



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Table of contents

1. Basic Project Data	2
2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective).....	5
3. Implementation Progress (IP)	15
4. Summary on Progress and Ratings	29
5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS).....	32
6. Risks.....	34
7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR).....	36
8. Minor project amendments.....	37
9. Stakeholders' Engagement.....	38
10. Gender Mainstreaming	41
11. Knowledge management activities	43
12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement	44
13. Co-financing table.....	45

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country(ies):	CUBA
Project Title:	Enhancing Cuba's institutional and technical capacities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement (CBIT-AFOLU)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CUB/020/CBT
GEF ID:	9970
GEF Focal Area(s):	OI3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data OI7: Number of countries meeting convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)
Project Duration (years):	three
Project coordinates:	<i>N/A (National Project)</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	August 24, 2020
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	Nov 23, 2020
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	Nov 22, 2023
Revised project implementation end date (if approved)²	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	\$863,242
Total amount of co-financing (USD)^[3]:	\$650,000
Total GEF Grant Delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	\$419,421
Total Actual GEF Grant Expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)^[4]:	\$247,797

¹As per FPMIS

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

Estimated total co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023^{5]}	\$ 882,885
---	------------

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	March 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date³:	Not Applicable
Current Mid-term review date (when it is done):	Not Applicable
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁴:	
Monitoring Tools (TT)/Key Indicators (CI) updated prior to Mid-Term Review or TE (see annex)	<i>[It is mandatory that the projects update the TT or IC before the intermediate 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 TT or CI as an Attachment.]</i>

Overall Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/results (cumulative):	S
Overall Implementation Progress Rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS Risk Classification

Current ESS risk classification:	Low risk
---	----------

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2nd PIR
--	---------

³ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd 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.

⁴The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Enrique Moret Hernández, Project National Coordinator, FAOCU	enrique.morethernandez@fao.org
Budget Holder	Marcelo Resende, FAO Representative in Cuba	marcelo.resende@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Ulises Fernandez Gomez, CITMA	ulises@citma.gob.cu
Lead Technical Officer	Maria Del Carmen Ruiz Subregional Office for Mesoamerica, FAO/SLM	Maria.Ruiz@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Hernán Gonzalez, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Hernan.Gonzalez@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcome indicator(s) ⁵	Baseline I	Mid-term target ⁶	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	progress rating ⁷
Objective: In line with the State Plan for climate change (<i>Tarea Vida</i>), this project will strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement						
Component 1: Institutional capacities in the AFOLU sector have been strengthened to respond to the MTR in line with national priorities.						
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate knowledge and data into national policy and decision-making strengthened						
Output 1.1.1: Coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate, coordinate and plan transparency-related activities established.	a) A Regulatory framework related to the ETF for MINAG with a gender approach	a) There is only one mechanism (not systematized) to report the activities related to the Tarea Vida State Plan. Most of the subsectors in AFOLU (except forestry) are not involved in the collection, analysis and reporting of information. There are no agreed protocols for data exchange.	a) The basic elements that make up the regulatory framework related to the ETF with a gender approach for MINAG designed	a) The regulatory framework related to the ETF with a gender approach for MINAG implemented	A regulatory framework proposal for the implementation of the ETF in the AFOLU sector has been designed and completed (See Appendix 2). It is been reviewed by MINAG pending to be approved and implemented. Progress Rate (PR) = 70%, An Information System on Climate Change in Agriculture (SICCA) has been designed to function as a platform for information management and institutional coordination (Appendix 4) on climate change in the agricultural and forestry sector (See Appendix 3). A legal instrument is being drafted to formalize SICCA as the institutional mechanism for implementing the ETF at the national level. PR: 70% An IT platform for SICCA has been designed to facilitate the information exchange, communication and visibility of issues related to climate	MS

⁵This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁶Some 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.

⁷Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>change in the AFOLU sectors (See Appendix 5). The platform is currently in the developing/testing process. Is still pending its approval and implementation. PR: 30%</p> <p>A National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management System for the Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sectors has been developed, which provides an IT platform to facilitate MRV of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) in the AFOLU sectors, in accordance with the ETF requirements (See Appendix 5). PR: 80%</p> <p>Compilation and summary of the national policy framework (Appendix 2) that enable actions on adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and forests for sustainable and resilient development, with capacities to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in the AFOLU sector.</p> <p>The necessary infrastructure to support SICCA has been designed and its implementation envisages the establishment of two situational rooms, seven videoconference rooms and other IT resources to support the technical teams. PR: 40%.</p>	
	b) Number of technical teams created and strengthened for the implementation of	b) There is a forestry technical group. But with no limit technical knowledge of the ETF	b) 5 technical groups created	b) 5 created technical groups strengthened in relation to ETF implementation	<p>Five technical teams established comprising technical staff for climate action in agriculture, livestock, forestry, soils, land use and land use change (See Appendix 3). PR: 100%,</p> <p>The technical teams are made up of staff from the policy level (MINAG) and</p>	S

	the MTR in the AFOLU sector.				from scientific institutions, who are strengthening their technical capacities for the implementation of the MRV.	
Output 1.1.2: Capacity needs and gaps for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet the ETF requirements assessed.	Training programme that addresses the requirements of the ETF for the AFOLU sector with a gender approach.	Specialists, officials, and stakeholders lack knowledge in aspects related to ETF in the AFOLU sector. There is a general gender policy in MINAG.	Diagnosis of training needs completed and training programme with a gender approach developed.	Completed in the medium term	<p>The diagnosis (baseline) of training needs on aspects related to the MRV was completed (See Appendix 6). PR:100%).</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses in the AFOLU sector for the establishment of the MRV were assessed using a tool adapted from FAO for the Evaluation of the National Forest and Agricultural Monitoring Systems.</p> <p>The gender training needs assessment was completed (See Appendix 7). Indicators have been identified to integrate the gender approach in the implementation of the MTR. PR: 100%</p> <p>A training programme has been prepared based on the identified needs, including the results of the gender diagnosis (See Appendix 8). PR: 100%.</p>	S
Output 1.1.3: Action Plan (roadmap) to integrate transparency-related knowledge into national policy and track the NDC implementation for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector designed and adopted	Percentage of implementation of the Action Plan to integrate knowledge related to transparency for mitigation actions in the PDES 2030 and Tarea Vida	PNDES 2030 and Tarea Vida are available. All actions related to the ETF in PNDES 2030 and Tarea Vida are not clearly identified	The action plan has been prepared and 10 percent of the activities have been executed.	30 percent of the action plan has been executed (the action plan will continue until 2030)	<p>An Action Plan was prepared to implement the Agricultural Climate Action Plan (See Appendix 9), which responds to the Climate Change Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture and aims to integrate mitigation and adaptation actions into the sector's planning processes. PR: 100%</p> <p>The Action Plan has been implemented by 12%, mainly in terms of identifying and analyzing priority actions within the AFOLU sector, which will be considered in the preparation of the Agricultural Climate</p>	S

					Action Plan and the update of the NDC in 2025. PR: 35%	
Output 1.1.4: Capacity-building programme related to ETF and the action plan (output 1.1.3) to key experts and public servants from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented	Percentage of implementation of the AFOLU sector training programme related to transparency with a gender approach (elaborated in the framework of output 1.1.2)	Specialists, officials and stakeholders lack knowledge in aspects related to the ETF in the AFOLU sector. There is a general gender policy in the MINAG	30 percent of the training programme has been implemented.	.100 percent of the training programme has been implemented	The training programme has reached 68% implementation. 13 of the 19 planned capacity building activities have been carried out (See Appendix 10). PR: 68%	S
Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to assess and report on emissions and removals and mitigation actions						
Outcome 2.1: Enhanced technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report on emissions and removals and mitigation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved						
Output 2.1.1: Peer-to-peer training and exchange activities on 2006 IPCC guidelines and AFOLU sector emissions/removals projections implemented.	a) Number of beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	0	a) At least 5 beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	a)At least 10 beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	<p>The technical teams of the Agriculture, Soil, Livestock and Forestry subsectors (42 participants, 27 women) increased their knowledge in 4 capacity building activities on the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals (INGEI) in the Agriculture Sector and on the application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines under the premises of the ETF (See Appendix 10).</p> <p>The technical team of the Land Use sub-sector (12 participants, 5 women) has improved its skills in using the FAO Open Foris geospatial tool in 4 activities: Collect Earth Online (CEO) to estimate land cover and land use change through satellite sampling and photo interpretation. A land use change sampling of five thousand areas in Cuba was also carried out for the years 1990-2000-2010 and 2021 (Appendix 11). The results will be used to estimate GHG emissions in the</p>	S

					LULUCF sector for the INGEI report to the BTR in 2024. PR: 100%	
	b) Programme to improve the inventory of the AFOLU sector in accordance with the MPGs	b) Only 11 subcategories of the AFOLU sector are estimated. Most of them based on the methodologies of the IPCC Guidelines of 1996. The inventory is done every two years. The last year reported is four 4 years before the report.	b) The programme of improvements to the inventory of the AFOLU sector in accordance with the MPGs has been elaborated	b) The actions towards the development of first BTR programme have been implemented.	The improvement programme set up for the BUR 2020 is being implemented in the AFOLU sector (See Appendix 12), as its progress has reached 80%. The technical teams participated in the preparation activities for the next reporting cycle and the preparation of the AFOLU sector report for the first BTR by 2024, in line with the MRV processes (See Appendix 21). The National Greenhouse Gas Team, composed of staff from the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET), provided technical support to the technical teams in applying the 2006 IPCC guidelines, identifying gaps in the INGEI related to the AFOLU sector, and implementing its improvement plan. PR: 80%	S
Output 2.1.2: Technical assistance and peer exchange initiatives, on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to update the national GHG inventory, track NDC implementation, REDD+ and	a) Number of beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	a) 0	.a) At least 5 beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	a) At least 10 beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	The technical teams participated in the implementation activities of the MRV system processes for the preparation of the AFOLU sector reports to the 1st BTR, 15 people (6 men, and 9 women) (See Appendix 21). A technical mission to Costa Rica was carried out to exchange experiences on the application of the ETF and the necessary coordination mechanisms for the implementation of MRV processes. Five people from the Cuba delegation, 4 women, and one man (See Appendix 14).	S

reporting processes provided					<p>A concept note with Chile and Panama was developed as part of a multilateral collaboration in the framework of the Climate Transparency Network for Latin America and the Caribbean. 5 activities were coordinated to exchange experiences on the preparation and management of INGEI in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors, as well as on the implementation of MRV processes (See Appendix 15).</p> <p>PR: 80%</p>	
	<p>b) An MRV system for the AFOLU sector for the GHG inventory and the mitigation actions</p>	<p>. b)The general bases have been elaborated for an MRV system at a national level that is yet compatible with the MPGs recently adopted in COP24</p>	<p>b) MRV system for the AFOLU sector for the GHG inventory and the mitigation actions of the NDCs designed</p>	<p>b. MRV system for the AFOLU sector for the GHG inventory and the mitigation actions of the NDCs implemented</p>	<p>The MRV system for the AFOLU sector has been developed to 70% in accordance with the general bases of the national MRV system and incorporating the provisions of the MPGs of Decision 18/CMA.1 (COP 24 of Katowice in 2018) and the formats of Decision 5/CMA.3 (COP 26 of Glasgow in 2021) (See Appendix 13).</p> <p>The general principles of the MRV subsystem for calculating GHG emissions and removals in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors and the MRV subsystem for monitoring progress of mitigation actions in these sectors have been validated (See Appendix 13). The result has been achieved to 90% and is awaiting its implementation.</p> <p>The general principles of the MRV subsystem for monitoring climate finance are under review, with 70% progress, pending approval and implementation (Appendix 16).</p> <p>MRV systems are prepared to monitor the progress of each AFOLU sector mitigation action committed to in the NDC (See Appendix 21), with progress</p>	MS

					of 40%, pending its preparation, approval, and implementation. PR: 60%	
Output 2.1.3: Capacity-building activities to quantify and report on the impact of mitigation actions from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented	# of mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector proposed to the NDCs in accordance with the MPGs	A preliminary identification of three mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector for NDCs (wastewater treatment in the pig sector, the use of solar pumps and the use of biomass in bioelectric plants to generate electricity). They are not formulated in accordance with the MPGs	At least one mitigation action in the AFOLU sector proposed to the NDCs in accordance with the MPGs .	At least three mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector proposed to the NDCs in accordance with the MPGs	The AFOLU sector has two mitigation actions in the NDC, which were formulated in accordance with the MPGs in the 2020 NDC update. A priority list of mitigation actions for the sector was assessed during the process of developing the Action Plan. This analysis provides a useful basis for further work on this outcome, which is now at 70%. PR 70%	MS
Component 3: Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to monitor and report on climate change impacts and adaptation actions						
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report on climate change impacts and adaptation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved						
Output 3.1.1: Capacity- building activities to clarify key NDC information on adaptation, for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector and in line with Tarea Vida designed and implemented.	a) Number of beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	a) 0	a) At least 5 beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	a)At least 10 beneficiaries from capacity building activities from the project (disaggregated by gender)	The technical teams have increased their knowledge on the impacts of climate change and the vulnerability of the AFOLU sector, in 3 capacity-building actions (60%) (See Appendix 10). Participation of 10 beneficiaries (6 men and 4 women). PR: 60%	MS
	b. Number of adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector proposed for the NDCs and Tarea Vida following the recommendations of the MPGs	b. A preliminary identification of 5 adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector have been proposed for the NDCs and Tarea Vida. Its formulation does not follow the	b. At least 2 adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector have been proposed for the NDCs and Tarea Vida following the	b. At least 5 adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector have been proposed for the NDCs and Tarea Vida following the	During the process of developing the Action Plan, a list of priority adaptation actions will be evaluated, including 16 for the forestry sub-sector, broken down by forest type, 7 for the agriculture sub-sector and 7 for the livestock sub-sector. This analysis provides a useful basis for further work on this outcome, which stands at 60%, pending its selection as proposals to	MS

		recommendations of the MPGs.	recommendations of the MPGs	recommendations of the MPGs	the NDC, in accordance with the MPG (See Appendix 18). A compilation of national and international cooperation projects conceiving adaptation actions to climate change in the AFOLU sector was concluded (See Appendix 19). PR: 60%	
Output 3.1.2: Integrating knowledge on transparency-related initiatives into national adaptation policy and decision-making for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector achieved	Percentage of implementation of the Action Plan to integrate knowledge related to transparency in adaptation actions in PNDES 2030 and Tarea Vida	PNDES 2030 and Tarea Vida are available. All actions related to adaptation in PNDES 2030 and Tarea Vida are not clearly identified	Action plan prepared, 10 percent of the activities carried out	30 percent of the activities of the action plan carried out (the action plan will continue until 2030)	The Ministry of Agriculture has presented to the Government the Strategy for Facing Climate Change in the Agricultural and Forestry Sector, updated on the basis of the projections of the Tarea Vida State Plan for the period 2021-2025 and in line with the MPG established in Resolution 18/CMA.1. The Action Plan has been prepared (100%) and 10% of its actions have been implemented. An Agricultural Climate Action Plan (PAAC) has also been prepared (10%), focusing on adaptation, with actions for each of the sub-sectors and their integration into the Economic and Social Development Plan until 2023 (PDES 2030). PR: 60%	MS
Output 3.1.3: M&E system for the adaptation measures of the NDCs and Tarea Vida	M&E system for the adaptation measures of the NDCs and Tarea Vida	Adaptation measures are underway but there is no M&E system to monitor activities	M&E system designed for NDC adaptation measures.	M&E system implemented for NDC adaptation measures	Progress on the preparation of the M&E adaptation system for the AFOLU sector is at 60%, pending completion of its preparation, approval and implementation. (See Appendix 20). A proposal of adaptation indicators for the sector has been contextualized, including gender indicators, so that its progress is 90%, pending its inclusion	MS

					in the agricultural climate action plan (See Appendix 17).	
					PR: 60%	

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Result	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
1.1.1	Accelerate the pending review and approval processes at all levels of the proposed regulatory framework for the implementation of the MTR in the AFOLU sector.	MINAG	Q2/Y4*
	Speed up the processes pending approval at all levels of the proposed Information System on Climate Change in Agriculture (SICCA).	MINAG	Q2/Y4*
	Proceed with the contracting of services and/or consultancies, as required, for the development of the SICCA computer platform proposal. Plan actions to strengthen capacities in the use of computer systems. Accelerate the processes pending approval and establishment of the computer platforms.	Project Coordinator Technical Team MINAG	Q4Y3 Q2/Y4*
2.1.2	Accelerate the processes pending review and approval at all levels of the MRV System proposal for the AFOLU sector.	MINAG	Q2/Y4*
2.1.3	Review the work plan and advance, when deemed appropriate, capacity building activities on MRV processes and methodologies for mitigation in the AFOLU sector.	Project Coordinator Technical Team	Q4Y3
3.1.1	Review the work plan and advance, when deemed appropriate, training in relation to the impacts of climate change and the vulnerabilities of the AFOLU sector, with a perspective of adaptation actions to deal with it. Accelerate the actions linked to the Action Plan for the elaboration of the PAAC.	Project Coordinator Technical Team	Q4Y3

3.1.2:	Accelerate the actions linked to the Action Plan for the elaboration of the PAAC.	Project Coordinator Technical Team	Q4Y3
3.1.2:	Accelerate the pending review and approval processes at all levels of the M&E System proposal for adaptation in the AFOLU sector.	Technical Team Project Coordinator/MINAG	Q3/Y4*

*A one-year extension is being requested due to delays due to the sanitary measures adopted by the Cuban government during the COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions (March 2020-April 2022).

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ⁸ (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ⁹ in delivering outputs
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in line with national priorities				
Output 1.1.1: Coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate, coordinate and plan transparency-related activities established	1.Prepare and approve the Regulatory Framework proposal for MINAG in relation to the implementation of the ETF	Q3Y1	<p>A draft Regulatory Framework for ETF was developed and is subject to approval.</p> <p>Cuba's current legal framework was diagnosed, based on the constitutional context and including the new Law on Natural Resources and the Environment (2022) and its draft complementary regulations, in particular a draft Decree on climate change. Relevant legislation in the forestry sector was also considered, including the Forestry Law and the planned regulations on the carbon market, as well as other provisions in the agricultural sector, such as the recent passed legislation on soils. Based on the above, the strengths, opportunities, gaps and barriers were identified for the formulation of the regulatory framework related to ETF -AFOLU</p> <p>A workshop was held in 2022 to analyze the gaps and institutional and legal barriers identified in the diagnostic and to agree on a proposal for action to remove or mitigate the limiting factors. As a result, a strategic plan was prepared to address the constraints in the implementation of the legal framework related to ETF in the AFOLU sector. The plan proposes a total of 21 actions to address the 12 gaps or barriers identified.</p> <p>The general principles of the regulatory framework were also defined in a technical meeting of the Coordination Committee in May 2023. This resulted in a proposal for a regulatory framework with key elements for the</p>	<i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q3-Y1 to Q2-Y4* as there was a gap in the achievement of the result due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>

			<p>implementation of ETF in the AFOLU sector, which was presented at a workshop held in May 2023 attended by members of the technical teams, officials and legal advisors from the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>The proposed regulatory framework is currently under review by the legal department of the Ministry of Agriculture.</p>	
	2.Create the Technical Coordination Groups related to the ETF for the AFOLU sector	Q1Y1	The five technical teams were created for the implementation of the ETF and are strengthened in the subsectors agriculture, livestock, forestry, soil, use and change of land use, respectively, comprising personnel from MINAG and representatives of scientific institutions linked to the sector. .	
	3.Provide the necessary infrastructure to the technical unit of the project (as the executive unit of the coordination mechanism) and to the coordination mechanism for the fulfillment of its functions	Q2Y2	<p>A strengthened infrastructure will be available, with the establishment of two situational rooms, seven videoconference rooms and computer resources for technical teams.</p> <p>One of the situational rooms has already been set up. It was donated by the National Land Monitoring and Information System for transparent NDC reporting project, funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Environment Ministry. This space is currently being used to access Open Foris tools and strengthen land monitoring capacity.</p> <p>Part of the required assets have been imported and the acquisition of IT equipment is still in process, including equipment for the videoconference rooms and the pending situational room.</p>	<p><i>Activities corresponding to this indicator were postponed from Q2-Y2 to Q2-Y4* due to delays in the tendering of project resources.</i></p> <p><i>Purchasing processes were limited due to the restrictions that were in place during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>
	4. Design the information management platform for transparency for the AFOLU sector and its subsectors.	Q3Y2	<p>The Information System on Climate Change in Agriculture (SICCA) was designed for the period 2022-2023 and is structured on three levels: 1) an Executive Committee, 2) an Advisory and Coordination Unit, and 3) a technical level integrated of six technical taskforces on climate change. Each team is a technical task force.</p> <p>Institutional arrangements have been defined for SICCA (see Appendix 4). Alliances and collaborations will be</p>	<p><i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q3-Y2 to Q2-Y4* as there was a gap in the achievement of the result due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>

⁸ 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)

⁹ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p>Output 1.1.2: Capacity needs and gaps for the</p>			<p>developed between interested parties for the management, collection, and reporting of information.</p> <p>SICCA will be managed and coordinated by the Department of Science, Technology, Innovation and Environment of MINAG, while the Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Wild Flora and Fauna, Soils and Fertilizers and Land Control of MINAG will coordinate the Climate Action Taskforces in the corresponding sub-sectors.</p> <p>An IT platform has been created: the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management System for the Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sectors. It facilitates the implementation of MRV processes of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in these sectors, according to the ETF.</p> <p>A proposal for an IT platform for the Information System on Climate Change in Agriculture (SICCA) has been designed, which will allow the communication and visibility of climate change information in the AFOLU sector. Its preparation is pending the hiring of a national consultancy, which is in the process of approving its documentation.</p>	
	<p>5. Validate the management system for transparency information in the AFOLU sector for the 2022 report.</p>	<p>Q4Y3</p>	<p>According to the project work plan, the activities linked to this output will start in Q4-Y3.</p>	
	<p>6. Through the GT, support the improvement of the INGEI of the second BUR</p>	<p>Q4Y3</p>	<p>A technical meeting hosted by the Project Coordination Committee in January 2023 was the venue for the preparation and planning of the new update cycle of the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors, with the 1990-2022 series, to be reported in the First BTR of Cuba by 2024 that will incorporate the improvement of the INGEI.</p> <p>In accordance with the agreed roadmap, subsequent meetings were held between the responsible entities and stakeholders involved in data collection, using the IT platform created for this purpose.</p>	
	<p>7. Carry out a diagnostic of the sector's training needs and</p>	<p>Q3Y1</p>	<p>The actions that met the indicator were reported in the 1st PIR.</p>	

agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet the ETF requirements assessed	related institutions in aspects related to transparency .			
	8. Conduct a gap analysis on women's participation in the generation, compilation, analysis and reporting of information through the MINAG structure.	Q3Y1	A second awareness-raising workshop on gender and climate change was held in January 2023, with 17 participants (11 F, 6 M), to deepen knowledge on gender issues and to follow up on the project's actions in this area. Suggestions were made to improve gender mainstreaming in the CBIT project, which were summarized in a gender action plan. 6 out of 11 proposed actions have already been implemented,	
	9. Design a capacity development programme for the AFOLU sector related to transparency 10. Socialize/validate the capacity development programme	Q4Y1	The actions that met the indicator were reported in the 1st PIR. In the National Steering Committee held on March 2023, the training programme to strengthen the technical capacity of the AFOLU sector in relation to the ETF was validated.	
Outputs1.1.3: Action Plan (roadmap) to integrate transparency-related knowledge into national policy and track NDC implementation for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector designed and adopted	11. Prepare the action plan and prioritize the actions and measures of adaptation and mitigation to climate change in the PNDES 2030 of the AFOLU sector	Q4Y2	An Agricultural Climate Action Plan was proposed and approved in November 2022 as a basic planning tool to promote climate change actions in the agricultural and forestry sectors and their integration into development programs, projects, and initiatives in each sub-sector. A roadmap for the implementation of the Agricultural Climate Action Plan was also established. The roadmap was defined in a workshop in April 2023 and was designed in five stages and 17 actions. Two actions have been implemented so far.	<i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y2 to Q2-Y4* as there was a gap in the achievement of the result due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>
	12. Prepare a proposal of possible sector contributions for the country's NDCs (according to paragraph 64 of Annex II MPG)	Q4Y2	It incorporates the actions described in the previous indicator by identifying the results of scientific research that contribute to new actions and prioritizing actions in the preparation of the Agricultural Climate Action Plan, which will be included as proposals for the 2025 NDC update.	<i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y2 to Q2-Y4* as there was a gap in the achievement of the result due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. .</i>

Outputs 1.1.4: Capacity building programme related to the ETF and the action plan (output 1.1.3) to key experts and public servants from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented	<p>13. Carry out training actions based on the analysis of component 1.1.2 to increase the understanding/knowledge of the requirements of the ETF and its implementation in national policies (including PNCC, NDC, NAP and other plans and strategies)</p>	Q3Y3	<p>The implementation of the training programme related to the ETF is at 74%. Out of 19 planned capacity building activities, 14 have been carried out in the form of workshops and technical meetings. The spaces for dialogue and analysis of issues around the topic are used to raise awareness and understanding among decision-makers, officials and members of technical teams.</p>	
	<p>14. Carry out training actions that strengthen the capabilities of the AFOLU sector to improve the integration of knowledge related to the implementation of the ETF in coordination with the training plan of the third national communication and the second BUR</p>	Q3Y3	<p>A mission to Costa Rica was carried out in October 2022 to exchange experiences on the practical application of the ETF and coordination mechanisms for its implementation. It was possible to learn about the development processes of regulatory reforms, the identification of institutional arrangements for ETF, the construction and management of information systems and data management tools.</p> <p>The mission made it possible to visualize the consolidated, robust and functional results and products achieved by Costa Rica. It increased the knowledge of what is missing and what should be improved in the future for the ETF in Cuba and provided the tools to do so.</p> <p>A technical mission to Panama was coordinated for 2023 to continue the exchange of experience in the implementation of the ETF, which will take place through the implementation of CBIT projects in both countries.</p> <p>Experts from the technical team participated in a webinar on "Institutional arrangements for transparency in Latin America and the Caribbean: the experience of Antigua and Barbuda and Costa Rica", held on May 2023 as part of the CBIT-GSP regional network.</p>	
Component 2: Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to assess and report on emissions and removals and mitigation actions				
Output 2.1.1: Capacity-building activities (e.g. training, on-the job learning, coaching, mentoring etc.) and	<p>1. Strengthen the capacities of the technical teams for the preparation of the inventory, including peer-to-peer exchange activities on the 2006 IPCC</p>	Q4Y1	<p>During the current period, six activities have been developed to build technical capacity for the preparation of the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory in the Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (UTUCTS) sectors, as described below:</p>	<p><i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y1 to Q4-Y3 as there was a gap in the achievement</i></p>

<p>peer exchange initiatives on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and projections of emission/removals for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented</p>	<p>guidelines and the emissions/removals projections of the AFOLU sector</p>	<p>From 8 to 10 March 2023, a workshop was held at the ETF premises to train the technical teams on the GHG estimation methodologies established by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the agriculture sector. 21 participants (14 F, 7 M) attended the meeting.</p> <p>From 11 to 15 July 2022, the first workshop on the use of FAO Open Foris geospatial tools was held: Collect Earth Online (CEO) and Collect Earth Pro, which enabled the use of a method to generate estimates of land cover and land use change based on satellite imagery and photo interpretation. The workshop was held at the Soil Institute (IS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and was attended by 14 people (7 F, 7 M), 12 of whom were students who make up the technical team for land use and land use change. The course was taught by two technical experts from FAO.</p> <p>Following the recommendations of the workshop, work was carried out on the analysis of 5000 sampled areas in Cuba with land use changes for the years 1990-2000, 2001-2010 and 2011-2020, using the above tools. The sampling will end in April 2023 and the results will be used as data for the calculation of GHG emissions from the LULUCF sector for the BTR.</p> <p>From 1 to 4 November 2022, a second workshop on land use and land use change estimation using geospatial tools was held with the participation of the 12 members (9 M, 3 F) of the technical team. corresponding to this sector, and from 19 to 21 April 2023, the third workshop was held with the participation of 10 people (7 M, 6 F). In both events, the development of the capacity of the technical team for land use and land use change, for the generation of area estimates based on geospatial sampling and photointerpretation, as well as progress in the work of individual sampling of the 5,000 areas in Cuba, with monitoring and quality control, was continued.</p> <p>Technical experts (Task Force Leaders) participated in an online discussion on the MPG established by decision 18/CMA.1 in relation to INGEI, led by the Coordinator of the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Network in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Coordinator of the Technical</p>	<p><i>of the result due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>
--	--	---	---

			<p>Secretariat for the INGEI Network in the region. The discussion took place in two sessions, on 11 and 17 May 2023, with 11 (5 M, 6 F) and 12 (5 F, 7 M) participants respectively,</p> <p>The technical teams joined the preparatory activities for the new reporting cycle and the preparation of INGEI in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors for the first BTR by 2024, aligned with the MRV processes.</p>	
	<p>2. Develop the AFOLU sector's gas inventory improvement plan in accordance with the requirements established in the MPG of the Decision - /CMA.1 referring to the inventory.</p>	<p>Q2Y2</p>	<p>The workshops and meetings allowed the follow-up of the implementation of the IBA 2020 Improvement Plan for the AFOLU sector, with the advice of the National GHG Team of the Institute of Meteorology. In relation to the plan, 7 of the 8 improvement actions included for the AFOLU sector will be implemented in the new cycle of preparation of the INGEI for the BTR.</p> <p>The basic institutional arrangements have been defined for the inventory management and preparation processes in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors (see Appendix x 4). Actors directly linked to these sectors were involved as primary data providers.</p> <p>During the reporting period, access to more accurate data on the main sub-sectors was made available:</p> <p>Obtained access to more refined and exhaustive data for the categories 3.A Enteric fermentation, 3.B Manure management, 3.C Rice cultivation, 3.D Managed soils and 3.F Urea application and 3.GJ CO2 emissions from liming, application of urea and other carbon containing fertilizers in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Obtained more complete parametric data for country-specific emission factors in categories 3.A Enteric fermentation, 3.B Manure management and 3.C Rice cultivation in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Data obtained from the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources for the calculation of GHG emissions in category 4.D Wetlands, in the LULUCF sector</p>	<p><i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q2-Y2 to Q4-Y3 as they will continue after the preparation of the INGEI in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors for the BTR.</i></p>

	3. Train MINAG's Complementary Statistical System team in the information requirements for the inventory (Activity Data and Emission Factors) through exchange activities.	Q3Y2	Based on the updated project work plan, activities related to the indicator will start in Q3-Y3. However, the participation of staff related to the Complementary Statistical System for Agriculture was supported at the 31st session of the FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA Working Group on Statistics on Agriculture and Livestock in Latin America and the Caribbean.	<i>Activities related to this indicator have been moved from Q3-Y2 to Q3-Y3, as they will take place after the preparation of MRV/M&E systems.</i>
	4. Develop the procedures for the preparation of the inventory and its report, including the data and information management system, and quality control	Q2Y2	The protocols for the preparation and reporting of the inventory have been established, but the corresponding procedures manual is still to be prepared.	
Output 2.1.2: Technical assistance and peer exchange initiatives, on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to update the national GHG inventory, track NDC implementation, REDD+ and reporting processes provided	5. Prepare the general bases of the MRV mitigation system for the AFOLU sector by subsector, taking into consideration the general bases of the national MRV system (which includes the corresponding subsectors)	Q2Y2	<p>A proposal for the general principles of MRV for the AFOLU sector was developed. It was presented and discussed.</p> <p>This took place in a workshop held on January 2023 with the participation of members of the technical teams and officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (38 participants, 20 F and 18 M). The MRV system proposal was defined on the basis of national and other international references, consensus was reached on its main basic elements and it was agreed to update it with the provisions of the MPG of Decision 18/CMA.1 (COP 24 of Katowice in 2018) and the tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3 (COP 26 of Glasgow in 2021).</p> <p>Technical meetings of the Coordination Committee were held to follow up on the development of the MRV system, which was finally validated at a workshop in May 2023 (11 F, 8 M),</p> <p>The general principles of the MRV subsystem for monitoring climate finance are currently being reviewed. The technical team, in conjunction with the Green Climate Fund project "Strengthening capacities to scale up climate financing in Cuba", has developed a portfolio of projects with financing proposals for adaptation and mitigation actions (Readiness II) and will participate in the ongoing process of building a national MRV system for climate finance.</p> <p>The MRV systems are prepared to monitor the progress of the two AFOLU sector mitigation actions committed in the</p>	<p><i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q2-Y2 to Q4-Y3 as there was a gap in the achievement of the result due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>

2023 Project Implementation Report

			<p>NDC, corresponding to the forestry and livestock (porcine) subsectors, respectively. Two technical meetings were held with the technical team to prepare the MRV system for the forestry sub-sector mitigation action.</p> <p>Several activities were carried out to this end:</p> <p>February 2023 (13 participants, 7 F and 6 M) and 25 April 2023 (11 participants, 7 F and 4 M), as well as two technical meetings with the team preparing the MRV system for the porcine sub-sector mitigation action, on 23 November 2022 (10 participants, 5 F and 5 M) and February 2023 (9 participants, 6 F and 4 M).</p>	
	6. Strengthen the capacities of the institutions of the AFOLU sector to carry out measurements, reports and verifications (MRV), to evaluate emissions trend lines and establish the mitigation potential of the subsectors of the AFOLU sector	Q4Y2	<p>The technical teams have been trained in the measurement and reporting of the GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions in the NDC, in addition to their involvement in the preparation and elaboration of the AFOLU sector report to the BTR.</p>	<p><i>Activities related to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y2 to Q2-Y4* due to the delay in the preparation of the MRV system.</i></p> <p><i>Activities related to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y2 to Q4-Y3 due to the gap in the achievement of the result caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>
	7. Improvement and update of activity data and emission factors	Q4Y2	<p>The terms of reference for a consultancy were prepared to assess GHG emission trend lines and identify mitigation potential in the AFOLU sector, with input from the institutional gap diagnosis.</p>	<p><i>Activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y2 to Q4-Y3, as a gap occurred in fulfilling the result due to the impact during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>
	8. Conduct exchange activities between national and international peers on	Q2Y3	<p>Several activities were carried out:</p> <p>A mission to Costa Rica, 2, to learn about the Costa Rican National System of Climate Change Metrics and the</p>	<p><i>Activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q3-Y2 to Q4-Y3, as a gap</i></p>

	<p>measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) for the AFOLU sector</p>		<p>National System for Monitoring Coverage, Land Use and Ecosystems, as well as to exchange on the analysis processes in the progress of the NDC, the National REDD+ Strategy and participation in international forest carbon initiatives in Costa Rica.</p> <p>A concept note for the cooperation with Chile and Panama was agreed in activities associated with the preparation, management, and maintenance of GHGs in the agricultural and LULUCF sectors,</p> <p>A technical mission to Panama to exchange experiences on the practical application of the MPG in relation to the INGEI and the implementation of the CBIT was coordinated for 2023.</p> <p>A technical mission to Chile has been coordinated from 10 to 14 July 2023 to exchange experiences on the practical application of the MPG in relation to GHGI and the management and maintenance of GHGI systems. There will also be an exchange with Chilean technical experts in the preparation of the INGEI in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors.</p> <p>Other follow-up activities related to capacity building in the use of the methodologies set out in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the categories of the LULUCF sector were agreed in the concept note</p>	<p><i>occurred in fulfilling the result due to the impact during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>
	<p>9. Design the payment mechanism for the retention and removal of carbon (payment by results).</p>	<p>Q2Y2</p>	<p>Synergetic activities are being carried out as a result of the alliance with the Project "Environmental Economic Solutions" (ECOVALOR, GEF, 2018 - 2024), which carries out actions to establish economic and methodological instruments for the payment of goods and environmental services for the retention and removal of Carbon.</p> <p>A technical exchange was held at the Agroforestry Research Institute (INAF) in May, attended by 22 people from institutions related to the forestry sector, as well as officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. The meeting provided an opportunity to learn about the carbon market</p>	

			and analyze the opportunities for Cuba and the forestry sector. A draft proposal is being prepared to establish a payment mechanism for carbon sequestration and removal.	
	10. Design a system of integration for INGEI-mitigation actions to update the objectives of future contributions in the NDC .	Q3Y2	The AFOLU sector has two mitigation actions in the NDC, which were formulated in accordance with the MPGs in the 2020 NDC update. The 2020 NDC update process has assessed the mitigation priorities for the sector, which provides a useful basis for analyzing future contributions.	
Output 2.1.3: Capacity-building activities to quantify and report on the impact of mitigation actions from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented.	11. Prepare proposals for methodologies by subsector to propose, evaluate, record and report on mitigation actions by the AFOLU sector.	Q4Y2	<p>A methodology for the MRV system of the forestry sector has been developed, based on the approach of the UN National Forest Monitoring Systems, in the context of REDD+ mechanisms and their procedure for payment for environmental services provided by forests. The methodology was prepared by experts from the Agroforestry Research Institute (INAF) and was used to estimate the atmospheric carbon removed by the forests of 11 forestry companies in the country between 2016 and 2018. (See Appendix 16).</p> <p>Technical training on the use of the FAO's GLEAM methodology was coordinated for the livestock sub-sector, facilitating the preparation of inventories, nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and ex-ante assessments of livestock-related projects.</p> <p>A training workshop on FAO's Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Calculation Methodology (EX-ACT), which provides ex-ante estimates of the carbon balance impacts of agriculture and forestry development projects, programs and policies, is planned for 2023.</p>	<i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q4-Y2 to Q2-Y4* due to a gap in the achievement of the result caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic..</i>
Component 3: Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to monitor and report on climate change impacts and adaptation actions				
Output 3.1.1: Capacity-building activities to clarify key NDC information on adaptation for the	1. Strengthen the capacities of the technical teams for the preparation of adaptation indicators included in the NDC in accordance with Tarea Vida	Q3Y2	The actions that met the indicator were reported in the 1st PIR.	

agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector and in line with Tarea Vida designed and implemented	2 Design indicator systems for adaptation measures included in the NDC, incorporating social and gender dimensions.	Q3Y2	<p>The actions that met the indicator were reported in the 1st PIR.</p> <p>A proposal of adaptation indicators for the sector has been drafted and contextualized, based on the indicators identified in the project "Environmental Bases for Local Food Sustainability" (BASAL, EU/COSUDE, 2015-2022) and their correspondence with the indicators implemented in the framework of the Tarea Vida State Plan.</p>	
	3. Improve the data collection system in the Complementary Statistical System of MINAG, based on the identified indicators	Q3Y2	Based on the updated project work plan, activities linked to the indicator will begin in Q3-Y3.	<i>Activities related to this indicator have been moved from Q3-Y2 to Q3-Y3, as they will take place after the preparation of MRV/M&E systems.</i>
	4. Develop the procedures for the implementation of the adaptation measures, as well as their monitoring and evaluation, in correspondence with the identified indicators.	Q2Y3	According to the original work plan, the activities that are linked to this indicator began in Q2-Y3.	<i>In the updated work plan, the activities have been moved from Q2-Y3 to Q3-Y4*, as they will continue after the preparation of the PAAC</i>
	5. Develop, in a participatory way 5 adaptation measures in the AFOLU sector proposed for the NDCs and Tarea Vida, following the recommendations of the MPGs	Q2Y3	<p>The technical mission to Costa Rica enabled the design of a registration system for AFOLU adaptation measures, which has been integrated into the M&E system.</p> <p>Work on the results of this indicator is underway as part of Output 1.1.3.</p> <p>Progress on this indicator will be made through the preparation of the Agricultural Climate Action Plan, which will include information on climate scenarios and their impacts on agricultural and forestry production. On this basis, adaptation measures will be prioritized for each sub-sector, in line with the projections of the Tarea Vida State Plan for the period 2021-2025 and the climate change strategy for the sector.</p>	<i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q2-Y3 to Q3-Y4* due to a gap in the achievement of the result caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>

Output 3.1.2: Integrating knowledge on transparency-related initiatives into national adaptation policy and decision-making for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector achieved	6. Determine the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures on each of the subsectors of the AFOLU sector (It will be carried out in coordination with Component 1 through Output 1.1.3).	Q2Y3	<p>Work on the results of this indicator has been undertaken as part of Output 1.1.3.</p> <p>Progress on this indicator will be made through the preparation of the Agricultural Climate Action Plan, which will include information on climate scenarios and their impacts on agricultural and forestry production. On this basis, adaptation measures will be prioritized for each sub-sector, in line with the projections of the Tarea Vida State Plan for the period 2021-2025 and the climate change strategy for the sector.</p>	<i>The activities were readjusted in the updated work plan, for the period Q2-Y3 to Q4-Y3, because they will proceed jointly with the elaboration of the PAAC.</i>
	7. Identify adaptation measures for each of the subsectors of the AFOLU sector (FIRST) taking into account the country's PNDES 2030 and incorporating socio-economic data (It will be carried out in coordination with Component 1 through Output 1.1.3).	Q3Y3	<p>Work on the results of the indicator has been undertaken as part of Output 1.1.3.</p> <p>A series of adaptation actions for the forestry (16 actions), agriculture (7 actions) and livestock (7 actions) sub-sectors have been identified, supported by studies and scientific results, several of which have been reported in Cuba's national communications and other publications.</p> <p>Based on the above, adaptation actions will be prioritized for the preparation of the Agricultural Climate Action Plan, and its outcome will form the basis for further discussion and review of actions to be proposed in the 2025 NDC update processes.</p>	<i>The products will be delivered according to an updated work plan.</i>
	<p>8. Document and disseminate the main lessons learned in the AFOLU sector to improve national reports, including a gender perspective.</p> <p>9. Develop a training plan to integrate the requirements of the ETF in the national policies of climate change adaptation</p>	Q3Y3	<p>According to the original work plan, the activities that are linked to this indicator began in Q1-Y3.</p>	<i>The implementation is delayed as per the previous point. The activities were readjusted in the updated work plan, for the period Q3-Y3 to Q2-Y4*, since it will proceed after the preparation of the PAAC.</i>
Output 3.1.3: M&E system for the adaptation measures of the NDCs and Tarea Vida	10. Design the general bases of the monitoring and evaluation system (including its possible report) of the adaptation measures for the AFOLU sector	Q3Y2	<p>Progress has been made in developing the general principles of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for monitoring the progress of adaptation measures in the AFOLU sector. To this end, several technical meetings of the Coordinating Committee with the working group in charge of this task were held on 11 November 2022 (11 participants,</p>	<i>The activities responding to this indicator have been moved from Q3-Y2 to Q3-Y4*, as a gap occurred with the fulfillment of the result due to</i>

2023 Project Implementation Report

			6 F and 5 M) and on 18 April 2023 (10 participants, 6 F and 4 M), as well as online meetings to review and analyze the progress made in setting up the M&E system.	<i>the effects that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>
	11. 11. Implementation of the M&E system designed	Q4Y3	According to the original work plan, the activities that are linked to this indicator began in Q1-Y3.	<i>The implementation is delayed as per the previous point. The training activities were readjusted in the updated work plan, for the period Q4-Y3 to Q3-Y4*, due to the delay in the development of the M&E System.</i>

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

During the current period, the adaptive management strategy has continued to be implemented to reduce the impact of COVID-19 in the initial planning of the project. The five technical teams have been completed and consolidated, and the coordination and information management mechanism has been defined with the proposed Climate Change Information System for Agriculture (SICCA). 70% progress has been made in establishing the legal framework, the IT platforms that will complement SICCA are being developed, including the MRV systems for mitigation and adaptation monitoring, with 80% and 60% development respectively. The planning of workshops and technical capacity building activities in the sector on MRV has continued as planned, so this outcome is well advanced. Progress under Component 3 has been the most limited. Its main outcome was the design and approval of an Agricultural Climate Action Plan with a focus on adaptation, including actions for each of the sub-sectors, and its integration into the sector's Economic and Social Development Plan until 2023. The plan has already started to be implemented (10%) and will be the priority for the next period.

The implementation of the project was delayed due to a six-month delay in the formal start of activities and limited operations during the first two years of implementation due to restrictions imposed by COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Although significant progress has been made in terms of results, the time lag does not allow for the validation and implementation of the main products in the third year. It is therefore necessary to extend the NTE until October 2024, which will allow time to complete the planned deliverables in accordance with the administrative requirements and approval levels associated with these processes.

The extension of the NTE of the project will also allow for a more effective use of the committed financial resources, including savings in financial execution due to lower service costs, given the alternatives used during the restricted situation with COVID-19, mainly virtual meetings, as well as synergies with other initiatives. These resources can be reallocated in order to maximize the impact of the results foreseen in the project work plan.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁰	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹¹	Comments/reasons¹² justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>The project has continued to produce positive results. The technical teams have been consolidated. IT platforms to facilitate the work of national institutions for MRV are being developed and implemented, and the legal framework to support the ETF has been revised and is awaiting validation. An extension of the NTE is proposed to allow for the completion and validation of processes affected by COVID 19.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The CBIT AFOLU project has improved the quality of its results. This is, among others, a consequence of South-South cooperation activities carried out and training in the use of tools developed by FAO (GLEAM, ExACT), which have had a positive impact on national inventories. Proposals for strategies and action plans to address climate change in the sector have also been developed, which are innovative. In order to consolidate these results, it is necessary to extend the project, as requested. Similarly, because of its impact, it would be advisable to consider measures to ensure the continuity and extension of these results after the termination of the project.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹³	S	S	<i>The CBIT Project has demonstrated its relevance as the results obtained to date have contributed positively to improve the implementation of the AFOLU sector commitments under the "State Plan to Address Climate Change ("Tarea Vida")", while its interventions</i>

¹⁰ **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.

¹¹ **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.

¹² Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹³ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			<i>have been an important asset in the revision of the current NDC and the BTR process to be submitted by Cuba in 2024.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁴	S	S	<i>There have been some delays according to the original execution plan due to COVID 19 pandemic restrictions that delay the inception and implementation of activities. Even though these delays have affected the execution, significant progress have been made in developing coordination mechanism for the institutional arrangements for ETF of the AFOLU sector and capacity building in mitigation have been consolidated. A no cost extension will assure the compliance of pending activities, especially on adaptation actions and the validation process of the strategic documents generated.</i>
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	<i>The project has found its implementation rhythm after a delayed start and the impact of COVID it is moving towards being completed in satisfactory manner. National teams are consolidating, information and MRV systems has been designed and are supported by an updated legal and policy framework (e.g., Agricultural Climate Action Plan), and capacity building activities are well under way. The assessment of adaptation actions will be useful for other programs such as the GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands proposal presented by the country. The project will be extended until the last quarter of 2024 to complete pending activities.</i>

¹⁴ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social and environmental risk impacts identified in CEO endorsement	Planned mitigation measures	Actions Taken During This Fiscal Year	Pending measures to be adopted	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, ecosystems and natural habitats				
ESS 3: Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic resources for food and agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and pesticide management				
ESS 6: Involuntary resettlement and displacement				
ESS 7: Decent work				
ESS 8: Gender equality				

ESS 9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this fiscal year				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS risk classification (At the time of project presentation)	Current ESS risk classification Indicate if the environmental and social risk classification is still valid [twenty] . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low risk	The rated risk classification in the project submission remains valid.

<i>Please advise if any complaints have been received in accordance with the ESS policies of FAO and GEF. If so, please indicate how it is/has been addressed.</i>
None

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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	Identified in ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with the Project Management Unit
1	Lack of political support for the development of each product of this project	Medium (P= 1; I=4)	Yes	Promote sustained political support throughout the project. Develop integration spaces with the participation of high-level officials (Component 1 products will directly address this risk).	<p>MINAG and CITMA decision-makers have participated in workshops and other activities, they know the results and are committed to them.</p> <p>They will be continuously consulted on the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Priority will be given to maintaining regular channels of communication with decision makers.</p>	
2	High staff turnover	Medium (P=3; I= 3)	Yes	Capacity building. Good knowledge management. Develop guidelines and a manual for the use of technical tools (Product 1.1.4 will address this risk).	<p>The technical teams have been set up with representatives appointed by MINAG and the institutions involved, and they have the constant support of their immediate superiors.</p> <p>Constant channels of communication are maintained with the team members.</p> <p>The teams take ownership of the project, with solid and active participation in each activity developed.</p> <p>Their technical knowledge is strengthened through the implementation of the capacity</p>	

					building programme, using the learning by doing method to consolidate knowledge.	
3	Lack of current capacities and willingness to carry out project activities	Medium (P= 1; I= 4)	Yes	Specific capacity building approaches (outputs 2.1.3 and 3.1.3 focus on this risk)	The project has addressed this issue by creating opportunities for awareness raising through initial activities and engagement in capacity building processes.	
4	Lack of coordination between institutions	Medium (P= 3; I= 3)	Yes	Strengthen the coordination mechanism (Output 1.1.1 focuses on this risk)	Project activities focus on the potential positive externalities associated with better data collection, monitoring and reporting of the sector's adaptation and mitigation activities. The project will be socialized within the institutions and cooperation agreements will be established.	
5	The COVID-19 pandemic prevents the project from implementing project activities such as stakeholder consultations and GHG inventory, especially data collection.		No	Minimize international and national travel in the work plan. Update the work environment to allow remote work.	The project team, including government officials, is equipped to work remotely.	

Overall project risk rating(Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

Classification for fiscal year 2022	Classification for fiscal year 2023	Comments/reason for rating for FY23 and any changes (positive or negative) in rating since previous reporting period
low	low	The activities of the project have been delayed due to the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic, for which reason an extension of the project period is requested.

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.....	
Recommendation.....	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	
---	--

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 . Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and application provisions			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Request to extend the NTE until October 2024 due to a six-month delay in the formal start of the project and a time lag in activities due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions in Cuba.	Second quarter of 2023	Hernan Gonzalez (GTO)
executing entity	Does not apply		
Executing Entity Category	Does not apply		
Minor change in project goal	Does not apply		
Safeguards	Does not apply		
risk analysis			
Increase in GEF project funding up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Project Activity Location			
Other minor project modifications (define)			

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	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<i>Government Institutions</i>			
Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), in particular MINAG's Directorate for Science, Innovation and Environment	<p>Lead Executing Partner of the proposed project. Provide supervision, coordinate the planning and implementation of projects.</p> <p>Oversees annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and final project review missions and assessments.</p>	This MINAG department has been closely involved in the implementation of the project, leading the National Steering Committee, channelling and formalising the participation of other MINAG departments and scientific institutions, contributing to the creation of technical teams, systematically checking compliance with the work plan and ensuring the results of the project, participating in and leading project activities when required, and facilitating communication with MINAG decision-makers and other government bodies.	
Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), in particular MINAG's Directorate for Agriculture, Forest, Livestock, Soil and Fertilizers	Supports the DCIMA-MINAG in the execution and control of the project in the aspects related to the subsectors under their care.	MINAG has been extensively involved in the implementation of the project through its representation in the technical teams; participation in workshops, technical activities and knowledge sharing; it has provided data and information to INGEI; it has also taken on the responsibility of coordinating the technical teams of the sub-sector related to agriculture.	The personnel linked to the project present other responsibilities and functions of their positions, which limits their participation in project activities.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA)	<p>Guidance, review and approval of policies.</p> <p>Facilitate project activities by providing direct technical inventories and related inputs.</p> <p>Facilitate project activities by providing direct technical mitigation and related inputs.</p>	CITMA has supported the project in relation to national policies to address climate change and the development of the regulatory framework. It has monitored the results of the project and the implementation of its activities. It has been widely represented in workshops, technical activities and knowledge sharing and has provided technical advice..	
National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI)	Facilitate project activities by providing direct technical inputs on methodological and operational aspects of MINAG SIEC statistical activity.	Supports the data gathering and information through the Complementary Statistical System of MINAG.	
Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP)	Ensures, within its area of expertise, that the programs and plans provided for in the project correspond to what is established in the country.	Has approved a the national economic plan (co-financing) of the project in its first and second year.	
Ministry of Finance and Prices (MFP)	Within the framework of the project, the Ministry provides methodological advice on issues within its competence.	It does not present results so far in the participation of this project, because its methodological advice has not yet been requested.	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP)	It will be the link between the landowners and the private producers.	It does not present results in the participation of the project, because activities are not carried out at the local level, with private producers.	
Private sector entities			

Others [1]			
MINAG Business Groups related to the AFOLU sector	Responsible for the implementation of the MRV and M&E systems in the productive areas under their care, as well as the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the mitigation and adaptation actions that contribute to the NDC and Tarea Vida in the corresponding subsectors.	They have been widely involved in the execution of the project, with their representation in the technical teams; participated in workshops, technical activities and knowledge sharing; they provided data and information for the INGEI; they were involved in the elaboration of the MRV/M&E systems, the regulatory framework, the SICCA, the Agrarian Climate Action Plan (PAAC) and other results.	
New stakeholders identified/engaged			
Research institutes for the other land-use sector	Participates in the design and validation of the entire transparency framework for land use activity. Coordinates the preparation of the inventory and proposes mitigation and adaptation measures for the subsector of other land uses.	The scientific institutions have been extensively involved in the implementation of the project through their representation in the Technical Co-ordination Committee, the National Steering Committee and the Technical Teams; they are the main actors for the technical implementation of the project and the achievement of its results; they have organized and participated in workshops, technical activities and knowledge exchange, as well as co-funded activities; they provide technical advice, data and information..	
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment (MINCEX)	Provide the facilities for the execution of the project within the framework of current Cuban legislation and	Advised the management of the project in compliance with current Cuban legislation and provisions regarding international cooperation. It has systematically	

[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.

	provisions, regarding international cooperation.	checked compliance with the technical and financial execution, ensuring the results of the project.		
Livestock Business Group (GEGAN)	Supervise, check and control the correct financial (co-financing) and technical execution of the project within the framework of current Cuban legislation and provisions regarding international cooperation.	Systematically checked the correct financial (co-financing) and technical execution, ensuring the results of the project. He participated in the national steering committee and purchasing committee. He advised the project regarding national procedures for international cooperation. Has also supported the project in its logistical assurance.		

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.	Yes	<p>. The rationale for the intervention to strengthen women's potential and establish equitable gender relations shows that the issue of climate change is complex, as there is no information on gender-disaggregated data or differentiated climate impacts on men and women, hence the importance for the project to consider a proposal for gender-sensitive indicators in the formulation of its results and reports.</p> <p>It was also analyzed that the number of women attending training workshops is an indicator, but at a lower level, as a higher percentage of women attending activities does not necessarily mean that they reach decision-making and leadership positions; the number of interventions and the level of appropriation of the topics should be considered. In addition, the needs, priorities and experiences of women and men should be systematically taken into account in the development of policies, programs, projects and knowledge generation activities on climate change, so that women and men benefit equally and inequalities are not perpetuated.</p>

2023 Project Implementation Report

Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	The project is not designed to contribute directly to gender equality. However, steps are being taken to ensure that women benefit equitably from the project. Approximately 50-60% of the participants in the workshops and other activities were women. A project workshop analyzed the gaps in women's participation in the generation, collection, analysis and reporting of information through the MINAG structure. The gaps identified will be addressed in the implementation of the forthcoming activities.
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	No	Does not apply
b. Improve women's participation and decision-making	Yes	Wherever possible, the project takes into account and applies a gender-sensitive approach to the collection and analysis of data and information, which will be reported with the project results and in relevant publications. In addition, the project's management team and national steering committee are predominantly female, and there is evidence of increased female participation in the activities carried out.
c. Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The project has ensured that the specific needs of women are met, that women have equal access to project activities from the formulation stage through to implementation and evaluation, and that all potential benefits are shared equally in all project activities.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The project has carried out its diagnoses taking into account gender disaggregation and has systematically checked the participation of women in the activities and in the generation of project results.
Staff with gender expertise	No	The project team does not include anyone with experience in gender issues, so technical advice was provided by experts from FAO Cuba, FAO SLM and RLC.
Other good practices on gender	No	

11. Knowledge management activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, during this reporting period.	
<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 so far.</p>	<p>A knowledge management strategy was not envisaged at the formulation stage, but results and lessons learned are shared through exchanges of experience with other projects and national stakeholders, as well as through missions to other countries. In addition, publications and presentations at events have been prepared, a website has been developed to disseminate the activities, and videos have been produced to promote and disseminate the results.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>The project has a communication and visibility strategy in place. The planned actions have been carried out during the current year, mainly focusing on the editing and dissemination of a publicity spot and the editing of the project's promotional video. Four graphic materials have been prepared for social networks on the results achieved, one of them on gender equality. The project and its results were presented at two nationally relevant events. a. Visibility materials are also distributed at workshops and other 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>Does not apply</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>website at https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100086828323443</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>The project's communication strategy will include publications, brochures, videos, newsletters and other communication tools.</p> <p>https://twitter.com/FAOCuba/status/1620173284582248448</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7QGb7UepmM</p>

	<p>https://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documents/0205_avance-cu_4rt.pdf</p> <p>https://twitter.com/GranosInstituto/status/1541519577686974464</p> <p>https://twitter.com/GranosInstituto/status/1623765693819756544</p> <p>https://twitter.com/larilari9210/status/1646517434990620673</p> <p>https://twitter.com/larilari9210/status/1623336792526057472</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Mirtza Teresa Viton Trujillo Communication Specialist of the Project Management Team E-mail: mirtza1011@gmail.com</p> <p>Jose Acosta-Artiles Communication Consultant for FAO Cuba E-mail: Jose.AcostaArtiles@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

<p>Are indigenous peoples and local communities involved in the project (according to the approved project document)? If so, please provide a brief explanation.</p>
<p></p>

13. Co-financing table

co-financing sources ^[25]	Name of the co-financier	Type of co-financing ^[26]	Amount confirmed on CEO endorsement/approval	Actual amount materialized as of June 30, 2023	Actual amount realized at mid-term or closing (confirmed by review/evaluation team)	Total expected disbursement at the end of the project
Government funds	Pasture and Forage Research Institute (IIPF)	in-kind	USD 82,400.00	\$ 358.541,54		USD 1,134,500.00
	Agricultural Engineering Research Institute (IAgric)	in-kind	USD 104,400.00	\$ 140.139,62		USD 104,400.00
	Research Center for Animal Breeding of Tropical Livestock (CIMAGT)	in-kind	USD 104,400.00	\$ 122.870,11		USD 104,400.00
	Soil Institute (IS)	in-kind	USD 104,400.00	\$ 61.056,44		USD 104,400.00
	Agroforestry Research Institute (INAF)	in-kind	USD 104,400.00	\$ 200.277,64		USD 104,400.00
FAO	FAO Representative	money	USD 150,000.00	--		USD 150,000.00
	TOTAL		USD 650,000.00	USD 882.885,35		USD 1,388,900.00

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

Risk rating will 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:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

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

^[1]According to FPMIS

^[2]If the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit has requested and approved the extension of the NTE.

^[3]This is the total co-financing amount as included in the CEO Document / Project Document.

^[4] The amount must show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

^[5]See section 13 of this report, which requests updated estimates of co-financing and indicates the total amount of co-financing realized.

^[6] The mid-term review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half a point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English must be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the date of approval by the Director General.

^[7] The terminal evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the NTE date of the project.

^[8] This has been taken from the project's approved results framework.

^[9] Some indicators may not identify medium-term objectives at the design stage (please refer to the approved results framework), so this column should only be filled in where applicable.

[10] Please report on the results achieved in terms of global environmental benefits and socio-economic benefits as well.

[eleven] Please use the six-point scale system required by the GEF Secretariat: Highly Satisfactory (SA), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). See annex 1.

[12] Products described in the logical framework of the project or in any approved revision of the project.

[13] Use the same unit of measurement for the project indicators as per the approved implementation plan or annual work plan. Please be concise (maximum one or two short sentences with the main achievements)

[14] Variance refers to the difference between expected progress and actual progress at the time of reporting.

[fifteen] Development Objective Rating – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to meet or exceed its primary objectives. For more information on qualifications and definitions, see Annex 1.

[16] Implementation Progress Rating – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities meets the project's approved implementation plan. For more information on qualifications and definitions, see Annex 1.

[17] Make sure the ratings are evidence based.

[18] In case the GEF OFP has not provided comments, please explain why.

[19] The OTL will consult with the technical officer at headquarters and all other technical support units.

[twenty] Important: Please note that if the environmental and social risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project will prepare or modify an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other instruments and ESS management instruments based on the new risk classification (see page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

[twenty-one] Risk classification is understood as a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project that may affect the execution or the prospects for achieving the project's objectives. Project risk should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial, or High. For more information on classifications and definitions, see Annex 1.

[22] Fountain: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

[23] Non-governmental organizations

[24] They may include, but are not limited to, community-based organizations (CBOs), indigenous peoples' organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups identified, for example, in the Summit's Agenda 21 de la Tierra de Rio in 1992 and many times since.

[25] Co-financing sources may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Grantees, Other.

[26] Grant, loan, equity investment, guarantee, investment in kind, public investment, other (see Co-financing Guidelines for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

List of Appendices

	Title	links
Appendix 1	GEF-CBIT Inception Workshop Report	Appendix 1. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 2	Construction documents of the proposed regulatory framework for the implementation of the ETF in the AFOLU sector. Workshop reports.	Appendix 2. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 3	Documents of the proposal for the Information System on Climate Change in Agriculture (SICCA). Membership of the technical teams of the project.	Appendix 3. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 4	Analysis report of the institutional arrangements, assignment of roles and responsibilities, for the measurement, reporting and verification systems under a Reinforced Transparency Framework in the AFOLU sector of Cuba.	Appendix 4. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 5	Construction documents of the computer platform proposals for the Information System on Climate Change in Agriculture (SICCA).	Appendix 5. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 6	Diagnosis documents of the training needs of the AFOLU sector in climate change and aspects related to transparency.	Appendix 6. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 7	Diagnostic report on main gender gaps in the AFOLU sector. Reports of workshops in relation to gender.	Appendix 7. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 8	Project training program for the ETF of AFOLU.	Appendix 8. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 9	Action Plan (Roadmap) to integrate the strategy to deal with climate change in the PDES 2030 of the sector, within the framework of the implementation of the ETF.	Appendix 9. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 10	Reports of the workshops related to the execution of the Training Program.	Appendix 10. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 11	Results of the estimation of coverage areas and land use change by satellite sampling and photo interpretation, with the use of Open Foris tools.	Appendix 11. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 12	INGEI improvement plan in the AFOLU sector of Cuba of the BUR 2020.	Appendix 12. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 13	Construction documents of the proposal for the General Bases of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) for the AFOLU sector. Reports of workshops and technical meetings.	Appendix 13. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 14	Documents of the technical mission to Costa Rica.	Appendix 14. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 15	Concept Note for Multilateral Cooperation between Chile, Panama and Cuba. Programs of the technical missions to Chile and Panama.	Appendix 15. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 16	Presentation on the M-MRV Methodology for the forestry sector.	Appendix 16. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 17	Proposal document for adaptation indicators for the AFOLU sector.	Appendix 17. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 18	List of adaptation actions by AFOLU subsectors.	Appendix 18. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba

Appendix 19	List of projects that pay taxes on adaptation and mitigation actions linked to the AFOLU sector.	Appendix 19. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 20	Construction documents of the proposal for the General Bases of the Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the AFOLU sector. Reports of workshops and technical meetings.	Appendix 20. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba
Appendix 21	Reports of technical meetings in relation to the link in the processes of preparation and preparation of reports to BTR 2024.	Appendix 21. CBIT-AFOLU Cuba