaction between producers in the different areas of intervention has been proactively maintained since the Inception Workshop in April 2019. Joint virtual activities are being conducted</li> </ul>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Risks due to weather events (which may or may not be as a result of climate change): possibility of occurrence of extreme events such as droughts and hurricanes that involve significant changes in the project's natural baseline conditions	M	Y	<p>The recommendations established in the local studies of vulnerability and risk will be followed to face severe climate events. These studies carried out by experts from the Ministry of Environment and other institutions in each municipality are available in each intervention project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Infrastructure works for mini-industries, storage and ecology stations will be reinforced in accordance with nationally established guidelines and regulations to face hurricanes and floods.</li> <li>-The Save and Grow approach contains per se several practices which improves the resilience of the agro-ecosystems.</li> <li>- Crop planting activities will be planned observing the behavior of rain patterns and local experience.</li> <li>-special measures for the water storage and its disposal during the dry period will be taken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No severe weather events have occurred to date.</li> <li>-The Ministry of Environment is one of the strategic partners of the project and has been proactively accompanying the project implementation.</li> </ul>	

<sup>23</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of project should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Risks for biodiversity. Possible conflicts between the interests of conservationists and natural resource users.	L	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of agreements and plans between interested parties.</li> <li>- Demonstration of shared benefits and responsibilities. Training and awareness processes with all relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>- Inclusion of local experts in each area with capacity to implement a participatory and self-restructuring approach.</li> <li>-Inclusion of community interests in restructuring actions.</li> <li>- Management of agrobiodiversity to promote employment and income sustainably.</li> <li>- Drawing up of lists of permitted species for silvopastoriles systems, excluding those that could behave invasively even when already present in agro-systems and protected areas</li> <li>- Establish strict measures for GRFA in terms of scaling up and conservation.</li> </ul>	Cooperation agreements have been signed with the main entities in charge of certifying and accompanying the processes related to the GRFA	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Social risk: Producers and inhabitants show no interest in agrobiodiversity conservation strategies for fair and sustainable development	L	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of methods of practical and cooperative learning between producers, technicians and officials with new innovative strategies.</li> <li>- Knowledge management platform with participation of all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Strengthening of capacities and infrastructure to reduce obstacles to adoption.</li> <li>- Prioritize women and young people with opportunities for access to resources and capacity-building.</li> <li>- Promote strategies to support women and domestic-family activity developed by local stakeholders and the FMC (Cuban Women's Federation) -Promote policy changes to drive sustainable ABD management</li> </ul>	The support of new sustainable agricultural practices shown by producers is very positive. In the initial surveys conducted, 95% of the producers surveyed reported an interest in introducing SCPI methods	A greater gender analysis was concluded during PY2 and a new gender action plan to better target gender impacts is being developed .



	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	<p><b>New Risk Epidemiological risk:</b> Project activities postponed by quarantine measures established due to the COVID-19</p>	M	N	<p>1-Implementation of alternatives for face-to-face activities that generate risks of contagion to COVID-19.</p> <p>2- Adjusting of the affected activities in the Work Plan from the with a synergistic approach to avoid affecting those already planned for .</p> <p>3- Identification of measures to support the country's recovery to COVID-19 with a green recovery approach</p>	<p>1- Alternatives of virtual meetings have been implemented most of the Workshops carried out where virtual .</p> <p>2- The field activities of the project are been rescheduled , according to recovery phases conceived by the Cuban government. Planned training activities abroad and those requiring international consultants are still postponed. They, and should be considered on a case-by-case basis, according to the new epidemiological scenario caused by the COVID-.19. No viable alternatives have yet been identified in the short- term.</p> <p>3- The project interventions are included in the contingency plan prepared by the UN Resident Coordinator</p>	

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
<b>M</b>	M	New unforeseen epidemiological circumstances are still affecting the implementation of the project during the second semester of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022.

**7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission(only for projects that have conducted an MTR)**

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	
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## 8. Minor project 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 GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines<sup>24</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

<sup>24</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
Ministry of Agriculture Department of Science and Engineering (MINAG).	Project implementing partner. Co-financier. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Responsible for implementing baseline initiatives and guiding project activities according to sectorial policies at municipal, provincial and national levels. It will act as a link between state organizations involved in the project, carrying out actions for the purpose of meeting the schedule. It will support all project components.	Has remained throughout the execution of the project as the main partner and the most important political actor. It has also been key in carrying out the adaptive management strategy that has been carried out to face the implementation challenges left by the pandemic. Important contributions in terms of co-financing.	
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA)	Member of the Project Steering Committee. Responsible for implementing baseline initiatives and guiding state environmental policies. Methodological guide for biodiversity conservation.	Has continued to accompany the project both methodologically and by establishing important synergies with environmental projects that are being implemented.	
"Alejandro de Humboldt" Institute of Fundamental Research on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT)	Leading research centre and technical partner. Member of the Steering Committee. Co-financing party.	Is the hosting institution of the PMU. It has played an important role in the ex situ conservation conducted, both in terms of training and the contribution of its facilities and laboratories. It	

	<p>Responsible for implementing and supervising research and development activities in the three components as well as compiling collected data and enhancing capacity-building activities through the contribution of specialists and researchers. Government-authorized centre responsible for custodianship of plant germplasm.</p>	<p>has contributed significantly to the establishment and operation of the knowledge management centers.</p>	
<p>National Flora and Fauna Protection Unit (GEFF)</p>	<p>Entity in charge of administering project PAs. In charge of supervising conservation activities (component 1). Member of the Steering Committee. Co-financier. Administers a proportion of production centres in areas of influence (Component 2). Responsible for implementing and supervising research and development activities in the three components as well as compiling collected data and supporting capacity-building activities through the contribution of specialists and researchers</p>	<p>It has been another pillar in the implementation of the project. Was responsible for the design, establishment and maintenance of the genetic pools and also for identifying and purchasing the AGR specimens for conservation and is in charge of the propagation centers for PGRs. It has made a significant contribution in terms of co-financing.</p>	
<p>Grain Research Institute (IIG)</p>	<p>Research activities for developing the management of maize and rice crops to be worked on as part of the project.</p>	<p>Has supported the training processes</p>	<p>Difficulties accompanying some of the project's face-to-face activities due to COVID 19 pandemic</p>

Institute of Research on Tropical Fruit Cultivation	Research activities for developing the management of Anonaceae crops to be worked on as part of the project	Has supported the training processes	Difficulties accompanying some of the project's face-to-face activities due to COVID 19 pandemic
Liliana Dimitrova <sup>22</sup> Horticultural Research Institute (IILD).	Research activities for developing the management of the melon ( <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> ) and chilli pepper to be worked on as part of the project.	Has supported the training processes	Difficulties accompanying some of the project's face-to-face activities due to COVID 19 pandemic
Local government (people's power bodies at community, municipal and provincial level).	In charge of decisions of local scope stemming from the project. Provides spaces for exchange and cooperation between institutional stakeholders. Mediates between possible conflicts of interest between participating stakeholders. Provides certain types of logistical support.	They have been important partners in the strategy of adaptive management to address COVID. They are responsible for keeping the project running in the territories despite the quarantine measures and the fact that no new resources could arrive to support the project's actions during this period.	
Soil Management Department of the Ministry of Agriculture	Partner for the training in soil related issues and for the monitoring of soil quality in target areas and SCPI impacts.	They have accompanied the training processes. Their contribution has been fundamental in the certification of the hectares that today have this category.	
<b>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</b>			
National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) (Municipal, Provincial and National)	Top non-governmental organization representing the interests of farmers organized into farmers' cooperatives participating in the project. Due to a significant role played in agricultural extension work through its organizations	Has supported the training processes	
Cuban Association of Agricultural and	Entity to facilitate capacity-building in	Has accompanied the training processes by providing	Difficulties accompanying some of the project's face-

Forestry Engineers (ACTAF) (Municipal, Provincial and National)	the various topics covered by the project (agro ecology, organic certification, extension work, etc.).	important bibliography and inputs for the knowledge management centers.	to-face activities due to COVID 19 pandemic
Cuban Association for Animal Production (ACPA) (Municipal, Provincial and National)	Entity to facilitate capacity building in topics relating to livestock activity and support native breed expansion actions.	Has supported the training processes by providing important bibliography and inputs for the knowledge management centers. .	Difficulties accompanying some of the project's face-to-face activities due to COVID 19 pandemic
Cuban Women's Federation	NGO. To promote a leading role by women in production and marketing activities, linked to project tasks. It will help to ensure that employment sources are distributed fairly between genders.	Has accompanied the training processes. It is a key partner in the operationalization of the gender actions planned by the project.	Difficulties accompanying some of the project's face-to-face activities due to COVID 19 pandemic
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
<b>Others[1]</b>			
<b>New stakeholders identified/engaged</b>			
Vista Hermosa Ranch	It is a private farm with a great experience in local organic production of both agriculture and livestock.	They have been an important new partner for training by hosting a reference center for the training of producers associated with the project and local producers in the production processes of goat cheese.	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.



## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Y	As per recommended in PIR 1 a deeper gender and youth analysis was carried out in PY2 aimed at making the eventual gender gaps in the project areas/value chains more visible and tackle them in the next 4 years, as foreseen in the Project Document
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Y	An evaluation was carried out in the intervention areas based on a methodology designed and validated by an EU-funded project, BASAL (Environmental Basis for Local Food Sustainability) to measure gender gaps and suggest actions/recommendations to reduce the gaps for achieving gender equity in Cuba's agricultural sector.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Y	It is conceived in all the projects outcomes/outputs and it is reflected in its indicators and assumptions. By the end of the project, it is expected that women in the intervention areas will be better empowered in managing natural resources at the local level, increasing their presence and leadership through their participation in the concrete conservation actions proposed by the project, both those related to genetic resources and more sustainable productions, while improving their income and access to markets, and having new job opportunities in the mini-industries and other initiatives that will be established. It is also expected that the role of women will be better safeguarded in the sectoral policies and programs to which the project will contribute.

b) improving women's participation and decision making	Y	The project promotes women leadership. Three of the four regional coordinators are women and 70 % of the PMU and CDN members are also women. Targets on women incorporation of women to the project activities are set.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Y	So far 30% of the producers economically benefited from project interventions are women. This percentage should increase in the coming years.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Y	It is one of the main purposes of gender action plan
Staff with gender expertise	Y	FAO team and PMU have received specialized gender training. FAO Gender Focal point is involve in the follow –up of gender actions. A gender consultancy is foreseen in PY4
Any other good practices on gender		

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

<b>Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.</b>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project gathered during the first years information on the agricultural practices used by farmers and productions units and its results in the target areas before the project intervention and it is being compared and documented during the second year to estimate the impact of the new SCPI practices introduced. It has been also documented the positive impact that simple SCPI measures, like natural fertilization, construction of live and dead barriers or deep subsoiling for land preparation among others have on the productivity and quality of productions. Based on those findings specific technical guidelines and operational procedures for SCPI practices are been developed for each intervention area.</p> <p>With regard to AGR during the second year progress it's been reach on the development of a catalogue documented with infographics and data and list plant species and animal breeds of global importance and their wild relatives in each area of intervention, characterizing their importance for the ecosystem and their traditional uses by local inhabitants. The interaction with local producers and residents has been continued this year in other to gather local information and knowledge on species and/or varieties and breeds with genes potentially tolerant to abiotic stress conditions based on the traditional practical knowledge of producers. Field expeditions to confirm the information gathered are designed and planned and are pending on the epidemiological situation to be carried out.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Due to the epidemiological situation in the country caused bay COVID 19 pandemic which remained until the first quarter of 2022, still was not possible to undertake the planned activities</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Positive experiences are already identified and will be provided in future reports</p>

<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p><a href="https://cuba.un.org/es/95727-con-los-pies-en-la-tierra-heroes-y-heroinas-de-la-soberania-alimentaria">https://cuba.un.org/es/95727-con-los-pies-en-la-tierra-heroes-y-heroinas-de-la-soberania-alimentaria</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p><a href="http://cubasi.cu/cubasi-noticias-cuba-mundo-ultima-hora/item/91747-presentaran-proyecto-de-cooperacion-cuba-y-agencias-de-onu">http://cubasi.cu/cubasi-noticias-cuba-mundo-ultima-hora/item/91747-presentaran-proyecto-de-cooperacion-cuba-y-agencias-de-onu</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.acn.cu/cuba/43852-presentaran-proyecto-de-cooperacion-cuba-y-agencias-de-onu">http://www.acn.cu/cuba/43852-presentaran-proyecto-de-cooperacion-cuba-y-agencias-de-onu</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.radiohc.cu/noticias/economy/188410-presentaran-cuba-y-agencias-de-la-onu-proyectos-de-cooperacion-en-la-agricultura">http://www.radiohc.cu/noticias/economy/188410-presentaran-cuba-y-agencias-de-la-onu-proyectos-de-cooperacion-en-la-agricultura</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.radiosurco.icrt.cu/presentaran-proyecto-cooperacion-cuba-agencias-onu/21449/">http://www.radiosurco.icrt.cu/presentaran-proyecto-cooperacion-cuba-agencias-onu/21449/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.radioreloj.cu/es/destacadas/impulsan-cooperacion-cuba-y-agencias-de-la-onu/">http://www.radioreloj.cu/es/destacadas/impulsan-cooperacion-cuba-y-agencias-de-la-onu/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.radiosandino.icrt.cu/noticias/cooperacion-bilateral-cuba-onu/">http://www.radiosandino.icrt.cu/noticias/cooperacion-bilateral-cuba-onu/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.prensa-latina.cu/index.php?o=rn&amp;id=269765&amp;SEO=comienza-en-cuba-un-taller-de-cooperacion-bajo-el-auspicio-de-la-fao">https://www.prensa-latina.cu/index.php?o=rn&amp;id=269765&amp;SEO=comienza-en-cuba-un-taller-de-cooperacion-bajo-el-auspicio-de-la-fao</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.acn.cu/cuba/43900-cuba-sobresale-por-su-seguridad-alimentaria-sostiene-la-fao">http://www.acn.cu/cuba/43900-cuba-sobresale-por-su-seguridad-alimentaria-sostiene-la-fao</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.prensa-latina.cu/index.php?o=rn&amp;id=269941&amp;SEO=fao-reconoce-labor-de-cuba-por-la-seguridad-alimentaria-fotos">https://www.prensa-latina.cu/index.php?o=rn&amp;id=269941&amp;SEO=fao-reconoce-labor-de-cuba-por-la-seguridad-alimentaria-fotos</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.juventudrebelde.cu/cuba/2019-04-15/inauguran-proyecto-para-la-conservacion-y-uso-sostenible-de-la-biodiversidad-en-cuba">http://www.juventudrebelde.cu/cuba/2019-04-15/inauguran-proyecto-para-la-conservacion-y-uso-sostenible-de-la-biodiversidad-en-cuba</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.radioreloj.cu/es/destacadas/inauguran-proyecto-para-mayor-seguridad-alimentaria-y-preservacion-del-medio-ambiente/">http://www.radioreloj.cu/es/destacadas/inauguran-proyecto-para-mayor-seguridad-alimentaria-y-preservacion-del-medio-ambiente/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.radiohc.cu/noticias/ciencias/188469-establecen-en-cuba-proyecto-de-agricultura-sostenible">http://www.radiohc.cu/noticias/ciencias/188469-establecen-en-cuba-proyecto-de-agricultura-sostenible</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/CanalCaribeCuba/videos/419350982131623/">https://www.facebook.com/CanalCaribeCuba/videos/419350982131623/</a> (minute 37 )</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/CanalCaribeCuba/videos/2161963300560530/">https://www.facebook.com/CanalCaribeCuba/videos/2161963300560530/</a> (minute: 17: 50)</p> <p><a href="http://www.cadenagramonte.cu/articulos/ver/86906:proyecto-de-cooperacion-con-onu-introduciria-en-cuba-metodos-agricolas-para-conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad">http://www.cadenagramonte.cu/articulos/ver/86906:proyecto-de-cooperacion-con-onu-introduciria-en-cuba-metodos-agricolas-para-conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad</a></p>

	<p><a href="http://www.cadenagramonte.cu/articulos/ver/86925:reconoce-fao-acciones-de-cuba-a-favor-de-la-seguridad-alimentaria">http://www.cadenagramonte.cu/articulos/ver/86925:reconoce-fao-acciones-de-cuba-a-favor-de-la-seguridad-alimentaria</a></p> <p><a href="http://bohemia.cu/mundo/2019/04/reconoce-fao-esfuerzo-cubano-por-seguridad-alimentaria-y-biodiversidad/">http://bohemia.cu/mundo/2019/04/reconoce-fao-esfuerzo-cubano-por-seguridad-alimentaria-y-biodiversidad/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.juventudrebelde.cu/suplementos/en-red/2019-06-01/cobimas-garantia-para-el-futuro">http://www.juventudrebelde.cu/suplementos/en-red/2019-06-01/cobimas-garantia-para-el-futuro</a></p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>M. Sc. Maria del Carmen Ramón Comunicaciones FAO CUBA <a href="mailto:maria.ramon@fao.org">maria.ramon@fao.org</a></p>

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.**

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>25</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National government	Ministry of Agriculture	Cash	3,600,000	9,407,932.68		3,600,000
		In Kind	5,000,000	257,520.00		5,000,000
	Grupo Empresarial Flora y Fauna [Flora and fauna business group]	Cash	4,000,000	2,672,282.74		4,000,000
		In Kind	5,610,000	6,601,730.00		5,610,000
	National Forestry Department/ Agroforestry Development Fund (FONADEF)	Cash	6,000,000	0.00		6,000,000
		In Kind	2,000,000	0.00		2,000,000
Agencia	FAO	Cash	250,000	100,000		250,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,460,000</b>	<b>19,039,465.42</b>		<b>26,460,000</b>

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

<sup>25</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives)
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

<b>Risk rating.</b> It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.