

## Final Narrative Report: Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

### INTRODUCTION

**Reporting period: From the start date to the end date of the joint programme (JP).**

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Kindly ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the JP.
- Please contact [rena.hinoshita@un.org](mailto:rena.hinoshita@un.org), [maria.berenguer@un.org](mailto:maria.berenguer@un.org), [vittoria.gemelli@un.org](mailto:vittoria.gemelli@un.org), and/or [maya.marquez@un.org](mailto:maya.marquez@un.org) for questions and support.

**Submission deadline from RCOs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the JP end date via MS Form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)**

### PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
<b>UN Country Team</b>	Cuba
<b>JP Title</b>	Productive development policies for strengthening export capacities in Cuba
<b>Funding Round</b> (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Policy and Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> SDG Localization
<b>Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions</b> (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation
<b>Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes</b>	The Joint Programme contributes to the United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development, Cuba 2020-2024, mainly to Outcome 2: Productive Transformation, which states: “Strategic sectors of national priority achieve higher levels of economic productivity and use of human

	<p>potential through diversification, technological modernization, and innovation.”</p> <p>2.1 Improved management, promoting science, technology, and innovation, and articulating sectors, territories, and actors in selected production chains.</p> <p>2.2 Strengthened capacities of key actors in Sustainable Food Systems that facilitate the increase and diversification of production, emphasizing local selfsufficiency.</p> <p>2.4 Strengthened capacities of institutions and key actors to manage financing sources, including FDI.</p>
<b>Actual Start Date</b> (i.e. fund transfer date)	05/11/2024
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Actual End Date</b> (i.e. operational closure date)	05/11/2025
<b>Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund</b>	USD 250,000
<b>Planned Financial Closure Date</b>	05/11/2025
<b>Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)</b>	<p>Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org</li> <li>- Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org</li> </ul>
<b>JP TEAM:</b>	
Resident Coordinator	<p>Name: Francisco Pichón</p> <p>Email: francisco.pichon@un.org</p>
JP’s RCO focal point	<p>Name: Yaima Doimeadios</p> <p>Title: Economist</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:yaima.doimeadiosreyes@un.org">yaima.doimeadiosreyes@un.org</a></p>
Lead PUNO focal point	<p>Name: Jorge Mario Martínez Piva</p> <p>Title/Organisation: Officer in charge, ECLAC Mexico</p> <p>Email: jorge.mario@cepal.org</p> <p>Name Ramón Padilla Pérez</p> <p>Title/Organisation Research Coordinator, ECLAC Mexico</p> <p>Email: ramon.padilla@cepal.org</p>
Other PUNOs focal points	<p>Name: Matias Urrutigoity</p> <p>Title/Organisation: Chief, Office for Latin America and The Caribbean, ITC</p> <p>Email: urrutigoity@intracen.org</p>
JP’s designated communications focal point	<p>Name</p> <p>Title/Organisation</p> <p>Email</p>

## OVERVIEW

### 1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across [key SDG Transitions](#) at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

**1.a. Rate the overall performance of the JP:** Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

- Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement:** Less than 50% of expected results delivered.
- Satisfactory Achievement:** 50-75% of expected results delivered.
- Very Good, Solid Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
- Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

**1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps:** How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

- Limited Results:** None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.
- Moderate Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.
- Good Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.
- Excellent Results:** All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.
- Not Applicable:** The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

**1.c. Sustainability and scalability potential:** To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

- Marginal Achievement:** Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.
- Moderate Achievement:** Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.

**Solid Achievement:** Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.

**Exceptional Achievement:** Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.

**Not Applicable:** The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

## RESULTS OF THE JP

### A. Results-Based Narrative

#### 2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

Using bullet points, describe the key achievement made by the JP, especially around how it contributed to incubating and piloting new ideas and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps/priority areas) to propel the [key SDG Transitions](#). Your response should cover how the JP made changes around 'enabling actions': 1) developing new policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) identifying new pipelines of solutions; 3) strengthened capacities of key stakeholders; 4) enhanced partnerships and financing mixes to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts. Please include specific reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

(600 words / 1.5 pages max; Please delete examples)

- **Comprehensive, inclusive and gender-responsive recommendations for promoting goods and services exports in Cuba were elaborated, based on a comprehensive diagnostic of current bottlenecks and good international practices (SDG 2).**
  - A new methodology, which integrates ECLAC's and ITC's knowledge and experience, was generated to upgrade value chains and promote export activity (SDG 17). This included an enhanced technical approach in mapping productive capacity constraints while simultaneously designing Cuban-specific recommendations for product and market development.
  - Tailored recommendations for export development were based on an analysis of Cuba's export performance, buyer profiles, competitor landscape, comparative advantages, international market trends, and consultations with potential buyers (primarily in Europe and Latin America) (SDG 17).

- Knowledge and capabilities of public officers to design policies oriented to promoting exports were strengthened through a workshop and joint collaboration during the diverse steps of the joint programme (SDG 2, 8, 9 and 17).
- High-level strategic dialogue and collaboration between the UN (RCO, ITC, ECLAC) and the Cuban government resulted in:
  - Commitments from the Ministry of Economy and Planning and UN agencies were agreed upon and two value chains were selected during a kick-off meeting held in Havana, on 25 March 2025. More than 30 public officials, agricultural producers, and academics participated.
  - The current status of export promotion policies in Cuba and the barriers faced by the two selected chains for increasing their exports were discussed and validated in the first dialogue table held in Havana on June 24 and 25, 2025. 51 people participated, including stakeholders from all links of selected value chains, UN agencies, and representatives from Cuban ministries (SDG 17).
  - International best practices and recommendations for addressing the constraints identified in two selected value chains (cacao and honey), as well as for strengthening export promotion policies in Cuba were discussed and validated in the second dialogue table held in Havana on October 28, 29 and 30, 2025. Participants included stakeholders from all links of selected value chains, UN agencies, and representatives from Cuban ministries (SDG 9).
- **Innovative and participatory strategies for strengthening export capacities of two agroindustry value chains in Cuba (honey and cacao) were elaborated, integrating gender dimensions (SDG 2, 8 and 9).**
  - As a result of the JP, a series of programs with strategies for both, honey and cocoa value chains, were generated. These strategies aim to address several identified challenges, Cuba will develop an integrated and innovative productive transformation policy. Capacities at local and national levels to design and implement export strategies will be strengthened, and new financial resources will be obtained through export-oriented activities. Furthermore, the production, technological, and export capacities of both, honey and cocoa value chains will be improved.
  - Knowledge and capabilities of local producers (two selected value chains) to improve product quality and processes for successful entry

into international markets were improved through a workshop and joint collaboration during the diverse steps of the methodology for strengthening value chains (SDG 2, 8, 9 and 17). This included providing technical advisory support to producers and associations throughout the field consultation process, during which market specialists not only identified constraints but also offered practical guidance to address them.

Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange was organized between Cuban producers and export-promotion and cooperative representatives from Costa Rica and Guatemala (honey), enabling Cuban stakeholders to learn from international practices, particularly in export promotion, the value and processes of sustainability certifications, and approaches to addressing productive-capacity constraints. These were organized during the second dialogue table held in Havana on October 28, 29 and 30, 2025 (SDG 2, 8, 9 and 17).

- International market specialists in the honey and cacao sectors, actively engaged in global trade fairs and industry forums, established strong working relationships with Cuban stakeholders, facilitating Cuban stakeholder's access to international business networks. Through field engagement and project-level consultations, international market specialists gained a deeper understanding of Cuba's trade potential, enabling them to more effectively communicate and share concrete business opportunities in Cuba with their respective international networks.

### **3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)**

In bullet points, please explain any constraints, including risks identified in the ProDoc's Risk Matrix, that were encountered and any adjustments that were made or mitigation actions taken by the JP team to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

- Lack of updated information on exports and other economic indicators, as well as on the selected value chains. The UN team worked closely with value chain producers to gather key information for the diagnostic. The UN team collaborated closely with the Ministry of Economy and Planning to schedule meetings with representatives from the Cuban government aimed at updating data and information of new public policies.
- In November 2024, a powerful hurricane struck Cuba. The government's capabilities were focused on responding to the emergency, prompting a request to postpone the start of the joint programme to early 2025. As a result,

the joining programme was implemented in 9 months (instead of the 12 originally planned).

- The Second Dialogue Roundtable on the Cacao Value Chain was planned for late October. Administrative arrangements had been made for local producers to travel from the east of the island to Havana. However, the rapid development of Hurricane Melissa prevented their travel and participation. To overcome this restriction, and with the support of the Cuban government, actors of the value chain based in Havana or nearby municipalities were invited to the second dialogue table. In addition to the field mission, virtual interviews were conducted to complement the findings on the ground. For this purpose, the participation and coordination by the MEP were essential. It should be noted that all the actors interviewed were very generous in providing information.

The economic crisis Cuba is experiencing has been reflected, among other factors, in a shortage of public officials in public agencies. Existing officials have great capabilities and commitment, but they face significant overwork. To address these challenges, the United Nations team pursued two main strategies:

- Accelerate the implementation of activities, which has sometimes led to overlapping activities that were initially planned to be sequential.
- Promote greater closeness with Cuban public officials responsible for implementing the joint program, in order to identify the support the United Nations can provide through its own personnel and specialized consultants.

Lessons learned:

- The selection of the national focal points for work with the value chains by the MEP was very appropriate, as they provided key information for diagnosing both chains and for contacting the most relevant actors in each chain.
- The close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Planning, which coordinated the participation of the rest of the Government of Cuba, was key to ensuring the active involvement of value chain actors, as well as those responsible for export promotion policies.

#### **4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)**

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

**Capacity-building & local ownership:** Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

**Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships:** Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.

**Policy integration & mainstreaming:** Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.

**Resource mobilization & financial sustainability:** Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.

**People-centred technology adoption & innovation:** Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.

**Others.** Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please elaborate how the JP has ensured the mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability of the JP results beyond its 12-month implementation period. Your response should focus on 1) measures taken to ensure financial, institutional, and community-level sustainability of the JP outcomes, 2) '[enabling actions](#)' that supported sustainability and ownership, 3) the exit strategy that facilitated the scalability and replication of the successful JP interventions.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

- The involvement and validation of government representatives at each stage ensured ownership of the process.
- This involvement also enabled the transfer of the methodology and the strengthening of local capacities, facilitating implementation and allowing the export-oriented value chain strengthening methodology to be replicated in the future in other value chains.
- The ITC has raised the possibility of financing some of the recommended strategies associated with strengthening the capacities of public officials responsible for the design and implementation of export promotion policies.
- The leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning throughout the entire process, including convening and moderating the second dialogue tables, is a

key strategy to ensure that the Government of Cuba itself follows up on and advances the implementation of the recommendations.

## *B. Indicator-Based Performance Update*

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

### **6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)**

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in the ProDoc's Annex 1: Integrated results framework, namely 1) JP outputs and 2) JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators.

### **7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)**

Please feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including, but not limited to, policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products and training materials that the JP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video and audio, but each file size must be below 1GB.

Documents to share up:

- Document outlining the integrated methodology of ECLAC and ITC.
- Honey value chain document.
- Cocoa value chain document.
- Lists of participants and agendas for the dialogue tables.
- Extensive presentation of the second dialogue table: honey.
- Extensive presentation of the second dialogue table: cocoa.
- Agenda for the honey field mission.
- Agenda for the cocoa field mission.
- Photographs of all meetings and field missions.
- Gratitude e-mail.

### **8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP**

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (ages of 0-14) *	Number of Youth (ages 15–24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	52	23	Not applicable	2
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience				
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	107	52	Not applicable	2
Coordination meetings with key partners	30	15	Not applicable	0
Access to expanded services	Not applicable			
Others (Please specify): _____				

*\* Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

### 9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP benefited the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results achieved at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's [Implementation Guide](#).

(250 words / 0.5 page max; Please delete examples)

- Balanced participation of men and women was sought in the activities of the Joint Programme. Participation in the Joint Programme's dialogue tables was balanced between men and women.
- With regard to youth, there was limited participation in the Joint Programme's activities because young people have limited involvement in the two selected value chains. In addition, they do not hold mid- or senior-level positions in the Government of Cuba, and the dialogue tables were aimed at officials at those levels.

### 10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and

Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of Funding/Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.)	Expected amount planned in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc	Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the ProDoc expectation
UN Joint SDG Fund	SDG Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
PUNO 1 co-funding	ECLAC (in-kind)	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$0
PUNO 2 co-funding	ITC (in-kind)	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0

### 11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

Question	Yes	No	Comment
The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.	Yes		<p>- In response to Hurricane Rafael in November 2024, the project's start date was postponed to avoid putting people at risk.</p> <p>- In response to Hurricane Melissa in 2025, the participation of the actors who were to be relocated from eastern Cuba to Havana was canceled to avoid putting them at risk.</p> <p>- The recommendations for strengthening value chains included strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change and enhance the sustainability of their activities.</p>

The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.		No	
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.	Yes		<p>- During the field mission, it was identified that women's participation is primarily in lower-paying activities within the honey value chain and that access to training is equitable. Therefore, it was determined that this could allow women to access better-paying positions.</p> <p>- In the cocoa value chain, it was identified that the demand for seedlings is higher and that grafting and seedling centers are managed and staffed exclusively by women (as part of the implementation of international projects). Therefore, a recommendation was made on increasing the number of centers to allow for greater female participation in the sector.</p> <p>- Promote women's participation in joint program activities, such as dialogue sessions and workshops.</p>
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	Yes		The recommendations for strengthening value chains included: "Promoting incentives and training and generational renewal programs to guarantee the economic and social sustainability of the production link." Young

		<p>people will benefit, as the following is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Including scholarships, mentorships, and support for rural businesses linked to cocoa production and processing.</li> <li>- Fostering income diversification through local processing.</li> <li>- Promoting the strengthening of women's and youth participation in leadership and decision-making spaces within cooperatives and production entities.”</li> </ul>
<p>The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable persons in any other LNOB groups. Please specify which groups:</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In both the honey and cocoa value chains, the producer is the least benefited and where certain inequalities are most visible. All the strategies proposed in Product 2 seek to generate improvements in the most vulnerable links and groups. The vulnerable groups benefiting from these strategies are: women, youth, farmers, and rural workers. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strategy 2.5 Promote access to financing, incentives, and economic protection programs to guarantee the resilience of the production link.</li> <li>-Strategy 2.8 Promote incentives and training and generational renewal programs to guarantee the economic and social sustainability of the production link.</li> </ul>

## C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

### 12. Strategic communications

Please provide the links to written articles published by the JP, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund's [Communications Guideline for Seed Funding Tracks](#) on [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

#### List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:

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#### Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)

There are two stories gathered during the field mission that allow us to see the relevance of this type of project and particularly of this JP with a focus on strengthening export capacities of the two value chains that were selected:

- A young man from the René Gamboa Cobas CCS (Baracoa, Guantánamo) said that his family are cacao producers and that he had left his province to study, but later returned to his farm to join the family activity. However, he believes that conditions for the sector are becoming increasingly difficult. He said very emphatically that he truly wanted to return and stay on the farm and that he was doing so out of a sense of belonging, but that it was very hard, since the cost of inputs and the cost of production do not align with the price he receives for his product. Very emotionally, the young man said that he did not want the cacao to disappear. His participation in the project activities has been a proof of the relevance of de JP in the field.
- A woman at the Coffee and Cacao Processing Branch Company in Puriales, Guantánamo, said that she does not come from a cacao-growing tradition, but that she decided to move to the countryside and produce cacao and ended up liking it very much. She said that this activity provides her with a livelihood and that her children are studying outside the province. She now considers herself passionate about the crop, although she also observes that the sector has declined. She said she is part of a cooperative where there are few women, but they hold gender-focused meetings and all of them are very enthusiastic. Her experience confirms the importance of facilitating women integration within the value chain, and how the JP can promote it with all actors, including the government.

### 13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

- National Government Institutions (Please specify): Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment, ProCuba, Ministry of Public Health, National Center for Animal Health, National Bank of Cuba, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Finance and Prices, Ministry of Tourism, Chamber of Commerce, National Office of Statistics and Information, Central Bank of Cuba, National Standardization Office
- Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): CubaExport, Grupo Agroforestal, ApiCuba, Basic Business Units (UEB), UEB de Envasado El Cano, Stella, S.A. Company, GELMA, Empresa Agroforestal y Cacao Baracoa, UEB Derivados de Cacao, Empresa Confitera Baracoa, BIOCUBAFARMA, Cubazúcar Company, Cítricos Caribe Company, Centro de Propagación de Cacao Microinjerto Manos de Mujer, Cooperativa de Créditos y Servicios (CCS) René Gamboa Cobas, UBPC José Maceo, Procesadora de Café y Exportadora Asdrúbal López, Criadero de abeja reina Marixa, Criadero de abeja reina Peralta, Criadero de abeja reina Ciénaga de Zapata, Apiarios y Carpintería Frisina, Cooperativa de Productores (CPA) Matanzas, Criadero Finca Coincidencia, Tienda especializada La Colmena.
- Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): Centro de Investigación Apícola, Instituto Nacional Agroforestal, Estación Experimental Agroforestal, Centro de Investigaciones de Economía Internacional, Universidad de La Habana, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas. Centro de Producción de Productos Biológicos y Entomopatógenos.
- Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- Others (Please specify): ECLAC, RCO, ITC.

