



Enhancing Cuba's Institutional and Technical Capacities in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency under the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9970

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

CBIT

Project Title

Enhancing Cuba's Institutional and Technical Capacities in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency under the Paris Agreement

Countries

Cuba

Agency(ies)

FAO

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)

Executing Partner Type

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

82,008

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CBIT-1	Foster Eenableing conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	CBIT	863,242	650,000
Total Project Cost(\$)			863,242	650,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

In line with the State Plan for climate change (Tarea Vida), 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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1:</p> <p>Enhanced institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate knowledge and data into national policy and decision-making strengthened</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>a) Institutional capacity for transparency related activities increases from a Level 2 to Level 3</p>	<p>1.1.1: Coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate, coordinate and plan transparency-related activities established</p> <p>1.1.2: Capacity needs and gaps for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet the ETF requirements assessed</p> <p>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</p>	CBIT	303,375	266,667

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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	Technical Assistance	<p>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</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Quality of MRV system [1] with a target of increasing from a Level 2 to Level 6</p> <hr/> <p>[1] Based on the GEF-6 CBIT indicator and rating system for MRV.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Capacity-building activities (e.g. training, on-the-job learning, coaching, mentoring, etc.) and peer exchange initiatives on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and projections of emission/removals for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented</p> <p>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</p>	CBIT	250,502	166,667

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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	Technical Assistance	<p>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</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Quality and timeliness of Cuba's reporting to UNFCCC on adaptation within the AFOLU sector</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Approved national M&E framework for climate change adaptation actions</p>	<p>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 <i>Tarea Vida</i> designed and implemented</p> <p>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</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 M&E system for the adaptation measures of the</p>	CBIT	231,888	216,666

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					785,765	650,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
CBIT					77,477	
Sub Total(\$)					77,477	0
Total Project Cost(\$)					863,242	650,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	MINAG	In-kind	500,000
Government	FAO Cuba (FIRST project)	Grant	150,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			650,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
FAO	CBIT	Cuba	Climate Change		No	863,242	82,008
Total Grant Resources(\$)						863,242	82,008

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
FAO	CBIT	Cuba	Climate Change		No	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)						50,000	4,750

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		97		
Male		97		
Total	0	194	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

Project Description

1.1 Global Environmental and Adaptation Problems, Root Causes and Barriers:

1. As part of its commitment with the international community to tackle climate change, Cuba has signed and ratified the key standing international instruments in this area: UNFCCC (1994) and the Paris Agreement (2016). Consequently, Cuba, as a signatory to these instruments, and as a developing country and small island developing state, acquires all the responsibilities deriving from the terms of these commitments.
 2. The Paris Agreement was adopted at the Twenty-First Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and entered into force on 4 November 2016. This Agreement establishes that the Parties must communicate their efforts to the UNFCCC through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and these efforts must represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement.[\[1\]](#)¹
 3. The Paris Agreement stipulates the establishment of an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support in order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation of the Agreement.[\[2\]](#)² The Paris Agreement provided for the Conference of the Parties to serve as the decision-making body of the Parties and it shall adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of action and support.[\[3\]](#)³
 4. In line with the above, in December 2018 the COP 24 adopted its Decision 18/CMA.1[\[4\]](#)⁴, which contained in an **Annex** to this decision the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.[\[5\]](#)⁵ Decision 18/CMA.1 par. 3 states that countries shall
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submit their first **biennial transparency report** (BTR) and **national inventory report** (NIR), if submitted as a stand alone report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;

5. The **Annex** to the Decision 18/CMA.1 establishes that each developing country Party shall submit its biennial transparency report (BTR) containing: information on national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs); information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement; information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement.^[6]⁶

6. Regarding the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, the MPGs establish, among others, that:^[7]⁷

- Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports
- Each Party shall report its inventory preparation process, including the division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation to ensure that sufficient activity data collection, choice and development of methods, emission factors and other parameters are in accordance with IPCC guidelines
- Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. Each Party is encouraged to use the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands
- Each Party is encouraged to use country-specific and regional emissions factors and activity data, where available, or to propose plans to develop them, in accordance with the best practices elaborated in the IPCC guidelines
- For each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead have their latest reporting year be three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report.

7. The Paris Agreement establishes that the parties must produce accounts on their nationally determined contributions (NDC) and the emissions and removals of greenhouse gases related to these and while doing so they will promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness and coherence and will ensure the avoidance of double counting, in order to enable a clear evaluation of progress and obtained results.^[8]⁸ The MPGs establish the rules on how the Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions to demonstrate consistency with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.^[9]⁹

8. The MPGs, contained in the Annex to the decision 18/CMA.1, provide the elements of reporting that might be included under the ETF. The main content of the Annex are presented in Figures 1-5 below, together with brief accompanying discussions.

· Figure 1 presents the content of chapter I of the Annex, referring to the introduction.[\[10\]](#)¹⁰

Figure 1	
A.	Purpose
B.	Guiding principles
C.	Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities
D.	Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time
E.	Reporting format

· Figure 2 presents the content of chapter II of the Annex referring to the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.[\[11\]](#)¹¹

Figure 2

- A. Definitions
- B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
- C. Methods
 - 1. Methodologies, parameters and data
 - 2. Key category analysis
 - 3. Time-series consistency and recalculations
 - 4. Uncertainty assessment
 - 5. Assessment of completeness
 - 6. Quality assurance/quality control
- D. Metrics
- E. Reporting guidance
 - 1. Information on methods and cross-cutting elements
 - 2. Sectors and gases
 - 3. Time series

· Figure 3 presents the content of chapter III of the Annex referring to the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.[\[12\]](#)¹²

Figure 3

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
2. Description of a Party's NDC under Article 4, including updates
3. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
4. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
5. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals
6. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable
7. Other information

· Figure 4 presents the content of chapter IV of the Annex referring to information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.[\[13\]](#)¹³

Figure 4

1. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks
2. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate
3. Adaptation priorities and barriers
4. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies
5. Progress on implementation of adaptation
6. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes
7. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts
8. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned
9. Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Figure 5 presents the content of chapter VI of the Annex referring to information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.^[14]¹⁴

Figure 5

1. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies
2. Underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies:
3. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris
4. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
5. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
6. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
7. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
8. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
9. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building

9. In summary, the ETF has created important ongoing and new challenges for developing countries. Whereas the reporting described in Figures 2 and 3 is required under the Paris Agreement, those described in Figures 4 and 5 are not actual requirements for developing countries and will be described in the present document as recommended.

Country/regional context

10. The Cuban archipelago consists of the island of Cuba, the Isle of Youth and more than 1 600 islands, islets and cays, which combine to form a surface area of 109 884 km². The island of Cuba is long and narrow. This configuration, together with the island's orientation from east to west, does not allow for the existence of long and fast-flowing rivers. For this reason, surface and underground water resources are limited, rivers have small basins, are short with low water flow and rapidly evacuate into the sea. The underground basins are linked to strong karst development and are destined to satisfy the demands of the population and production. The most notable rain volumes are associated with tropical cyclones, cold fronts, local storms and tropical waves. The record is 867mm in 24 hours (1 June 1988, south of Cienfuegos). Despite the fact that average rainfall is 1 335mm for all of Cuba, there are recurring droughts that can last for up to several years.

Land Use, Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

11. Table 1 below shows some indicators on land use in Cuba

Table 1: Select indicators on land use¹⁵ (kha).

Concept	Total	State
Total area	10 988.4	6 168.8
Agricultural area	6 300.2	2 029.6
· Cultivated area	2 765.2	551.1
- Harvested cane surface area (2015/2016)	421.6	43.4
- Non-cane agricultural area with permanent crops	214.3	257.7
· Uncultivated surface area	3 535.0	1 478.5
Forest resources ^[15] ¹⁵	4 093.6	4 093.6
· Natural forests ³	2 709.3	2 709.3
· Artificial forests ³	532.9	532.9
· Young artificial forests ³	88.3	88.3
· Area to be reforested ³	236.1	236.1
· Non-forested area ³	517.2	517.2
Area not suitable for agriculture or forestry	594.6	45.6

12. The most recent agricultural land study for 29 crops showed that 65 percent of them were affected by one or more limiting factors (drought, salinity, erosion, etc.), leading to a potential yield of less than 50 percent. In addition, more than one million hectares are part of fragile ecosystems (mountainous areas with a high risk of erosion, coastal zones or cumulative plains at risk of salinization).¹⁴ The main agricultural products are listed in Table 1.2.¹⁵

Table 2: Main agricultural products.²

Product	Surface area (kha)		Production (kt)	
	Total	State	Total	State
Food	318.7	29.5	2 843.9	296.7
Bananas	88.2	9.9	1 014.9	127.7
Vegetables	193.8	15.6	2 483.7	318.4
Cereals	270.2	28.8	778.6	97.0
Legumes	118.4	13.5	132.2	16.2
Tobacco	19.4	0.7	30.8	0.6

Citrus	14.2	6.4	98.8	52.4
Other fruits	80.2	10.7	926.2	71.8
Cocoa	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sugar cane (2015/2016)	421.6	4.8	18.1*	0.2*

* Millions of tonnes.

13. The national livestock is composed of cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and goats, as well as poultry and apiculture. Table 1.3 lists the components of the national livestock.

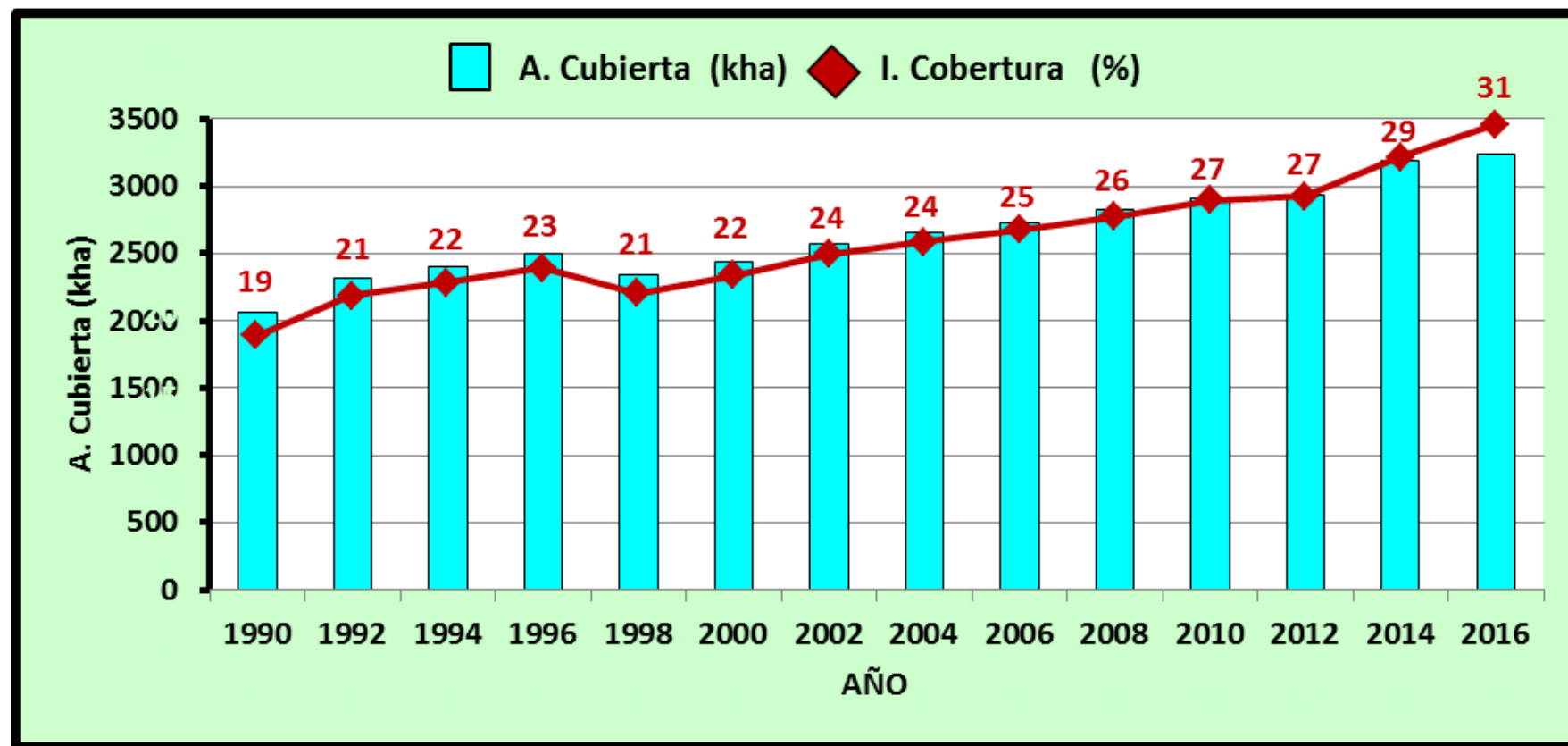
Table 3: Composition of the national livestock.¹⁵

Livestock	Amount of Animals (1 000s)		Production (kt)	
	Total	State	Total	State
Cattle	3 865.5		167.1 ^a	107.0 ^a
- Females	2 540.6		536.4 ^b	84.7 ^b
Horses	888.8	43.3	-----	-----
- Males	419.5	22.8	-----	-----
Donkeys	16.9	2.3	-----	-----
- Males	8.3	1.2	-----	-----
Mules	21.6	5.4	-----	-----
Sheep	1.6	0.1		
Goats	1.2	0.0	26.9 ^a	3.0 ^a
Pigs	2 069.4	749.0	355.0 ^a	239.2 ^a
Birds	25 635.4	25 635.4	2 535.4 ^c	1 968.9 ^c
Hives	18.4		6.3 ^d	

a. Standing weight; b. Milk; c. Millions of eggs; d. Honey.

14. The area covered by forests has grown steadily since 1959 (see figure below), when it was only around 14 percent of the country's land surface, to 31.24 percent at the end of 2017. Of the area that is covered, 2 709.3 kha corresponded to natural forests and 532.9 kha to artificial forests, while 69.4 percent of the forests were dedicated to protection or conservation activities.³

Figure 6. Variation in the area covered by forests and the coverage index.
Even years in the 1990–2016 period¹⁶



15. The total annual extraction of wood from forests at the end of 2016 only accounted for 10.23 percent of the total annual increase of aerial dry biomass recorded in the period,¹⁵ whereas the study of 923.0 kha of forests (approximately 25 percent of the national total) carried out by the Agroforestry Business Group (GAF) at the end of 2016, reached the results presented in Table below.¹⁶ These elements, together with an average value of 3.80 (maximum 4.0) in the Sustainable Forest Management Indicator 3.5, related to the mitigation of climate change, show the situation of the sector in the country.

Table 4 -Results of the 2017 GAF Report.

Indicator	Forests	Artificial Forests	Natural Forests
Wood yield (m3/ha)	96.57	93.72	96.58
Carbon retention (t/ha)[16] ¹⁶	294.21	305.73	342.75

16. The most important change in the Cuban agrarian sector during the last ten years has been the drastic modification of the composition of land and cattle holdings, as well as the origin of production, because during this period land has progressively moved from state holdings to non-state holdings.

17. Thus, at the end of 2017, state ownership of agricultural land only accounted for 7.9 percent of the total, while state production only reached 4.5 percent of the total. On the other hand, state ownership of total livestock amounted to 11.7 percent and state participation in the production of goods of animal origin only reached 26.7 percent.

18. Important exceptions to this general tendency are the forest sector, because forests are considered a natural resource and are thus established as state property in the Constitution, and poultry farming, in which all reported animals are state property.

Water resources¹⁴

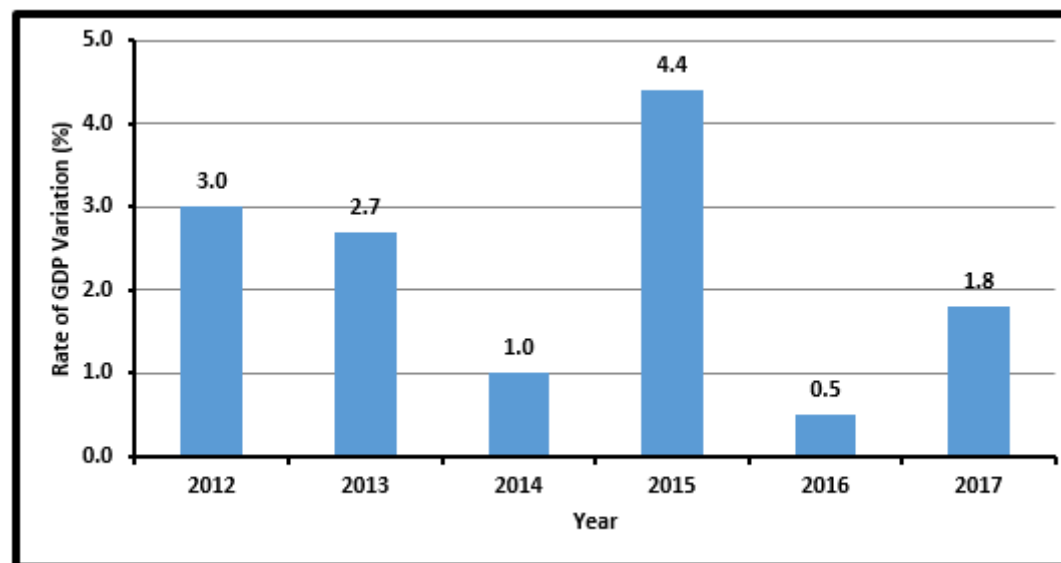
19. Useful Water Resources in Cuba are estimated at around 24 billion m³ per year, 75 percent of which corresponds to surface water and 25 percent to subterranean water. Available hydraulic resources from the hydraulic infrastructure amount to 13 904 million m³, the development of which places 58 percent of usable resources at the disposition of economic, social and environmental demands.

20. The Classic Availability Index is 1 245 m³/inhabitant/year, which is classified as very low by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.¹⁶ The predominant uses of water are in agriculture (55–60 percent) and for population use (15–20 percent).

GDP of agricultural activity

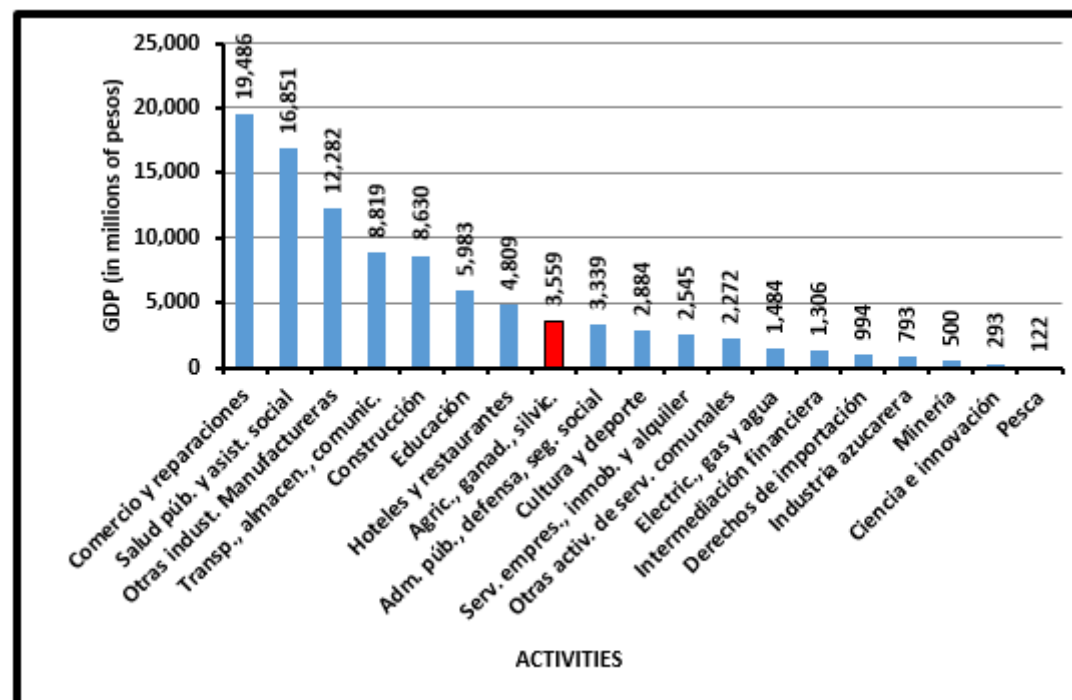
21. Figure below shows the variation in Gross Domestic Product (in constant 1997 prices) in the 2012–2017 period.

Figure 7. Variations in gross domestic product. (Constant 1997 prices).¹⁵



22. In 2017, the GDP of agriculture (at 1997 prices) ranked in eighth place in importance among 19 activities, as can be seen in figure below, with a value of 3 559 million pesos.¹⁵

Figure 8: Gross domestic product by economic activity class at market prices according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities of Cuba²



Main environmental threats

23. Several environmental problems have been identified in the country. These threats, and the linked challenges of climate change mitigation and adaptation, are discussed below.

Land degradation

24. Natural soil resources currently show (according to the four inventories of existing soils) a high degree of deterioration. The main causes of land degradation (LD) in the country include the use of inappropriate machinery and cultivation practices in mechanized agriculture; inadequate and inappropriate nutrient management; the inappropriate use of irrigation; the excessive use of monocultures; poor soil and vegetation management practices in shifting agriculture on steep lands; the use of fire for land clearance, pest control and pasture regeneration; forest fires; inappropriate crop selection; and poor livestock management, among others. These anthropic practices lead to a range of problems including the compaction, erosion, acidification and salinization of soils; reduced infiltration of rainfall and runoff, and the depletion of aquifers; the depletion of soil nutrient reserves; and the loss of soil carbon and nitrogen.

25. In recent years, natural events have exacerbated the effects of LD, such as increases in average temperature and severe droughts. Recent studies show that “climate change can accelerate the processes of desertification of Cuban soil. Estimates of a severe climate scenario indicate that land that is ‘moderately vulnerable to very vulnerable’ to desertification can reach an area of more than 6 million hectares (57.4 percent of the country’s total land area).”¹⁶

Impact on forest cover

26. The state of Cuban forests is not favorable, which is evidenced by, among other things, the low density of valuable timber species, the predominance of lower diameter classes, shortage of mature trees, and remarkably low growth. The causes are numerous, including among others, an insufficient supply of certified or recognized quality seeds of forest and fruit species; use of obsolete, inadequate and/or undisciplined technologies throughout the afforestation and reforestation process; low levels of silvicultural management; and the occurrence of forest fires.

27. In relation to climate change, some of the expected impacts on forest resources are: modification of phenological patterns of mountain tree species, with loss of seeds; reduction of the surface area of higher altitude forest formations; modification of the annual distribution of the average monthly yield of resin in some pines; loss of patrimony, wood and biodiversity in coastal forests; greenhouse gas emissions; and changes in the composition of mangrove species.

Water Resource Degradation and Depletion

28. The factors that contribute to water problems are mainly associated with the inefficient use of said resource: agriculture, the sector that uses a large percentage of water, loses around 60 percent; there is a high pollutant load that contaminates terrestrial waters and compromises its capacity for self-purification; main aquifers are diminished because of intense droughts and over-exploitation; and there are increased levels of soluble salts in the coastal karst aquifers due to saline intrusion.

Climate Trends, Projections and Risks to Agriculture

29. Cuba is among the six countries with the lowest freshwater supply per capita in Latin America, and the third country (after Brazil and Mexico) with the highest coastal population living in areas at elevations less than 1m above sea level.^[17]¹⁷ According to the Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Cuba is classified as “high risk.”^[18]¹⁸ As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Cuba faces serious impacts from climate change (CC) as reported by its Second National Communication on CC to the UNFCCC^[19]¹⁹ (SNC). The observed changes include:

i. **Temperature rise:** The average daily mean surface temperature has increased by 0.9°C and the average minimum temperature has increased by 1.9°C since 1950, which has accelerated in the last two decades.^[20]²⁰

- ii. **Precipitation pattern changes:** Since the 1970s, there has been a slight, but continuous increase in precipitation anomalies. There have been more frequent and severe drought periods, including a severe drought in 2003–2005.[21]²¹
- iii. **Higher frequency and intensity of hurricanes:** 11 hurricanes hit Cuba between 1996 and 2017, seven of which were high-intensity.
- iv. **Increased tidal fluctuations and sea level rise (SLR):** Over the last 60 years the mean rate of SLR in the Caribbean region was similar to the global average of approximately 1.8mm yr⁻¹. [22]²²

30. Projections for 2050 and 2100 show that the trend of these changes will continue and that Cuba’s climate will generally be hotter and drier, with extreme droughts occurring more frequently.

31. These alterations are increasingly affecting livelihoods and food security by changing the relationship between fundamental components of the landscape: water, soil, vegetation, salinity and coastal waters. Agricultural productivity has been greatly affected by climate change, particularly due to changes in water cycle regulation, thereby increasing vulnerability to changes in climate patterns, pests and diseases. Low levels of productivity in the agricultural and livestock sectors are attributed to land degradation, and the effects of climate change and variability, among others. Indeed, 60 percent of the country's agricultural area is already suffering from land degradation and desertification processes that can be linked to climate change. Meanwhile, only 2.0 million out of 6.3 million hectares of cultivable land are in use, leaving vast areas of agricultural land idle and exposed to encroachment by alien invasive species, such as marabú.

Remaining barriers

32. Cuba has made important progress in the periodic preparation of its national inventory. Inventories have been prepared every two years between 1990 and 2014. In line with 2006 IPCC guidelines emissions and removals from the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU) sector have been merged. However, the internal structures of this sector still follow the methodologies of the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines. Only a limited number of categories are estimated and 2017 software is not in use. Incremental improvements in data and capacities are necessary. Further improvements are required to increase the capacity of agriculture decision making and reporting.

33. Cuba has made efforts to identify, plan and organize adaptation and mitigation measures, even though the results are not substantive yet. Insufficient technical and financial resources remain major constraints. Table below presents a number of specific constraints to the effective preparation of GHG inventories and monitoring and reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities.

34. MINAG has an information system (integrated within the subsystem of the Complementary Statistical Information System of the country, SIEC),[23]²³ in which data from the activities of the AFOLU sector are collected. These data are not enough to estimate the sector’s levels of emissions and removals nor for the foundation and monitoring of mitigation actions. Nor do they allow an evaluation of the effects, due to the expected impacts of climate change, of the development programmes on the sector.

Table 5- Barriers and constraints for meeting ETF requirements in Cuba with focus on the

agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector

Requirements for implementation of the ETF	Current Barriers and Constraints–CUBA
<i>Awareness</i> and understanding of ETF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of awareness regarding the Paris Agreement, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and the need for enhanced transparency in monitoring and reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities. · Insufficient preparation of the stakeholders in the management of the enhanced transparency topic. · Absence of coordination mechanisms for the sector that integrates, coordinates and plans the elements referring to the ETF. · Insufficient integration of the adaptation, mitigation and transparency components in policies, programmes and development plans. · Lack of funds to implement the ETF in the short term.
Clear and robust <i>institutional arrangements</i> for coordinating sector-specific information for ETF monitoring and reporting exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of coordination among relevant Ministries in the gathering of data and information needed to report progress against NDC actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector. · Objectives for 2025 have not been communicated in Cuba's NDC (the time scope of Cuba's NDC is until 2030).
Regular and comprehensive reporting of anthropogenic emissions <i>inventories</i> by sources and removals prepared using best practice methodologies accepted by IPCC and agreed upon by the Parties to the Paris Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The internal structures of this sector still follow the methodologies of the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines. · Only 11 categories have been estimated for the AFOLU sector until 2014, and of these 6 correspond to the 1996 Guidelines. · Lack of harmonized, national verification processes. · Lack of local emission factors.
Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving <i>mitigation</i> contributions in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is no MRV system definition for the sector aiming to support the update of the national GHG emissions inventory, track NDC implementation, REDD+ and reporting processes. · Insufficient experience with MRV systems for emissions and for mitigation actions. · Weak and incomplete sectoral teams for the collection, analysis, assessment and reporting of information required under the ETF. · Insufficient short and long-term planning information and data to conduct mitigation analysis and projections of national emissions. · Lack of funds for mitigation analysis and the implementation of identified options. · Lack of basic data collection, registry and management. · Lack of an available system to integrate the results from mitigation measures into the national GHG inventory.
Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving <i>adaptation</i> contributions in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of harmonized indicators and monitoring systems for adaptation based on national priorities. · Lack of basic data collection, registry and management. · Weak capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate field-level projects and activities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector. · Shortage of capable technical experts and financial resources for adaptation activities and accompanying monitoring exercises. · Insufficient short and long-term planning information and data to conduct adaptation analysis and projections.

Requirements for implementation of the ETF	Current Barriers and Constraints–CUBA
Clarity on <i>support received</i> including information on government and donor contributions to strengthen UNFCCC monitoring and reporting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of financial management mechanisms to effectively implement the adaptation and mitigation options. · Lack of information on activities, projects and other information related to climate-friendly technology development and transfer.

35. Utilizing the GEF-6 CBIT rating system outlined in the Programming Directions for CBIT, the assessment of Cuba's current performance against each indicator is presented in **Table 1.8** below. This assessment indicates that the baseline capacity of the Cuban government agencies to meet ETF requirements using current systems and processes requires further strengthening.

Table 6: Assessment of Cuba's baseline capacity for MRV and transparency based on the GEF-6 CBIT indicator and rating system

Indicators	Scale	Rating	Comment
Quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation.	1-10	2	Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there. The general bases for the national MRV system have been designed and are in the process of being validated by the parties involved in the process. At the AFOLU sector level, only the forestry subsector has designed an MRV system, which should be adjusted to the ETF requirements under the Paris Agreement.
Institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	1-4	2	Designated transparency institution at the country level exists (CITMA), but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate the implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Absence of coordination mechanisms for the AFOLU sector that integrates, coordinates and plans the elements that refer to the ETF.

36. As mentioned in a previous section, the MPGs that define the implementation of the ETF under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement have just been adopted at COP 24 (December 2018) and the country will require a more detailed and in-depth analysis of its national implications.

37. However, before COP 24 the country had adopted an internal and voluntary approach that does not prejudice the final domestic transparency framework to be adopted. The internal approach adopted by Cuba for the establishment of the ETF is based on the following elements:

- i. Gradual approach for the establishment of the ETF. It will be addressed by levels, sectors or territories in accordance with the priorities and specific conditions for its approach (barriers, gaps, enabling conditions, etc.).
- ii. Simultaneously follow a top-down and bottom-up approach:
 - a) From a top-down perspective, the general basis of a domestic MRV system, including its objectives, actors involved, roles and responsibilities, scope, terms, conditions, etc., are defined as elements that must be complied by the actors in a compulsory way,
 - b) Bottom up: MRV systems are designed for the sectors and for the specific measures adopted. It starts with a specific sector (AFOLU) and then the experience is transferred to the other sectors.
- iii. Development of MRV and M&E systems with parallel implementation of both systems for the same sector, spelling out clear linkages between adaptation and mitigation efforts.
- iv. Design and implementation of the system under the general monitoring framework of the State Plan to deal with climate change and as part of national priorities. Taking into account the previous elements, the government of Cuba adopted a roadmap that contains the following steps:
 - a) Start the preparation and implementation of the ETF in 2019.
 - b) During 2018 and 2019, prepare the general basis of the MRV at the country level (top-down approach) with the government's own resources and with the support of the TNC/BUR (GEF) project and formalize them as a legal standard by CITMA for compliance by all the agencies involved, in close connection with the implementation of Tarea Vida.
 - c) Start with the development and implementation of the MRV and M&E systems for the AFOLU sector (bottom-up approach that will be led by MINAG with the support of CITMA) given the adaptation-mitigation interrelationship in the sector, the priorities in both Tarea Vida and the NDC, as well as the existence of a minimum technical team that can start its implementation. This system will be supported by the CBIT-GEF proposal. The project would start in 2019 and conclude in 2022.
 - d) Taking into account that the rest of the sectors with the highest priority, mainly in mitigation, are energy and waste (the energy, AFOLU and waste sectors account for 98 percent of the country's GHG inventory), the nucleus of the technical team has already been identified, and will have to start the basic preparation of the ETF topics for the formulation of an MRV system in the sector. The project concept should be ready during 2019. Once the concept has been drawn up, the search for support for the start of its execution in 2019 will begin. The implementation of the ETF for the energy sector is expected to be concluded by 2024, coinciding with the delivery of the country's first BTR.
 - e) Start addressing the waste sector in 2020 with the identification of the main actors and the core of the technical team to have a project concept in 2021, which allows for the request of support for the execution of the project.
 - f) Conclude the establishment of the ETF system in the country before the delivery of the first BTR in 2024.

38. The NDC of the country that would be communicated in 2025 would already be formulated under the implemented ETF. This roadmap is conditioned to the support that the country receives and to the time frames and requirements adopted in the MPGs. The proposed project corresponds to step c) in the agreed roadmap for Cuba.

1.2 *Baseline Scenario*

39. In the national context, there are several initiatives that have been endorsed in national policies in relation to climate change, in which the AFOLU sector has been identified as a priority for the country's sustainable development, and for which adaptation and mitigation measures are required.

National plan for economic and social development by 2030

40. In the strategic axis, Natural resources and the environment, the following objectives linked to the AFOLU sector are highlighted:

- a. Effectively implement programmes and actions to address climate change, with emphasis on adaptation, reducing vulnerability, mitigating its causes and introducing systemic and cross-sectoral strategies.[24]²⁴
- b. Stop soil degradation through the application of sustainable agriculture practices, as a way to help achieve food security for the country.[25]²⁵
- c. Enhance energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources, which contributes, among other benefits, to mitigating the negative effects of climate change and promoting economic development that is less carbon-intense.[26]²⁶

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State plan for tackling climate change (*Tarea Vida*)

41. The national priorities for tackling climate change and the international commitments of the country are compiled in the *Tarea Vida* State Plan, which constitutes an integral proposal that includes an initial identification of prioritized areas and places, their impacts and actions to be undertaken. This should be enriched during its development and implementation.

42. The five strategic actions contained in *Tarea Vida* are the following, where the 3rd and 4th actions refer to the agriculture and land-use sectors:

- a. Do not allow the construction of new houses in the most vulnerable and threatened coastal settlements that are expected to disappear due to permanent flooding. Reduce population density in low-lying coastal areas.
 - b. Develop construction methods in infrastructure that are adapted to coastal flooding, for low-lying areas.
 - c. Adapt agricultural activities, particularly those having the greatest impact on the country's food security, land-use change as a consequence of sea level rise and drought.
 - d. Reduce the areas of crops close to the coasts or affected by saline intrusion. Diversify crops, improve soil conditions, introduce and develop varieties resistant to the new temperature scenario.
-

- e. Plan, within a timeframe, the processes of urban reordering for the threatened settlements and infrastructures, in accordance with the economic conditions of the country. Start with low cost measures, such as induced natural solutions (beach recovery, reforestation).

43. Three of the 11 tasks included in *Tarea Vida* refer directly to the agriculture and land-use sector:

- a. Task 5 indicates that reforestation should be directed towards the maximum protection of soils and waters in both quantity and quality; as well as the recovery of the most affected mangroves.
- b. Task 8 details the implementation and control of adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change derived from sectoral policies in the programmes, plans and projects linked to food security, renewable energy, energy, agricultural efficiency and integral forest management.
- c. Task 9 details the strengthening of the monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems in order to systematically evaluate the state and quality of coastal areas, water, droughts, forests and animal and vegetable health.

44. **Cuba's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** Cuba presented its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) on 23 November 2015 and registered the NDC on 30 December 2016. Cuba's NDC includes an adaptation component, recognizing its priority, together with a mitigation component.

45. The priority in the NDC[27]²⁷ for Cuba is adaptation and within it six actions are declared which can constitute contributions by the country. These actions intend to: (1) reduce coastal vulnerability for threatened settlements due to rising sea levels and the additional elevation of the sea caused by hurricanes and waves; (2) recover the most affected mangrove areas; (3) incorporate the adaptation dimension to programmes, plans and projects linked to food production, integral water management, land-use, forestry, fishery, tourism and health planning; (4) create an environmental monitoring network, which permits a systematic evaluation of the climatic and environmental trends for decision-making; (5) reduce vulnerability in the health sector; (6) sustain and develop integral investigations to protect, conserve and rehabilitate the environment and adjust environmental policy to the new projections of the economic and social setting. Prioritize studies that tackle climate change and, in general, the country's sustainable development. Emphasize conservation and rational usage of natural resources, such as soils, water, beaches, the atmosphere, forests and biodiversity, as well as the promotion of environmental education.

46. Within the NDC mitigation component, the AFOLU sector will play a key role in replacing the use of fossil fuels for the generation of electricity with forest biomass and sugarcane through the installation of bioelectric plants. In their totality, these plants will contribute 755 MW of installed power to the system. This mitigation action constitutes a significant challenge and a substantial contribution to reduce GHG emissions in the country.

Baseline initiatives and related cooperation

47. In Cuba there are several national and international projects that contribute in some way to facing the challenges of climate change. Table below shows some of these projects and their relationship with the CBIT project.

Table 7 - Baseline initiatives and related cooperation

Project (Founding source)	Support	Areas of synergies with CBIT Project
National Program of Science and Technological Innovation: Climate Change (Government of Cuba) 2012–2022	I+D+I (investigation, development and innovation) projects in the fields of adaptation and mitigation	Components 2 and 3: The results of this programme will be taken into account for the development of sectoral and land adaptation plans and for the implementation of mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector
Third National Country Communication Project TNC/BUR (GEF) 2018–2021	Components of the TNC, components of the BUR	Components 1 and 2: MRV systems: within the framework of the project, the general basis of the country's MRV system is developed, as well as the roadmap to implement the NDC. These documents will serve as a guide for the elaboration of the AFOLU sector's MRV (output 2.1.2), and the identification of actions that contribute to the NDC (output 1.1.3)
Clean Energy Technologies for Rural Areas in Cuba (GEF) 2014– 2021	Support access to bioenergetics technologies, through the promotion of the usage of biogas and biodiesel by small and medium agricultural producers and the improvement of production capacity of national industry (2 municipalities)	Components 2 and 3: The results of this project will be taken into account for the systematization of the impacts of climate change (output 3.1.2) and for the interchange between national partners for the implementation of mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector (output 2.1.2)
Environmental bases for sustainability of local food production (BASAL) (EU, COSUDE) 2015–2022	Reduce vulnerabilities related to climate change in the agricultural sector at the local level (three municipalities) and at the national level	Components 2 and 3: The results of this project will be taken into account for the systematization of the impacts of climate change (output 3.1.2) and for the interchange between national partners for the implementation of mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector (output 2.1.2)
A landscape approach for the conservation of endangered mountainous ecosystems (GEF) 2014– 2022	Effective protection of biodiversity against momentary and future risks in mountain landscapes, from the mountains to the coast	Components 2 and 3: The results of this project will be taken into account for the systematization of the impacts of climate change (output 3.1.2)
Reduction of coastal flood vulnerability through adaptation based in ecosystems in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque (Adaptation Fund) 2014– 2019	Reduce vulnerability of communities located in coastal areas in Artemisa and Mayabeque in the south of Cuba, against phenomena related to climate change, including coastal erosion, floods and saline intrusion	Component 3: The results of this project will be taken into account for the systematization of the impacts of climate change (output 3.1.2)
OP 15 Cuban National Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought	Sustainable land management	Component 3: The results of this project will be taken into account for the systematization of the impacts of climate change (output 3.1.2)

Project (Founding source)	Support	Areas of synergies with CBIT Project
Incorporating multiple environmental considerations and their economic implications into the management of landscape, forest and production sectors in Cuba. (ECOVALOR) (GEF) 20182024	To promote the generation of multiple environmental benefits based on the integrated economic valuation of ecosystems goods and services, as a tool for decision-making at different levels	Component 2: The methodologies developed under this project will be taken into account for the design of the payment mechanism for carbon retention and removal (output 2.1.2)
United Nations Initiative for the Conservation of Biodiversity (BIOFIN)	Payment of environmental services through the construction of a solid business model that generates greater investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity	Component 2: The experiences obtained under this project will be taken into account for the design of the payment mechanism for carbon removal to forest managers (output 2.1.2)
REDD+	Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, caused by the deforestation and degradation of forests, while promoting conservation and increasing the capture of CO ₂ (carbon dioxide)	Component 2: The experiences obtained under this project will be taken into account for the design of the payment mechanism for carbon removal to forest managers (output 2.1.2)

Baseline initiatives supported by FAO

48. *TCP/CUB/3502 Sustainable intensification of the production of basic grains that are biofortified and adapted to climate change:* Strengthen national capacities in sustainable intensification techniques for agricultural production and conservation to increase crop yields, reduce costs, improve soil fertility and increase productivity in rainfed agriculture, with the use of varieties that are improved and can tolerate conditions of water stress.

49. *TCP/CUB/3503 Support for the strengthening of the socio-productive innovation system of the livestock sector in Cuba. Demonstrations in Las Tunas:* Increase the contribution of the beef cattle sector to food security in the country; develop and apply a productive economic technical model for the sustainable management of family milk and beef production systems in the demonstration area of the project; apply and develop an integral model of intervention in the field for the dairy and livestock sector and obtain improvements in the health, quality and safety of milk and the systems of its production, stocking and haulage that guarantee higher value for money.

50. *TCP/CUB/3504 Support for the strategic planning of agriculture in Cuba:* Strengthen the capacities of Cuba's Ministry of Agriculture and other national institutions that participate in the preparation of the Strategic Plan for the agricultural and forestry sectors, in accordance with the efforts promoted by CELAC in the region to achieve food and nutritional security by 2025.

51. *TCP/CUB/3601/C1: Support for the Technical Consultation on Conservation Agriculture in Cuba:* Producers and decision makers in agriculture and natural resource management adopt and implement conservation agriculture practices, thereby increasing and improving agricultural sector production in a sustainable manner.

52. *TCPF/CUB/3602/C2: Support to the Ministry of Agriculture of Cuba for the development of integral environmental approaches*: Strengthen the capacities of decision makers and producers in the agricultural sector to adopt comprehensive environmental approaches in agricultural production in Cuba and improve the productive capacities of the sector in a sustainable manner, while increasing the options for mobilizing international financial resources for these purposes.

53. *TCP/INT/3603 Technical assistance for the formulation of national strategies and action plans to improve compliance with the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)*: To contribute to improved fisheries management and governance to combat IUU fishing.

54. *TCP/CUB/3501 Establishment and implementation of a Genetic Improvement Programme for freshwater fish (National Genetic Programme)*: Contribute to increased production in the national aquaculture sector.

1.3. Propose alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Project strategy

55. The GEF alternative scenario is to develop and implement a capacity-building programme that will lead the incremental capacity of agricultural institutions to collect and analyze data to fulfill the requirements of the transparency mechanism under the Paris Agreement and the MPGs adopted by COP 24 in Katowice in December 2018, as well as to produce evidence for decision making on sustainable production and climate change.

56. The project is in line with the country's national priorities, so it will contribute to the implementation of the State Plan to tackle climate change in the agriculture system in Cuba. The project outcomes will contribute to reinforce capacities with a focus on the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector, which is a key economic sector that needs to adapt to climate change but can also contribute with mitigation objectives.

57. In order to achieve the desired change, a series of activities have been designed that aim to improve the capabilities of the MINAG Complementary Statistical Information System to capture the activity data of the AFOLU sector necessary to:

- Report its national GHG emissions and removals, as well as identify, elaborate and monitor the mitigation measures that contribute to the NDC in accordance with the provisions of the MPGs.
- Strengthen capacities in the AFOLU sector to assess the impacts of climate change, the support received and the support required to implement the adaptation and mitigation priorities identified in *Tarea Vida* and the NDC.

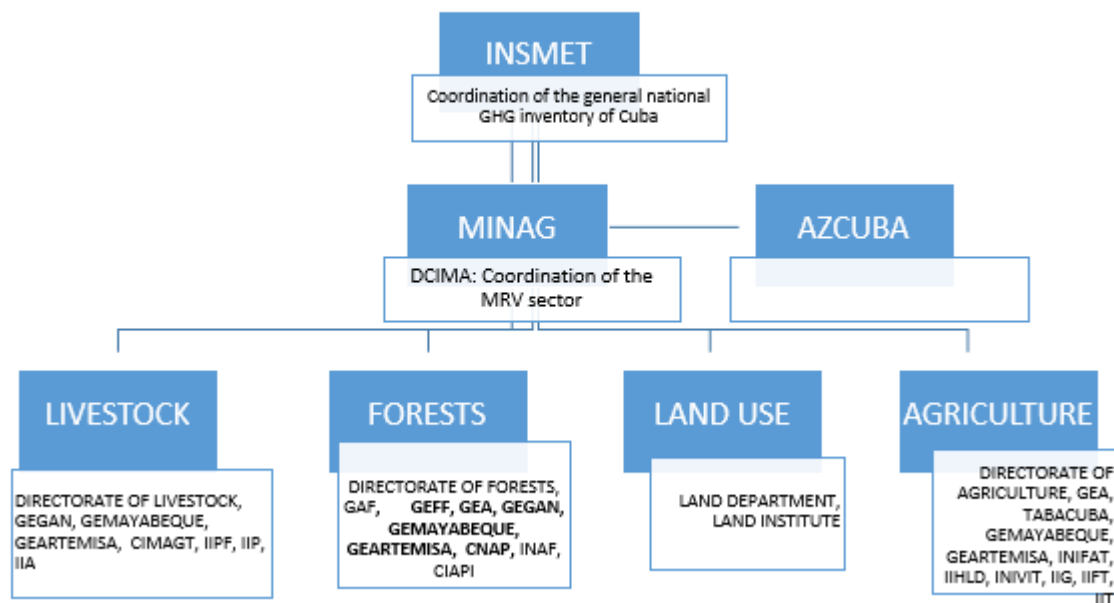


Figure - Institutional outline for the creation of the inventory

Project objective

58. In line with the State Plan to tackle climate change (*Tarea Vida*), 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.

Project description

59. This section presents a description of project outcomes and outputs. Additional details, including indicative project activities, implementation modalities and main beneficiaries, are presented in **Annexes 1, 2 and 4**.

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

60. Component 1 will operate under the overall co-ordination of Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG). This proposal will finance technical assistance and peer exchange initiatives that will support the establishment of a coordination mechanism for transparency in the AFOLU sector. The component will favor the creation of infrastructure, training, the creation of the legal technical framework and the validation of the mechanism established through the creation exercise of the second BUR. The component consists of one outcome.

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

61. Under Outcome 1.1, the project will strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture to collect accurate and timely information and data, and to deliver well-integrated and timely reporting, from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector in line with national priorities and by the ETF reporting framework. It will achieve this outcome through the four outputs described below.

Output 1.1.1 Coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate, coordinate and plan transparency-related activities established

62. The CBIT proposal will support the creation of the coordination platform in MINAG for the fulfillment of the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement and its corresponding MPGs. The proposed regulatory framework for MINAG with respect to the ETF will be prepared and approved. The technical coordination groups will be created, they will be provided with the necessary infrastructure, their capacities will be strengthened, the information platform required for compliance with the transparency framework will be designed and a gender approach will be incorporated. The operation of the coordination mechanism in all its elements will be validated during the preparation of the 2022 country report.

63. The Government of Cuba wishes to have a step-wise approach and focus at first on the AFOLU sector, which has higher challenges in data collection and analysis of data while ensuring that it will guide and share experience also helpful for other sectors. Also considering that the AFOLU sector, according to the Second National Communication and the NDC of Cuba (NDC mitigation component: current emission profile of emissions) has a very relevant contribution and impact in the national GHG emission inventory due to its capacity to absorb GHG emissions. The involvement of CITMA in the CBIT project will ensure the functioning of a coordination and knowledge exchange mechanism to support national MRV and M&E systems for the rest of the sectors such as waste and energy

Output 1.1.2 Capacity needs and gaps for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet the ETF requirements assessed

63. Under this output, among other tasks, a roadmap of the current baseline will be elaborated to assess existing gaps in the institutional arrangements, training needs of the sector and partner institutions in aspects related to transparency, such as data collection, analysis and the presentation of reports, the planning of reporting activities, relevant actors and institutions, as well as tools and methodologies. The diagnostic will take into account the specific aspects of gender in the general training programme related to transparency that will be designed and implemented.

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

64. An essential task within this outcome is the elaboration of an action plan for the identification, prioritization and elaboration of adaptation and mitigation measures (in accordance with the MPGs for the ETF as outlined in decision 18/CMA.1 and its Annex that derive from the PNDES 2030 and *Tarea Vida* and its proposal for inclusion in the NDCs. It includes the analysis of the NDC for the AFOLU sector in Cuba and the definition of its temporal scope. This requires a plan to prepare all the actors that are involved, as included in Output 1.1.4.

Output 1.1.4 Capacity-building programme related to the ETF and the action plan (Output 1.1.3) for key experts and public servants from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented

65. Under this output, a capacity building programme for all involved actors will be implemented to integrate transparency-related knowledge in national policy and define the follow-up of the NDC for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for mitigation and adaptation measures, linked to the action plan (Output 1.1.3), for key experts and public officials from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector (linked to Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 3.1.3).

Component 2. Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to assess and report on emissions and removals and mitigation measures

66. This component will target barriers to the reporting of GHG emissions and removals from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector, including emission reduction activities. This will prepare the sector to introduce a more advanced MRV system for priority NDC emission reduction actions in the sector. Activities under this component will be implemented by MINAG and will draw upon and coordinate with baseline projects and initiatives to enhance the collection and reporting of relevant activity data for priority NDC mitigation actions. Component 2 consists of one outcome.

Outcome 2.1 Enhanced technical capacities in the AFOLU sector to report on emissions and removals and mitigation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved

67. To enhance technical capacities to report on emissions and removals and mitigation actions for meeting provisions under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the Annex of the decision 18/CMA.1 chapters II and III, the proposal has identified three project outputs based on technical assistance, country-specific training and peer exchange initiatives for improving national GHG emission inventories and projections, definition of an MRV system for the AFOLU sector and assessment of the impact of mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector.

Output 2.1.1 Capacity-building activities (e.g. training, on-the job learning, coaching, mentoring, etc.) and peer exchange initiatives on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and projections of emission/removals for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented

68. This CBIT proposal will finance capacity-building activities for the technical teams that will prepare the inventory, including peer exchange activities on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the national GHG inventory and estimation of GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector. This exercise includes the elaboration of the inventory improvement programme in accordance with the requirements established in the MPGs, as well as the training of the MINAG statistical system team in the data and information requirements. Procedures for the preparation of the inventory and its report, including the data management system as provided in output 1.1.1, will be available.

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

69. This proposal will finance technical assistance and peer exchange initiatives that will support the definition of MRV for emissions and mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector and its subsectors taking into consideration the general bases of the MRV system at the national level. Some of the activities will include enhanced capacities for the preparation of the national GHG inventory sector to update them to 2006 IPCC guidelines for the AFOLU sector. The development and update of country-specific emission factors and the implementation of a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) process is also expected.

70. Main activities will include the development of an MRV system for the AFOLU sector, including an MRV system for the generation of bioelectricity from forest and sugar cane biomass. In addition, capacity-building activities that will enhance mitigation analysis and projections of national GHG emissions are expected, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, evaluation, and communication measures. The MRV system for the AFOLU sector will allow for the integration of the results from mitigation actions into the GHG inventory.

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

71. Under this outcome, activities that will enhance the technical capacity to quantify and report on the impact of mitigation actions from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector are expected. Therefore, knowledge related to baseline methodologies to assess the performance of an action is needed. The activities will strengthen the capacity of Cuban institutions and experts in the AFOLU sector and allow them to learn about the necessary tools and methodologies that will contribute to the implementation of the ETF. Furthermore, implementing activities with key national institutions from the AFOLU sector will ensure sustainability and a long-term process in the country.

72. The CBIT proposal will coordinate closely with national communication and second BUR preparation, and will ensure coordination when developing capacity-building activities related to strengthening emissions/removals reports of the AFOLU sector. The general basis for an MRV system at the national level was developed within the framework of the Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report, TNC/BUR project, as a result of a participatory process by different entities, under the leadership of the Ministry for Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA, in Spanish). In 2018 the TNC/BUR project designed the general governance scheme of the MRV system at the national level, which was coordinated by CITMA. This scheme will be institutionalized through a CITMA-issued legal standard. A sector-specific MRV system will need to be developed for each sector. The CBIT project will support the development of an MRV system for the AFOLU sector. While the two projects will exchange information on a regular basis, ensuring that the identified gaps are coordinated between CITMA and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) is key. Specific measures to enhance this cooperation are already included in *Tarea*

Vida. Although the TNC/BUR project developed a general MRV system, the CBIT proposal will mainly focus on addressing key elements that can be useful to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements and build on what the TNC/BUR process will generate focusing on the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector.

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

73. Under this component, basic frameworks and infrastructure will be established for enhanced monitoring and reporting under the ETF of adaptation activities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector. Component 3 consists of one outcome.

Outcome 3.1 Enhanced technical capacities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report on climate change impacts and adaptation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved

74. Activities under Outcome 3.1 will be designed to address barriers to adaptation monitoring and reporting of priority NDC adaptation actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors in line with national priorities.

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

75. Under this output, the following is expected:

- Strengthened capacities of the technical teams for the elaboration and design of the indicator system for the adaptation measures included in the NDC in accordance with *Tarea Vida*, incorporating social and gender dimensions.
- Improved data collection system in the SEC of MINAG based on the identified indicators.
- Development of procedures for the implementation of adaptation measures as well as their monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the identified indicators.

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

76. This output will help Cuba:

- identify the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures on each of the subsectors of the AFOLU sector;
- elaborate the baseline of adaptation measures in the sector; and

identify the adaptation measures that the sector needs to develop in accordance with the country's PNDES 2030.

Output 3.1.3 M&E system for the adaptation measures of the NDCs and Tarea Vida

77. To achieve this result, the design and implementation of the general baseline of adaptation measures of the AFOLU sector's M&E system are expected.

1.4 Alignment with GEF focal area strategy

78. This project is linked to the GEF-7 focal area "**Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)**", particularly with **Objective 3** "*Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies*". Specifically, it applies for **CCM3-8** "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency".

79. The project follows closely the GEF Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). This includes the elements identified in Table below:

Table 8 – Alignment with GEF Proqramming Directions

CBIT element	Project elements
Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Proposed project activities include: (i) validate the AFOLU stakeholder-coordination mapping and MRV/M&E assessment; (ii) enhance key national AFOLU MRV focal point to facilitate greater coordination.</p>
Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13	<p>Component 2</p> <p>Proposed project activities include: (i) provide key stakeholders with the infrastructure necessary for decentralized data collection, storage, and evaluation and processing; (ii) conduct training of relevant stakeholders to enable measurement estimation and evaluation; (iii) provide assistance for identification, formulation and tracking of NDCs.</p>
Activities to assist with the improvement of transparency over time	<p>Components 1,2,3</p> <p>Proposed project activities include: (i) AFOLU MRV best practices shared with other sectors; (ii) conduct adaptation-related measurements for prioritized indicators.</p>

1.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning and expected contribution from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing: Cuba's GHG emissions from Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

80. The Net Emissions Report (BNE, in Spanish) for the AFOLU component are prepared by national scientific institutions that are not part of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG, in Spanish), in some cases using the 1996 IPCC Guidelines and in others the 2006 Guidelines; levels 1 or 2 are used according to the availability of national emissions data, but taking into account only the categories of the inventory for which data exist. The most used data source is the Yearbook of the Republic of Cuba, issued by the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI, in Spanish), although for the forestry sector annual wood production reports issued by the Industries Division of the Agroforestry Business Group are used as a data source for emissions. For removals, the annual report of National Forest Dynamics, issued by the Forest, Wildlife and Flora Directorate of MINAG is used and for the areas of fruit trees, data is facilitated by the Tropical Fruit Research Institute.

81. Gross country emissions for 2014 amounted to a total of 40 878.85 Gg of CO₂eq, with CO₂ (carbon dioxide) accounting for 68 percent of total emissions, surpassing CH₄ (methane) and N₂O (nitrous oxide), with 23 percent and 9 percent, respectively. With regard to the distribution of the sectors in total gross emissions, the largest proportion was held by the Energy sector (70 percent), followed by AFOLU (22 percent), IPPU (2 percent) and Waste (6 percent).

82. In line with 2006 IPCC guidelines, emissions and removals from the AFOLU sector have been merged. However, the internal structures of this sector still follow the methodologies of the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines.

83. In 2014, the AFOLU sector emitted a total of 9 260.70 Gg of CO₂eq. Within this, the agriculture subsector was the most important, accounting for 82 percent of the sector's CO₂eq emissions, while the land use and forestry subsectors accounted for only 18 percent of emissions.

84. The sector's net removals in 2014 were 19 770 gigagrams of CO₂eq. The net result of the sector's emissions and removals shows that the AFOLU sector is a net CO₂ sink.

85. In 2014, there were only 11 categories that have been estimated for the AFOLU sector, and of these, 6 correspond to the 1996 Guidelines. Table below shows the methodological level used in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals for these 11 categories.

Table 9- Methodological levels used in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals

Sector	Subsector	Category	Methodology	Level	Emission factors
		Enteric fermentation	IPCC 2006	2	Specific and by default
		Manure management	IPCC 2006	1	By default
		Rice cultivation	IPCC 2006	1	By default

AFOLU	Agriculture	Burning in the field of agricultural waste	IPCC 1996	1	By default
		Direct N ₂ O emissions from soil management	IPCC 1996	1	By default
		Indirect N ₂ O emissions from soil management	IPCC 1996	1	By default
		Indirect N ₂ O emissions from soil management	IPCC 1996	1	By default
	Land-use change and forestry	Changes in forests and other woody biomass reserves	IPCC 1996	1	By default
		Forest fires	IPCC 1996	1	By default
		Liming	IPCC 2006	1	By default
		Submerged lands	IPCC 2006	1	By default

86. The most important key category of the national GHG inventory (NGHGI) was the CO₂ removals from the changes of woody biomass. Other key categories also correspond to the AFOLU sector: methane (CH₄) emissions from enteric fermentation for cattle; indirect nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from manure in managed soils; direct N₂O emissions from soil management; CO₂ emissions from forest fires; CH₄ emissions from reservoirs; CH₄ emissions from manure management; indirect N₂O emissions from soil management; and CH₄ emissions from rice production.

87. It should be noted that the calculations of emissions and removals in this sector inherently involve uncertainties or high margins of error. The main challenges to the estimation of the INGEI for the AFOLU sector in the country include:

- changing the estimation of the sector's categories to correspond with the 2006 Guidelines;
- increasing the number of categories to be estimated;
- improving the capture of required information and data for the calculation of the categories; and

obtaining national emissions factors.

1.6 Global environmental benefits (GEB)

88. The proposed capacity building program will deliver GEB by improving the coordination and the planning capacity related to climate change in the country. In addition, the project will help build national capacity to monitor and report national actions to address the drivers and impacts of climate change in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. In the short term, the project will support the establishment of evidence-based systems to support the definition of effective adaptation and mitigation measures. In the longer term, these systems, coupled with the capacity building efforts and understanding of best practices, will allow policy makers and planners to improve their experience related addressing the drivers of climate change adaptation and mitigation. This project will support the government of Cuba to adopt transformational shifts towards low-emissions and resilient development. Finally, the increased transparency in the planning and reporting processes will contribute to the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and build trust and global confidence in the progress achieved.

1.7 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness

89. The introduction of a dedicated sectoral knowledge management information system and IT hardware for the more effective management and reporting of data and information related to the transparency of both mitigation and adaptation measures constitutes a highly innovative initiative of the project. The sectoral knowledge management platform will make knowledge broadly available in the AFOLU sector through the provision of an easy-access, easy-to-navigate digital platform. The platform will centralize all relevant methodologies with regard to data generation and processing.

90. In addition, the sectoral MRV system targeted to track NDC goals in line with national policies will be an innovative initiative to the country providing a sort of long-term sustainability and a robust institutional structure that is necessary for transformational change.

91. Once implemented and operational, these systems will support the potential for improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation measures and the possibility for increased levels of ambition and quantification of support required in future iterations of Cuba's NDC in the lead up to and during the commitment period of the Paris Agreement.

Potential for scaling up

92. The project will be the inflexion point for a shift in Cuba's paradigm regarding transparency. The project specifically aims to extend the adoption of best practices to other sectors. The information management systems and infrastructure for monitoring and reporting mitigation and adaptation measures in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector established under the project will be designed to allow for easy adaptation and adoption by other sectors.

93. Hardware, capacity building and training provided to national and local-level stakeholders will be developed as modules that can be adapted to improve data collection methods and analysis across all sectors. By working through and strengthening the institutional mechanisms in place for transparency of climate change actions, the project will be able to better facilitate this process of scaling out project-developed systems and processes.

Sustainability

94. The sustainability of the paradigm shift will be assured based on two elements:

- All stakeholders will be empowered to inform processes by lessons learned in other sectors.
- The soft skills and knowledge acquired will be retained through the systematic support put in place through the establishment of a climate change transparency database, Management Information System (MIS).

[1] Paris Agreement Article 3.

[2] Paris Agreement Article 13, paragraph 1.

[3] Paris Agreement Article 13, paragraph 13.

[4] decision 1/CP.24 par 4 “m” Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 18/CMA.1). <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/10a1.pdf>

[5] Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

[6] Decision /CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Chapter I. Paragraph E: Reporting Format.

[7] Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter II National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases. Paragraphs B (18 y 19); C(1); E (3).

[8] Paris Agreement Article 4.

[9] Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter III Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

[10] Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter I Introduction.

[11] Decision -/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter II National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

[12] Decision -/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter III Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

- [13] Decision -/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter IV Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.
- [14] Decision -/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Annex. Chapter VI Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.
- [15] National Forestry Dynamic (Dinámica Forestal Nacional) 2017. Directorate of Forestry and Wild Flora and Fauna, MINAG.
- [16] Includes carbon in biomass, necromass and soil.
- [17] ECLAC 2015. The economics of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean. (p.30; 39).
- [18] Andean Development Corporation, 2014. Index of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the Latin American and Caribbean region.
- [19] Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. Havana, 2015.
- [20] Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. Havana, 2015. P. 100, figures 3.1 and 3.2.
- [21] Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. Havana, 2015. P. 101, figures 3.3 and 3.4.
- [22] Palanisamy et al. (2012).
- [23] The National Statistical System of Cuba is composed of three subsystems: the National Statistical Information System (SIEN), the Territorial Statistical Information System (SIET) and the Complementary Statistical Information System (SIEC). The SIEC is made up of the different state entities that elaborate statistics in the country, among them MINAG. For more information see Annex 6.
- [24] PNDES 2030. Paragraph 178.
- [25] PNDES 2030. Paragraph 175.
- [26] PNDES 2030. Paragraph 177.
- [27] More information: <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx#collapseCUBFirst>

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

1. The key institutions that will participate are the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente–CITMA), the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerio de Agricultura–MINAG), the National Office of Statistics and Information (Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas e Información–ONEI), the Ministry of Economy and Planning (Ministerio de Economía y Planificación–MEP), the Ministry of Finance and Prices (Ministerio de Finanzas y Precios–MFP) and the National

Association of Small Farmers (Asociación Nacional de Pequeños Agricultores–ANAP). MINAG will lead this project and will coordinate with CITMA on all activities, as well as obtaining guidance on the country's progress related to the ETF. Key entities are described in Table 1.9 below.

Table 10- CBIT project institutions and roles

Agency	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT Project
CITMA	DMA: General methodological administration of the strengthened transparency system.	Policy guidance, review and endorsement.
	Institute of Meteorology (INSMET): General methodological administration for the aspects related to INERGEI	Facilitate project activities by providing direct technical inventories and related inputs
	CUBAENERGIA General methodological administration for the aspects of the MRV system and mitigation actions in the NDC.	Facilitate project activities by providing direct technical mitigation and related inputs
Directorate of Science, Innovation and the Environment (Dirección de Ciencia, Innovación y Medio ambiente, DCIMA-MINAG)	Participates in the formulation, monitoring and control of the implementation of the country's science, innovation and environment policies in the AFOLU sector.	Lead Executing Partner of the proposed project. Provide oversight, coordinate project planning and implementation. Monitor the annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) and review missions and final evaluations of the project.
The MINAG Directorate of Statistics (Dirección de estadísticas del MINAG)	Responsible for the statistics intended to satisfy MINAG information requirements for the purposes of the administrative control of the attached entities that are attached to or under MINAG control.	Coordinates the adaptation of the SIEC MINAG in accordance with ETF requirements
Directorate of Agriculture (Dirección Agrícola–DA)	Responsible for the formulation, monitoring and control of agriculture policy implementation.	Supports the DCIMA-MINAG in the execution and control of the project in the aspects related to the agricultural sector.
Directorate of Livestock (Dirección de Ganadería–DG)	Responsible for the formulation, monitoring and control of livestock policy implementation.	Supports the DCIMA-MINAG in the execution and control of the project in the aspects related to the livestock sector.
Directorate of Forestry and Wild Flora and Fauna (Dirección Forestal, Flora y Fauna Silvestres–DFFFS)	Responsible for the formulation, monitoring and control of the implementation of policies and programmes for the forestry sector and for the conservation of wild flora and fauna.	Supports the DCIMA-MINAG in the execution and control of the project in the aspects related to the forestry sector.

Agency	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT Project
Land Department (Departamento de Suelos–DS)	Responsible for the formulation, monitoring and control of land and fertilizer policy implementation.	Supports the DCIMA-MINAG in the execution and control of the project in the aspects related to land use.
Research institutes for the other land-use sector	IIS: Carries out research, offers scientific-technological services and creates capacities in the field of soil and low-impact agriculture.	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 other land-use subsector.
Research institutes for the forestry sector	<p>INAF: Carries out research, offers scientific-technological services and creates capacities in the fields of coffee, cocoa, coconut, henequen and forest productions. Participates in the design and validation of the entire transparency framework for coffee, cocoa, coconut, henequen and forestry activities.</p> <p>CIAPI: Conducts research, offers scientific-technological services and creates capacities in the area of bee production. Participates in the design and validation of the entire transparency framework for these activities.</p>	<p>Coordinates the preparation of the inventory and proposes mitigation and adaptation measures for the forestry subsector. Certifies the removal of atmospheric carbon by the forest sector and will issue forest carbon reports as part of the MRV.</p> <p>Participates in the design and validation of the entire transparency framework for beekeeping activity. Coordinates the preparation of the inventory and proposes mitigation and adaptation measures for the beekeeping sector.</p>
Agricultural sector research institutes	Carry out research, offer scientific-technological services and create capacities in production issues: INIFAT (plant genetic resources), IIHLD (vegetables), INIVIT (foods), IIG (grains), IIFT (fruits), IIT (tobacco)	Participate in the preparation of the inventory and propose mitigation and adaptation measures for the agricultural subsector. The IIFT coordinates the activities of the agricultural subsector.

Agency	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT Project
Research institutes of the livestock sector	Carry out research, offer scientific-technological services and create capacities in: IIPF (animal feed), CIMAGT (animal improvement), IIP (swine production), IIA (poultry production)	Participate in the preparation of the inventory and propose mitigation and adaptation measures for the livestock subsector. CIMAGT coordinates the activities of the livestock subsector.
MINAG business groups related to the AFOLU sector	entities that deal with the forms of production: gag (agricultural, tobacco and fruit production); gegán (livestock production); gaf (coffee, cocoa, coconut, henequen and forestry production); geff (management and conservation of protected areas in the minag system); ge artemisa and ge mayabeque (integrated management of the afolu sector in these provinces)	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 <i>tarea vida</i> in the corresponding subsectors.
National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI)	Responsible for the statistical information produced in the country from organizations at the community, municipal, provincial and national levels, as well as processing, structuring, validating and publishing such information. In the project it will be responsible for methodological consultancy and the harmonization of the designed transparency system and the national statistics system.	Facilitate project activities by providing direct technical inputs on methodological and operational aspects of MINAG SIEC statistical activity.
Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP)	Responsible for planning at the country level, approves the development programmes and plans of all sectors, as well as the key indicators of the annual plan and executed investments.	Ensures, within its area of expertise, that the foreseen programmes and plans in the project correspond with what has been established in the country.
Ministry of Finance and Prices (MFP)	Responsible for all topics related to the state budget, its execution and finances. Approves the price of products and services in the country.	Within the project framework, the Ministry provides methodological advice on the topics within its expertise.
National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP)	ANAP is the non-governmental organization (NGO) that clusters the farmer cooperative (non-state) sector.	Will be the link between landholders and private producers.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Stakeholder consultation

1. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, the following consultations were undertaken:
 - Individual consultations with key government counterparts and development partners
 - Joint consultations with the FAO team, MINAG (DCIMA), and CITMA (DMA, INSMET, CUBAENERGIA)
 - Inception workshop with 20 stakeholder development partners (when?)
 - Workshops (7) for the design of the project with the participation of the FAO team, representatives of MINAG, and representatives of CITMA
 - Close technical discussion with INSMET specialists on GHG emissions
 - Close technical discussion with CUBAENERGIA specialists on mitigation actions and NDCs
 - A validation workshop with key government agencies and development partners at final stage of the design process.

2. During implementation, the project will continuously engage with the various stakeholders through consultations and the use of participatory methodologies and tools.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Gender strategy-Strategic objectives

1. This strategy aims to create a project roadmap to ensure that the voices, needs, leadership and participation of women are taken into account in all phases (design, implementation and evaluation) thereof, in correspondence with the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan and the Gender Guidelines of the FAO. Given the recognition that men and women have different needs, capacities and sensitivities, they experience vulnerabilities and deal differently with the manifestations of Climate Change (CC), and taking into account the roles they play in various contexts, the project can contribute to the sensitization and understanding of the links between gender and CC, in order to strengthen the equal participation of men and women in decisions and activities related to the same.

2. The **general objective** of this strategy, in accordance with the project's objectives, is to promote participation in the equality of conditions of men and women in strengthening the information system on CC of the AFOLU sector for the implementation of the ETF. For this reason, the gender strategy includes the following **specific objectives**:

- increase awareness of gender inequalities among villagers, producers, technicians and decision-makers linked to the project;
- increase the ability to analyze the existing gender equity gaps in the areas of project work;
- support the full participation of women in the decisions and activities related to climate change included in the project;
- develop and implement appropriate actions for the participation of men and women in the project, taking into account composition by sex and gender relations in the areas of project implementation; and
- increase the sensitivity, capacities, confidence and motivation of women to work in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures promoted by the project.

Background

3. As a first element that conditions the advances of women and gender equality in the country, the existence of the government's political will is highlighted, which has prioritized the achievement of equality of rights and opportunities for women, promoting employment (equal pay for equal work), health, social security, and education policies, and health programmes for women and children, among many others. Cuba was the first country to sign the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) and ranks 27th worldwide according to the Global Gender Gap Index (www.weforum.org).

4. In the agricultural sector, from the normative point of view, equality of rights to own and work the land and to receive the benefits of agricultural transformation are evidenced in both Laws of Agrarian Reform (1959 and 1963), in the Law of Cooperatives and, more recently, in the new land deals.
5. The working mechanisms of MINAG have been strengthened with national non-governmental organizations (FMC, ANAP, ACTAF and ACPA), Women's Chairs existing in universities and international collaboration organizations present in the country to integrate the gender perspective in training processes in the agricultural sector.
6. Along with the priorities of agricultural production, the system of agriculture in Cuba aims to cultivate gender equality, and for this it has two important tools: the Gender Strategy (2015–2020) and the system for gender work which states the policy of this ministry in terms of equity and equality between women and men. This has enabled the creation and strengthening of gender committees at all structural levels (base unit, municipality, province) including the cooperative sector.
7. Since the 1990s, the development of agroecology and urban agriculture, as well as the distribution of idle land and the strengthening of local development taken up in 2008, favour a greater diversification of the female labour insertion pattern with respect to activities and income. In this way, the economic, social and political capacities of women in development processes have been strengthened, attacking important pillars of the pattern of gender inequality such as the reduced availability of resources, personal autonomy and influence in decision-making processes.

Participating groups and persons

8. Women represent 37 percent of the labour force in the country and 16 percent of the agriculture sector, which was made up of a little over 820 900 workers in 2016.
9. MINAG reports that employment is concentrated in the **non-state** sector (58.6 percent), which includes farm workers and urban agriculture. An analysis of the structure by sex, however, shows that women (who represent 21 percent of agricultural workers) have their central nucleus in the **state-business and budgeted sector** (58.8 percent) that basically includes Business Groups, the territorial delegations of agriculture and the Research Centres (Table No.1).

Table 11: MINAG Labour Force. 2010 (1 000s of workers)

Form of organization	Total workers	Women	% women
State-business	348	101	29
Budgeted	29	13	44
UBPC	91	17	19
CPA	42	11	27
CCS	142	21	15
Independent farmers	72	6	8
Beneficiaries	121	11	9

Urban agriculture	34	8	23
Suburban agriculture	31	6	19
Totals	910	194	21

Source: Directorate of tables, MINAG. April 2011.

10. In the state business system (central nucleus of the beneficiaries given the nature of the project aimed at strengthening the information system of the AFOLU sector in the ETF), there is a larger presence of women, who perform administrative and technical roles, although they are under-represented in the category of officials. Although they have an important weight (42 percent) in management spaces, they do not occupy the higher rungs of the hierarchy, nor does this figure correspond to their majority presence in the technical and administrative spaces.

11. During the diagnostic phase, working with the teams and institutions that participate in the reporting processes of the United Nations framework convention on climate change, will allow a deepening of the internal structure of the subsectors included in the AFOLU sector and in the identification of specific gender gaps, and potential obstacles for the fuller participation of women in the sector's CC information system for the implementation of the ETF.

Gender gaps and obstacles to equality

12. The rural and agricultural development strategies implemented in Cuba have made possible the rapprochement of urban and rural social structures (composition by sex, age, schooling, level of occupation and components of living conditions such as access to water and electricity supply) as well as substantive achievements in the strengthening of the peasant class and the revival of peasant agricultural systems. However, rural areas have continued to be characterized by a decreasing proportion of the population due to emigration, a higher concentration of persons with low levels of education and qualification, and the lowest levels of access to electrification and potable water services, among other social disadvantages.

13. These relative disadvantages are felt most strongly in women and in youth groups, given that the proportion of rural women older than 15 without their own income (not incorporated into paid work) is higher in rural areas, and for several decades there has been a sustained trend of rural youth emigration to urban areas, with the consequent negative impacts on the agricultural labour force. In this case, there is a strengthening of the gaps in gender equity in addition to generational and territorial gender gaps.

14. At the level of society as a whole, two important barriers to the inclusion of Cuban women in development processes are recognized: i) the need to reconcile women's commitments to fertility, the family, and labour and management processes; and ii) the under-representation of women in management spaces, in view of their higher participation in the technical and professional workforce and in higher education graduates.

15. In the agriculture sector, which is mostly male due to the predominance of men and the macho culture that characterizes it, the disadvantageous situation of women is more acute, resulting in their doubly invisible contribution: the full-time work done by many rural women alongside the male representatives of the home, or in backyard

agricultural activities, is not recognized, remunerated, or listed on official payrolls, so the work they perform is “invisible”. In addition, all the activity deployed in the home is not registered or remunerated.

16. The MINAG Gender Strategy recognizes that the overload of domestic responsibilities and attention to the family, linked in some cases to the lack of technical training, diminishes the possibilities for women to take advantage of training opportunities, to access technology and decision-making spaces and positions of leadership of greater complexity and salary remuneration. The presence of women in management positions is low, usually in responsibilities related to administrative controls, rather than in positions associated with decision-making and there is limited awareness among managers of the need to employ women.

17. In addition, productive data systems are not disaggregated by gender, some jobs that were considered exclusively for men continue to be considered as such, and the dissemination and recognition of men’s achievements predominate, while the information and informational materials within the agricultural system refer to the masculine even when referring to both men and women.

18. In the domestic sphere, there is a recognition that women have greater control regarding daily family and personal consumption, while decisions about major investments are reserved for men.

Documents

Title

Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

Implementation strategy

19. The **methodological elements** that make up the strategy are the following:

- The problem of gender equality is due to unequal and inequitable power relations between genders, so to achieve change it is fundamental to include men as well as women.

- The objectives of sustainable development require investing in the capacities of women and facilitating their empowerment, so that they can exercise their rights and assert their ability to make decisions. It also requires affirmative actions (access to knowledge, information, productive resources, etc.) so that women can reach the same conditions as men, given that egalitarian interventions in unequal positions reinforce inequality.
- The overload of work that women undertake in the domestic family sphere and the existence of the double and triple work day that this reality results in, must be taken into account in the design of actions and strategies to be implemented to favour the participation of women equal to the conditions of men in the project's activities as well as to make their contributions visible.

20. The **intervention logic** to strengthen the potential of women and to establish equitable gender relations includes three interrelated stages of work:

1. Participatory diagnosis to define the current status and the actions to be included in the planning of the project (through document analysis, interviews and workshops):
 - Characterization of the selected sectors, socio-demographic structure, gender relations and women's rights (workloads, access and control, income, free time, priorities, needs and opportunities), to identify gender gaps, potentials and obstacles to equality between women and men;
 - Identification of possible recipients;
 - Identification of actions and activities to be implemented, created with the respective actors, to achieve the project's objectives; and
 - Establishment of specific indicators to evaluate transformations in gender relations consistent with the project's objectives (percentage of women in key positions and in training actions, perceptions on gender equality, and communications that reflect women's contributions).
2. Implementation of the project strategy built with the participation of men and women.
 - Equitable access to information and training;
 - Processes of sensitization/gender training in the personnel in charge of the project, in the recipients of the project and in each institution;
 - Establishment of work spaces for multiple actors where women and men interact equally; and
 - Creation of a unit responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the gender dimension.

3. Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of results and lessons learned:

- Collection and analysis of information disaggregated by sex;
- Development of instruments to measure changes in gender relations and an evaluation of impacts; and
- Communication products that make the contributions of women visible.

21. The indicators that show the integration of the gender dimension, formulated in the design stage, are included in the results matrix and the work plan, supported by corresponding budget items. Other actions and specific activities will be generated in a participatory manner in the participatory assessment to be carried out in the first months of the implementation phase.

Work lines to ensure progress towards gender equality

22. The gender analysis carried out in this project design phase makes it possible to identify a set of specific characteristics of the insertion of women in these sectors, with a view to the inclusion of strategic lines, actions and indicators in pursuit of gender equality in line with the project's objectives.

23. The following constitute **work lines** to ensure progress toward gender equality in the ETF field in the AFOLU sector:

- Ensure that the teams involved in the Balance of National Circumstances include experience in gender analysis and statistics.
- Encourage women's access to training processes and technological resources to strengthen their more effective participation in the ETF, taking into account the problems and potential of each AFOLU subsector and the management systems (state, business, productive) in which these are inserted.
- Develop training processes for national actors for the more effective management of equal rights and opportunities for women and men based on a recognition of the disadvantages of women.
- Guarantee a system of collection, processing and analysis of information disaggregated by gender.
- Include specific goals, indicators and budgets in the project to guarantee women's participation and progress in gender relations in the different subsectors related to the information system.
- Make the learning and contributions of women more visible through communication products. Identify a system of relevant indicators and a consequent data collection and analysis process that enables the incorporation of the gender perspective in the AFOLU sector information system for CC.

24. The implementation of the proposed actions will make it possible to promote new forms of action and relations between women and men in the working groups of the AFOLU sector related to the management of information for CC, taking into account the disadvantages of women in their condition and position to achieve higher levels of gender equality.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; No

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation measures
Lack of political support for the development of each output of this project	Political	Medium (P= 1; I=4)	Promote sustained political support during the project. Develop mainstreaming and engagement spaces with the participation of high level officials (Outputs of Component 1 will directly address this risk)
High personnel turnover	Institutional	Medium (P=3; I= 3)	Establish permanent capacities. Capacity building. Good knowledge management. Elaboration of guidelines and manual about the use of technical tools (Output 1.1.4 is focused on this risk)
Lack of current capacities and willingness to carry out project activities	Organizational	Medium (P= 1; I= 4)	Targeted capacity building approaches (Outputs 2.1.3 and 3.1.3 are focused on this risk)

Lack of coordination among institutions	Organizational	Medium (P= 3; I= 3)	Strengthen the coordination mechanism (Output 1.1.1 is focused on this risk)
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A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

6.1 Operational Modalities

1. The key institution involved in the project is the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), in particular MINAG's Directorate for Science, Innovation and Environment.
2. As requested by MINAG, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency responsible for project oversight to ensure that project implementation adheres to GEF policies and criteria, and that the project efficiently and effectively meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes and outputs as outlined in the Project Document. FAO will report on project progress to the GEF Secretariat and financial reports will be submitted to the GEF Trustee. FAO will provide technical guidance by drawing upon its capacity at the global, regional and national levels, through the concerned units at FAO headquarters, the Sub regional Office in Panamá and the FAO Representation in Cuba jointly will supervise the Project with the national executing partners.
3. MINAG will be the lead Executing Partner of the proposed project. The Project Executing Partner will be responsible for ensuring coordination among the three project components, as well as coordination and collaboration with other partners, including relevant TWGs and participating ministries. **Annex 4** below provides further details regarding coordination and implementation responsibilities at the level of project components and, more specifically, indicative project activities.
4. MINAG is responsible for governing the activities of the agriculture and forestry sectors in the country, which includes reporting on key NDC information in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use (AFOLU) sector. MINAG's relevant directorates and departments will participate in the project's activities.

6.2 Institutional framework and coordination

5. A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will provide oversight of, and coordinate the planning of, project implementation. The PSC will be composed of MINAG, CITMA, MINCEX and FAO. The PSC will meet twice annually to:

- Provide guidance to the Project Management Team (PMT) to ensure project implementation is in accordance with the project document;
- Review and approve any proposed revisions to the project results framework and implementation arrangements;
- Review, amend (if appropriate) and endorse all Annual Work Plans and Budgets;
- Review project progress and achievement of planned results as presented in six-monthly PPRs, PIRs and Financial Reports;
- Ensure that co-financing support will be available on time;
- Advise on issues and problems arising during project implementation;
- Facilitate cooperation between all project partners and facilitate collaboration between the project and other relevant programmes, projects and initiatives in the country; and
- Approve ToRs for final evaluations.

6. Each member of the PSC, including the executing partner, will designate a **Focal Point** for the project from their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector, (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project, (iii) facilitate coordination and links between project activities and their agency's work plan, and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

7. Day-to-day project management and coordination will be the responsibility of a Project Management Team (PMT) made up of short- and long-term project staff/consultants. The PMT will be headed by a National Project Coordinator (NPC), who will be responsible for decision-making, providing guidance and supervising short-term consultants and execution of work taking place under Letters of Agreement (LoAs). The PMT will ensure coordination and collaboration between the project and other initiatives with corresponding actions and results described in the Project Progress Reports (PPRs).

8. MINAG will designate a National Project Director (NPD), who will be responsible for supervising and guiding the work of the PMT, particularly with respect to adherence to government policies and priorities. He/she will also be responsible for coordinating the activities with all relevant project stakeholders related to the different project components. He/she will be responsible for requesting from FAO the timely disbursement of GEF resources that will allow the execution of project activities in accordance with the approved AWP/B for the current project year.

9. MINAG will designate a technical team for each of the subsectors in which the AFOLU sector was divided:

- Technical team for the Agriculture subsector composed of: IIFT (coordinator), INIFAT, IIHLD, INIVIT, IIT, and IAGRI. Responsible at a technical level for all the activities of the three components related to the agriculture subsector of the AFOLU sector;

- Technical team for the Livestock subsector composed of: CIMAGT (coordinator), IIP, IIPF, and IIA. Responsible at a technical level for all the activities of the three components related to the Livestock subsector of the AFOLU sector;
- Technical team for the Forestry subsector composed of: INAF (coordinator) and CIAPI. Responsible at a technical level for all the activities of the three components related to the Forestry subsector of the AFOLU sector; and
- Technical team for the Land subsector composed of: IIS. Responsible at a technical level for all the activities of the three components related to the Land subsector of the AFOLU sector.

10. In turn, each participating institution in these teams will designate those responsible for attending to the planned activities that are to be implemented.

11. The institutional arrangement for the governance of the project is shown in Figure 10.

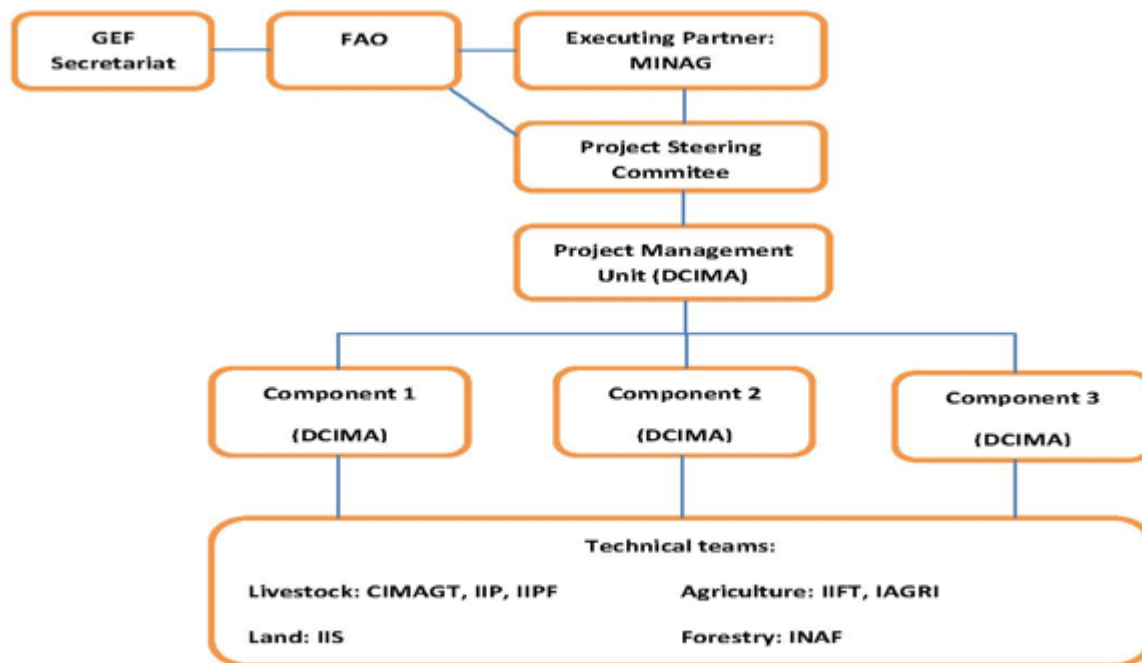


Figure- Institutional arrangements for project implementation

12. FAO will be the GEF Agency of the project. As such, FAO will supervise and provide technical guidance for the entire project implementation phase. Administration of GEF-financed projects will be in compliance with the rules and procedures of FAO and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee. The key responsibilities include:

- Administer funds from the GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the Project Document, AWP/B, agreements with co-financers and the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Provide targeted technical advisory services as a key part of the implementation approach of the project;
- Carry out at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual PIR on project progress and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

1. **MINAG is explicitly requesting FAO** through an official letter, to provide direct support services of the GEF resources including procurement and contracting services. In collaboration with MINAG and the PSC, FAO will participate in the planning and execution of contracting and procurement processes and support MINAG to comply with the ETF requirements and improve the quality of the MRV system tracking results. FAO will provide financial reports every six months, including a statement of project expenditures to the Project Steering Committee (PSC). In accordance with the present Project Document, progress in the financial execution of the project and the AWP/B approved by the PSC, FAO will prepare budget revisions to maintain the budget up-to-date in FAO's financial management system. The budget revisions will be provided to the PSC to facilitate project planning and execution. FAO will, in collaboration with MINAG and the PSC, participate in the planning and execution of contracting and procurement processes.

6.3 *Project Execution*

14. The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), in particular MINAG's Directorate for Science, Innovation and Environment (DCIMA) will act as the lead Executing Partner for the proposed project. MINAG has performed a similar role in other projects under multilateral environmental agreements. As a member of the PSC, MINAG will be responsible for coordinating both the local and international stakeholders for implementation of the proposed project as well as all other identified aligned initiatives. MINAG will ensure that proposed project activities are undertaken in alignment with national environmental law and strategies, in particular Cuba's NDC under the Paris Agreement. The specific responsibility of MINAG in this project will be monitoring the annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) and to participate in review missions and the final evaluation of the project. The specific roles of MINAG's Directorate for Science, Innovation and Environment may be summarized as follows:

- Host the NPC, coordinate relevant aspects of Components 1–3 and participate in the execution of Component 1. DCIMA will also play a key role in collaborating with relevant MINAG offices (Directorate of Agriculture, Directorate of Livestock, Forestry Directorate, Statistics Department, and Land Department), and other partners and will participate in meetings of the PSC and other relevant coordination mechanisms. The four sectoral technical teams will participate in each of the project's components under the general coordination of DCIMA. INAF will facilitate project activities in Component 2 by providing direct technical inputs to the proposed project.

· MINAG has a number of programmes, projects, initiatives and entities under its responsibility that align with, and will provide insight to, the project. MINAG's leading role in data collection, analysis and reporting on the AFOLU sectors is particularly important here. Close coordination and collaboration among the key project stakeholders will be crucial for effective project implementation.

· Under the leadership of the NPC, the PMT will be responsible for day-to-day project execution. The main responsibility of the PMT, following the directives and decision of the PSC and under the supervision of the NPD/Budget Holder (BH), is to ensure coordination and execution of the project through the rigorous and effective implementation of the AWP/B.

15. All PMU members are appointed by MINAG and financed by the government. Likewise all the members of the technical teams are appointed by their institutions and are financed by the government .

16. Other key line ministries and institutions are CITMA, Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), Ministry of Finance and Prices (MFP), National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI), and the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP). These ministries and institutions will facilitate, support and participate regularly in the project.

6.4 The GEF Agency

17. The roles and responsibilities of FAO staff are regulated by the *FAO Guide to the Project Cycle, Quality for Results, 2015*, Annex 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Task Force Members, and its updates.

18. The FAO Representative in Cuba will be the **Budget Holder (BH)** and responsible within FAO for the management of GEF resources. As a first step at project start-up, the FAO Representation in Cuba will establish an interdisciplinary Project Task Force (PTF) within FAO to guide project implementation. In consultation with the LTO, the BH will be responsible for the timely operational, administrative and financial management of the GEF project resources, including in particular: (i) contracting and procurement processes based on requests from MINAG and other applicable institutions and in accordance with the approved AWP/B; (ii) processing of payments corresponding to the delivery of goods, services and technical products based on the prior clearance of the same by MINAG as applicable in each case; (iii) providing financial reports every six months, including a statement of project expenditures to the PSC; and (iv) at least once per year, or more frequently if required, preparing budget revisions for submission to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval. The FAO Representation in Cuba will work in close consultation with MINAG, the FAO Lead Technical Unit (LTU), the LTO, and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for the management of GEF resources.

19. The FAO Representative will, in consultation with the LTU, LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, provide no-objection to AWP/B submitted by the PMT as well as to the PPRs which should be approved by the LTO before they are submitted to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for final approval and upload in the corporate system, Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS).

20. The **FAO Lead Technical Unit (LTU)** will be the Sub Regional Office for Latin America located in Panama. The LTU will designate a Lead Technical Officer (LTO) for the project, with experience in sustainable forest management and integrated landscape management.

21. Under the general technical oversight of the LTU, the **Lead Technical Officer (LTO)** will provide technical guidance to the project team to ensure delivery of quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical backstopping from all the concerned FAO units represented in the Project Task Force responding to requests from the NPG and the Project Management Committee. The Project Task Force is thus composed of technical officers from the participating FAO units and of operational officers and is chaired by the BH. The LTO, supported by the LTU when needed, will be responsible for:

- Reviewing and providing no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project, and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the PMT for key project positions, goods, minor works, and services to be financed by GEF resources;
- With support from the FAO Representation in Cuba, in particular of the NPM, reviewing and clearing final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources before the final payment can be processed;
- Assisting with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports on request from the PMT/PSC during project execution;
- Reviewing and approving project progress reports submitted by the PMT, in coordination with the BH;
- Supporting the FAO Representative in reviewing, revising and providing no-objection to AWP/B submitted by the PMT for approval by the PSC;
- Preparing the annual PIR report, supported by the PMT with inputs from the PSC and other partners, which will be presented to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval, finalization and submission to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The LTO must ensure that the relevant partners have submitted information on co-financing provided during the course of the year for inclusion in the PIR;
- Undertaking a supervision mission at least once a year, and;
- Reviewing the TORs for the final evaluation; participating in the mission including the final workshop with all key project stakeholders; developing and providing follow-up to recommendations on how to ensure sustainability of project outputs; and providing results after the end of the project.

22. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will act as Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) which will review and approve PPRs, project reviews, financial reports, and budget revisions based on the AWP/B. The Unit will also review and clear the annual PIR and undertake supervision missions, if necessary. The PIRs will be included in the FAO-GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to the GEF by the Unit. The Unit will also participate in final evaluations and the development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy in case this is needed to mitigate eventual risks affecting the timely and effective implementation of the project. The Unit will, in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division, request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-month projections of funds needed.

23. The FAO Finance Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, request project funds on a six-month basis to the GEF Trustee.

6.5 Planning and financial management

24. The total cost of the project is USD 1 413 242, of which USD 863 242 will be financed with a grant from the GEF.

Financial plan (by components, outcome and co-financiers)

25. Following table presents the cost per component, outcomes and source of funding based on the confirmed co-financing. All co-financing letters are found in Annex. FAO, as a GEF agency, will be responsible only for the execution of GEF resources and FAO co-financing.

Institution	MINAG	FIRST-Cuba, FAO-EU project	Total Co-financing	GEF	Total Project financing
Component 1:	266 667	100000	266 667	303 375	470 042
Component 2:	166 667		166 667	250 502	417 169
Component 3:	166 666	50 000	216 666	231 888	448 554
PMC				77 477	77 477
Total Project	500 000	150 000	650 000	863 242	1 413 242

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Capacity development

1. In line with FAO-GEF Project Formulating Guidelines, effective, robust and system-wide capacity development (CD) approaches^[1] are essential to enhance the impact, sustainability and scale of GEF project results through deepening country ownership, commitment and leadership of the development process. Effective CD enhances needs-based project interventions by addressing all three CD dimensions interdependently and systematically. This includes strengthening individual capacities (e.g. knowledge, skills and competencies), organizational capacities (e.g. performance of organizations, cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination/collaboration mechanisms) as well the enabling environment (e.g. sound regulatory and policy frameworks, institutional linkages and enhanced political commitment and will). Methodologically, capacities across the three CD dimensions are jointly assessed with country stakeholders. On the basis of the assessment, appropriate CD interventions are designed, and results are identified and tracked jointly. Ultimately, integration of more effective, robust and system-wide CD aims to enhance the quality and sustainability of the project proposal by enabling and empowering country stakeholders. The development of capacities (of all stakeholders, public and private) in this project is therefore an integral and crucial part of the project's activities and essential to achieving the desired outcomes and ensuring their sustainability. At the end of the project, country actors will have reinforced substantially their capacities across people, institutions and the enabling policy environment.

2. FAO has considerable experience in developing and reinforcing countries' technical and institutional capacities, particularly considering institutional needs, as well as in promoting and facilitating dialogue, consultation and consensus processes with multiple stakeholders. FAO has recognized CD as a catalytic core function to achieve its strategic results, is implementing a comprehensive corporate strategy and has developed cutting-edge normative and practical methodologies on human, institutional and systemic CD approaches to guide its member countries. Practical tools and methods include how to assess capacities, design appropriate CD interventions and track capacity results jointly with stakeholders. Moreover, a FAO track record of demonstrated expertise exists to integrate effective CD into climate change specific approaches and projects, including within the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). In the context of this project, FAO's internal technical expertise, particularly through the REDD+/NFM team will be utilized directly to provide CD services.

3. The project will foster the incorporation of CD by ensuring that:

- I. the project design team has a dedicated national expert with specific CD tasks in the ToRs (see sample) that include facilitating participatory capacity assessments;
- II. the project applies the CD principles of joint stakeholder assessment, design, identification and tracking of CD to deepen country ownership namely:
- III. joint-assessment: project preparation phase capacity assessment (i.e. participatory, inclusive, self-assessment, multi-stakeholder workshops starting with strengths and what is functioning well) addressing the three CD dimensions across national, state, district, and landscape (where appropriate) complementing technical baseline assessments to generate a CD baseline
- IV. joint-design: the envisioned CD intervention modalities include a mix of most contextualized CD intervention modalities across the three CD dimensions with clearly defined budgets
- V. joint tracking: identifying the baseline within stakeholder capacity assessments, defining envisioned and dedicated results within the project results framework
- VI. the project implementation team is envisioned to include a dedicated CD expert.

[1] See FAO Corporate Strategy <http://www.fao.org/capacity-development/en/>

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form

(e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management:

1. Knowledge management is an integral part of the different components defined in this CBIT proposal. It will stimulate the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge useful to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. This CBIT proposal would also like to emphasize in-country knowledge production and sharing to support development, and promote ownership and empowerment.
2. The proposal will also ensure the sharing of experience and knowledge with relevant global (e.g. CBIT global proposals, NDC partnership etc.) and regional transparency-related initiatives, platforms and/or networks. In particular, the definition and adoption of a roadmap to integrate transparency-related knowledge into national policy will define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated (output 1.1.3). Throughout the implementation period, the proposed project will benefit from regular engagement with other stakeholders and ongoing initiatives in order to coordinate activities, share information and explore further opportunities for collaboration. Examples and brief outlines of these projects and the respective lessons learned are detailed below.
3. Throughout the implementation period, the proposed project will benefit from regular engagement with other stakeholders and ongoing initiatives in order to coordinate activities, share information and explore further opportunities for collaboration. Examples and brief outlines of these projects and the respective lessons learned are detailed below:

Communication:

4. A communication and knowledge sharing plan will be developed early in the project. A work plan will be built to share the results of the project and the lessons learned over the three years of project implementation, which will be documented and disseminated to national stakeholders, other countries implementing CBIT projects and to a wider audience.
5. As a general objective, the plan, in line with the Global CBIT project's communication and knowledge sharing framework, aims to disseminate and sensitize the results and achievements of the project to publicize its successful experiences and lessons learned.
6. This communication plan will be developed jointly with the key stakeholders. The wide range of communication and visibility tools and approaches will be employed throughout the project implementation period to raise awareness of the project's key messages, achievements and support scaling-up of the results, such as: leaflets, press releases, and postings on existing websites.
7. During the final workshop, consolidated information will be disseminated including the project results, key lessons learned and best practices captured through the project.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Alignment to national policies

1. The proposed CBIT project is aligned with a number of policies related to sustainable development in the agriculture and land-use sectors. Table below presents key elements of the national policy framework within which the project will operate, together with a description of the manner in which project activities and outputs will be mainstreamed therein.

Table: policy framework relevant for cbit cuba

Policy Framework	Description	Nature of project mainstreaming approach
Constitution of the Republic of Cuba	Law of the country. It recognizes climate change and its confrontation as one of the principles of the country's foreign policy based on the recognition of common but differentiated responsibilities.	The fulfillment of the objectives of the project is in compliance with the principles endorsed in the constitution.
Guidelines for the Economic and Social Policy of the Party and the Revolution for the 2016-2021 period	Constitutes the governing document that defines the guidelines for the economic and social development of the country. The system is defined as a socialist model, which recognizes the objective existence of market relations, influences them and considers their characteristics. Recognizes different types of property that interact on the whole.	The adaptation plans and the mitigation measures to be implemented by the AFOLU sector will take into account the guidelines of this document.
National plan for economic and social development by 2030	The guiding document for the development planning of the country until 2030. It is a long-term normative document, in which the strategic axes and national development policies are defined. In the Natural Resources and Environment strategic axis, the document specifies: increasing energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources, which contributes, among other benefits, to reducing the generation of greenhouse gases, mitigating climate change and <u>promoting less carbon-intensive economic development (specific objective 11)</u> .	The present project will be relevant for effective implementation and monitoring of adaptation and mitigation measures stated in PNDES 2030, as it relates to agriculture.

Policy Framework	Description	Nature of project mainstreaming approach
State Plan to confront climate change (Plan de Estado para el enfrentamiento al cambio climático-TaVi)	General strategic framework of the country to deal with climate change. It encompasses a set of actions that are organizational, legal, financial, as well as being related to science and technology, education, and culture, among others.	Monitoring and reporting systems developed under this CBIT project will be relevant for monitoring the effective implementation of <i>Tarea Vida</i> .
Law 81 of the Environment	Establishes the principles that govern the State's environmental policy and the basic rules to regulate environmental management and the actions of citizens and society in general.	Implementation of the CBIT project and development of enhanced monitoring and reporting of agriculture sector activities will help inform future strategies to reduce environmental impacts in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector.
National environmental strategy 2016–2020 (Estrategia ambiental nacional 2016–2020)	The strategy constitutes the document that implements Cuban environmental policy, which should encourage actions to achieve the goals of sustainable development, qualitatively increase complementarity and articulation with other strategies, plans and programmes, as well as enhancing local management in the preservation of the environment.	Implementation of the CBIT project and development of enhanced monitoring and reporting of agriculture sector activities will help inform future strategies to reduce environmental impacts in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector.

The GEF-funded Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report (TNC/BUR) to the UNFCCC in Cuba (GEF ID: 9819).

2. FAO will ensure coordination with the two FAO–CBIT global proposals: i) Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT–AFOLU) (GEF ID: 9864): specifically, Cuba will benefit from the resources and tools that will be developed under the FAO CBIT–AFOLU proposal; ii) FAO CBIT–Forest proposal (GEF ID: 10071): Cuba will also benefit from activities foreseen in this proposal through the national correspondent involved with FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment (FAO–FRA) activities and in its participation in technical capacity-building workshops on national forest monitoring systems for improved integration and consistency with international reporting processes.

3. In addition, the CBIT project activities will complement already existing activities being implemented by the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) project led by FAO and an EU strategic partnership. FIRST–Cuba focuses on identifying key investment areas for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition. It also aims at proposing new policies and programmes that will fulfill the objectives of Cuba's Agri-Food and Forestry Sector Strategic Plan 2030 and formulate a Food Security Plan (<http://www.fao.org/europeanunion/eu-projects/first/focus-areas/en/#cub>).

4. In 2018, Cuba received initial technical assistance that contributed to improving data collection, analysis and dissemination of forest-related data supported by FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessments (FAO–FRA) funded by the European Union. Cuba will receive support to define a roadmap for REDD+ activities funded by FAO's Technical

Cooperation Programme (FAO–TCP). Under GEF-6, Cuba FAO is the implementing agency for the project: “Introduction of new farming methods for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including plant and animal genetic resources, in production landscapes in selected areas of Cuba” that is under development. This CBIT project will ensure the sharing of knowledge with this GEF-funded project on biodiversity that might eventually benefit from its activities.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

Monitoring and Evaluation. Describe the budgeted M & E plan.

1. Oversight of the proposed project will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the PMT, the FAO GEF Coordination Unit, the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) and relevant FAO Technical Units. Oversight will ensure that: i) proposed project outputs are produced in accordance with the finalized and approved project results framework, leading to the achievement of project outcomes; ii) outcomes of the proposed project are in line and leading towards the achievement of the project objective; iii) identified, as well as unidentified, risks are continuously monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and iv) the agreed global environmental and adaptation benefits of the proposed project are being delivered through its implementation.
2. The FAO GEF Unit and FAO Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF-financed activities, outputs and outcomes, largely through the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions.
3. The BH, in consultation with the national M&E expert, FAO Project Task Force (PTF) and FAO Office of Evaluation (OED), and with the concurrence of the Project Steering Committee, will field an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the Project.

Monitoring and reporting

4. Project monitoring will be carried out by the PMT and the FAO Budget Holder, with support from the PTF members. Monitoring of the FAO GEF Portfolio will be ensured by the GEF Funding Liaison Unit.
5. Project performance will be assessed based on the delivery of project outputs, the achievement of project outcomes and the project objective defined in the results matrix. The Inception Report, the subsequent six-month Project Progress Reports (PPRs), the annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and the project Terminal Report will be the main reports used by the PTF to monitor project progress and evaluate results.
6. The inception phase of the project (i.e. the first six months after the project has become operationally active) will focus on:
 - Recruitment of the PMT;
 - Setting up the PSC;

- Review of the project logical framework and results matrix to take into account any changes that have taken place from project approval to start of project implementation. In particular, indicators (and related baseline and targets) will be finalized;
- Develop an annual work plan and budget to be reviewed and approved by the PSC;
- Develop a detailed M&E plan, which builds on the project logical framework, results matrix and annual work plan and budget, defining specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis and budget); and
- Prepare and submit a Project Inception Report.

7. Performance of the proposed project will be monitored using the project results framework, including indicators (baseline and targets) and AWP/Bs. At the inception phase of project implementation, the results framework will be reviewed to finalize the identification of: i) outputs; ii) indicators; and iii) any missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results framework and defines specific requirements for each indicator (i.e. data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis) will also be developed during the inception phase of the proposed project by the NPC.

8. The specific project-level reports to be prepared for the project are:

- i. Project Inception Report;
- ii. Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B);
- iii. Project Progress Reports (PPRs) for FAO;
- iv. Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) for the GEF;
- v. Technical reports;
- vi. Co-financing reports; and
- vii. Terminal Report.

9. Project Inception Report: After FAO approval of the project and signature of the execution agreement, an inception workshop will be held. The PMT will prepare a Project Inception Report in consultation with the Project Task Force (PTF) and other project partners prior to a Project Inception Workshop. Key information from this report should be discussed during the Project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating actions of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities, and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B and a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to the Project Steering Committee for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start-up. The report should be cleared by the BH and LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and will be uploaded in the FPMIS.

10. Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPs/Bs): The executing partners/agencies will submit AWP/Bs to the BH that are divided into monthly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that would guide implementation during the year of the project. Each AWP/B will be drafted by the NPC in consultation with the NPD, FAO PTF, PMT, technical working group members, and other relevant stakeholders. After the drafting of each AWP/B, it will be submitted for approval and review by the PSC. Necessary changes to the AWP/B, as recommended by the PSC, will be made by the NPC prior to implementation of the AWP/B. As noted earlier, the first AWP/B will be drafted during the project's Inception Phase presented at the project Inception Workshop. As part of the AWP/B, a detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should be

included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The inputs of the Inception Workshop will be incorporated and the NPC will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the workshop to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the NPC will organize a PPR and plan PSC meetings for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for comments/clearance prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the project's Results Framework indicators so that the project's work contributes to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. Once the PSC has approved the AWP/B and it has also been cleared by the LTO and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the document is uploaded in the FPMIS by the BH.

11. Project Progress Reports (PPRs): PPRs will be prepared by the NPC based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project's Results Framework. The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems, or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. They will also report on project risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The PPR will be submitted to the BH and LTO for comments and clearance. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will review and upload the PPR in the FPMIS.

12. Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs): The NPC will prepare annual PIRs covering the period from July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the LTO for finalization, which will be shared with the BH and the Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) for review and approval by mid-July of the current year (FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will share a PIR template each year). The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be uploaded in the FPMIS by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

13. Key milestones for the PIR process include:

- 30 June: the LTOs submit the draft PIRs (after consultations with BH, project team) to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit (copying respective GEF FLO) for initial review;
- Mid-July: GEF FLO review main elements of PIR and discuss with LTO as required;
- Early August: FAO-GEF Coordination Unit prepares and finalizes the FAO Summary Tables and submits to the GEF Secretariat by the date communicated each year by the GEF Secretariat;
- September/October: PIRs are finalized. PIRs are carefully and thoroughly reviewed by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and discussed with the LTOs for final review and clearance;
- Mid-November: the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit submits the final PIR reports—cleared by the LTO and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit—to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

14. Technical Reports: Technical reports will be prepared by national and international consultants as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned along with the prerequisite items that are indicated in the project Results Matrix and GEF Tracking Tools. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the NPC to the BH who will share them with the LTO. The PSC may also be involved in peer review of relevant technical reports. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to FAO PTF, project partners and the PSC as appropriate.

15. Co-Financing Reports: The BH, with support from the NPC and PMT staff, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document and CEO Endorsement Request. The NPC will compile the information received from the executing partners/agencies and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period from 1 July to 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing are included in the PIR.

16. GEF Tracking Tools: The NPC will update the Tracking Tools in close cooperation with the PMT and other partners as a part of the monitoring and reporting procedure. Following GEF policies and procedures, the relevant GEF Tracking Tools submitted with the Project Document, at CEO Endorsement Request, will be updated at the project's mid-term cycle, and with the project's terminal evaluation or final completion report. The tools will be uploaded in FPMIS by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit which will also facilitate the filling in of the tools, with inputs from relevant stakeholders. The LTO will ensure the technical accuracy of the tools.

17. Terminal Report: The NPC will prepare the Terminal Report. Three months before the actual end date of the project (NTE)—and prior to the completion of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) exercise—the PMT will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to reflect the findings of the Terminal Evaluation, give guidance on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions, and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative, or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for ensuring the sustainability of project results. After review, and in alignment with the findings of the Terminal Evaluation, the PMT will revise the Terminal Report and re-submit it to the BH and LTO for final approval.

Evaluation

18. Although no independent Mid-Term Review (ETF) will be undertaken at the project mid-term (i.e. at the end of the second year of the proposed project implementation) to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving the project objectives, outcomes and outputs, a similar exercise should be conducted during the annual supervision mission. Findings and recommendations of this review will be instrumental in bringing improvement into the overall project design and execution strategy for the remaining period of the project's term. In general, the ETF evaluation will, inter alia:

- review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
- analyze the effectiveness of partnership arrangements;
- identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
- propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and
- highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

19. A Final Evaluation will be initiated six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE) of the project. The BH, in consultation with the PMT, the FAO Project Technical Task Force and FAO Office of Evaluation (OED), and with the concurrence of the Project Steering Committee, will launch an independent evaluation of the project. The evaluation process includes the initial consultations with stakeholders, preparation of ToRs, recruitment of evaluator/s, conduct of mission/s, preparation of report/s, briefing/debriefing with

stakeholders, up to the submission and acceptance of the report, and the preparation of a management response by the end-users. The FAO Office of Evaluation, in consultation with project stakeholders, will be responsible for organizing and backstopping the Final Evaluation, including: finalizing the ToRs, selecting and backstopping the team and providing quality assurance of the final report.

20. The final evaluation will focus on the achievement of outcomes and the sustainability of these outcomes and component outputs, as well as the potential impact of the intervention, in line with GEF Guidelines and FAO/UNEG Evaluation Standards and Policy. The process will also lead towards the identification of good practices that can be scaled-up or replicated in future similar interventions, together with the lessons learned. The project's effects on gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, capacity development, and environmental sustainability will also be explored.

21. Findings and recommendations of this evaluation will be instrumental for bringing improvement in the overall project design and execution strategy for similar future interventions. FAO will arrange for the evaluation in consultation with the project partners. The evaluation will, inter alia:

- review the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of project results; and
- highlight results and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation, and management.

22. Summary of M&E arrangements:

Table 13: Summary of M&E arrangements

Type of M&E activity	Responsible party(ies)	Time frame	Budget
Project Inception Workshop	PMT in consultation with the LTO, BH and PSC	Within one month following project start-up	USD 2 000
Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B)	PMT in consultation with the FAO team	Three weeks following project start-up and on an annual basis thereafter within the July to June reporting period	
Project Inception Report	PMT in consultation with the LTO and BH; report to be cleared by BH, LTO and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, and uploaded to FPMIS by BH	Immediately after the workshop	
Project M&E function in PMT	Project consultants	One month following project start-up	
Finalization of baseline information and reassessment at mid-term and project closure	Project consultants	Each project year	USD 2 000

Type of M&E activity	Responsible party(ies)	Time frame	Budget
Supervision visits	FAO PTF	Annual	FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees Project Coordination visits shall be borne by the project's travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PMT with inputs from NPD, PSC and other partners	No later than one month after each six-month reporting period (end June and December)	
Project Implementation Review (PIR) Report	PMT under supervision of the LTO and cleared and submitted by the GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat	1 August of each reporting year	
Co-financing Reports	PMT, NPD, co-financiers	Annual together with PIR	
GEF Tracking Tools	NPC; FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, reviewed by the LTO	Mid-point and end-of-project	
Technical Reports	Project consultants; peer-reviewed by LTO/TWGs	As appropriate	Project staff time and consultant costs
Final workshop	PMT, partners and FAO	At the end of the project	USD 3 411
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	BH , PMT, LTO, OED, GEF Coordination Unit, PTF, Evaluation mission, and other partners	Six months prior to the actual project completion date	USD 20 000
Processing of Terminal Report at FAO headquarters	PMT, BH, LTO and GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Report Group	At the end of project implementation	USD 6 600
Total budget for M&E			USD 34 011

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Alexander Jones,	1/19/2018	Jorge Fernández Esperón	+53 7 2086606	Jorge.FernandezEsperon@fao.org
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
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: 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						
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	a. Institutional capacity for transparency-related activities ^[1] Scale 1-4	2 ^[2]	2	3 ^[3]	Second BUR (the AFOLU sector reports issued by the created groups incorporate the capacities created in the CBIT project) Improved AFOLU GHG estimations to report NDC actions progress Please think of a qualitative MOV: Interviews report, workshops proceedings	There is political support to approve the legal framework that allows reporting under the ETF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
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 b. # of technical groups created and strengthened in relation to the implementation of the ETF	a. Mechanism (not systematized) to report the activities related to <i>Tarea Vida</i> b. There is a forestry technical group. But with no limit technical knowledge of the ETF	a. The basic elements that make up the regulatory framework related to the ETF for MINAG designed b. 5 technical groups created	a. The regulatory framework related to the ETF for MINAG implemented b. 5 created technical groups strengthened in relation to ETF implementation	a. Validation document issued by MINAG on the implementation of the regulatory framework related to the ETF for MINAG b. Second BUR (the AFOLU sector reports issued by the created groups incorporate the capacities created in the CBIT project)	The created coordination mechanism improves the quality of the country's second BUR with respect to the first in the AFOLU sector
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	Training needs assessment document and document containing the training programme (the implementation of the programme will be carried out within the framework of output 1.1.4)	The developed programme will allow an orderly implementation (output 1.14) of the training and will contribute to the training of the AFOLU sector

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
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 <i>Tarea Vida</i>	PNDES 2030 and <i>Tarea Vida</i> are available. All actions related to the ETF in PNDES 2030 and <i>Tarea Vida</i> 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)	Report on compliance with the activities of the action plan	The implementation of the Action Plan to integrate knowledge related to transparency in the PDES 2030 and <i>Tarea Vida</i> will contribute to the improvement of national reports and the increase of NDC ambition by 2025
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	Report on the implementation of the gender approach training programme including the gender approach	Personnel trained in the AFOLU sector will allow the elaboration of the second BUR, which includes the gender approach
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	Quality of MRV system Scale 1-10[4]	Scale 2[5].	Scale 3[6].	Scale 6[7]	MRV system reported by country on second BUR	There is political support to approve the legal framework that allows reporting under the ETF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
Output 2.1.1: Capacity-building activities (e.g. training, on-the job learning, coaching, mentoring etc.) and peer exchange initiatives on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and projections of emission/removals for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented	<p>a. Number of peer exchanges carried out</p> <p>b. Number of women that participate in peer exchanges</p> <p>c. Programme to improve the inventory of the AFOLU sector in accordance with the MPGs</p>	<p>a. Peer exchanges are through irregular contacts</p> <p>c. 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</p>	<p>a.1. Processes established for peer exchange a.2. At least 5 peer exchanges conducted</p> <p>b. At least 2 women participate in the peer exchanges</p> <p>c. The programme of improvements to the inventory of the AFOLU sector in accordance with the MPGs has been elaborated</p>	<p>a.1. At least 13 peer exchanges conducted</p> <p>b. At least 4 women participate in the peer exchanges</p> <p>c. The actions of the first BTR programme have been implemented The actions towards the development of first BTR programme have been implemented</p>	<p>a. and b. Project reporting. Peer exchange meeting proceedings elaborated with gender information</p> <p>c. First inventory with the improvements of the action plan reported in the first BTR</p>	<p>a. and b. The technical teams that have been created maintain the capacity that has been built over time</p> <p>c. The implementation of the programme will allow for a BTR that is superior to the two previous BURs</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
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	a. Number of peer exchanges carried out	a. Peer exchanges are through irregular contacts	a.1. Processes established for peer exchange a.2. 5 peer exchanges conducted	a.) At least 13 peer exchanges conducted b) At least 4 women participate in the peer exchanges	a. Project reporting	a. The technical teams that have been created maintain the capacity that has been built over time
	b. Number of women that participate in peer exchanges a) MRV system for the GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector and the mitigation actions of the NDCs	a) 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	b) At least 2 women participate in the peer exchanges b. MRV system for the GHG inventory of the first BTR (AFOLU sector) and the mitigation actions of the NDCs	b. The MRV system for the GHG inventory of the first BTR (AFOLU sector) and the mitigation actions of the NDCs implemented	b. Document MRV system for the inventory and mitigation actions of the NDCs	b. The AFOLU sector has an MRV system that allows it to report on emissions and the progress and compliance with the mitigation actions included in the NDC of the sector

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
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 3 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	MINAG document of contributions of the AFOLU sector to the NDCs	The elaboration of the mitigation actions in accordance with the MPGs will facilitate the tracking of the NDCs
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	Quality and timeliness of Cuba's reporting to UNFCCC on adaptation within the AFOLU sector	Approved national M&E framework for climate change adaptation actions	Agreed improvement plan for adaptation reporting	Implementation of adaptation reporting improvement plan underway and 50 percent completed	Project reporting	Enhanced reporting on adaptation drives further effort towards strengthening and achieving mitigation ambition levels

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
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 <i>Tarea Vida</i> designed and implemented	a) Number of peer exchanges carried out b) Number of women that participate in the peer exchanges	a. Peer exchanges are through irregular contacts	a.1. Processes established for peer exchange a.2. At least 4 peer exchanges carried out b) At least 2 women participate in the peer exchanges	a.) At least 11 peer exchanges carried out b) At least 4 women participate in the peer exchanges	a. Project reporting	a. The technical teams that have been created maintain the capacity that has been built over time
	b. Number of adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector proposed for the NDCs and <i>Tarea Vida</i> 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 <i>Tarea Vida</i> . Its formulation does not follow the recommendations of the MPGs	b. At least 2 adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector have been proposed for the NDCs and <i>Tarea Vida</i> following the recommendations of the MPGs	b. At least 5 adaptation actions in the AFOLU sector have been proposed for the NDCs and <i>Tarea Vida</i> following the recommendations of the MPGs	b. MINAG document of contributions of the AFOLU sector to the NDCs	b. The preparation of adaptation actions follow the recommendations of the MPGs
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 <i>Tarea Vida</i>	PNDES 2030 and <i>Tarea Vida</i> are available. All actions related to adaptation in PNDES 2030 and <i>Tarea Vida</i> 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)	Report on compliance with the activities of the action plan	The implementation of the action plan to integrate knowledge related to transparency in the PNDES 2030 and <i>Tarea Vida</i> will contribute to the improvement of national communications and the communication of the NDC by 2025

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term objective	Final objective	Verification methods	Assumptions
Output 3.1.3: M&E system for the adaptation measures of the NDCs and <i>Tarea Vida</i>	M&E system for the adaptation measures of the NDCs and <i>Tarea Vida</i>	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	Document of the M&E system for NDC adaptation measures	The AFOLU sector has an M&E system in place for the adaptation measures of the NDC that allows for the monitoring of implementation in accordance with the NDCs and <i>Tarea Vida</i>

[1] Based on the GEF-6 CBIT indicator and rating system for Institutional Capacity for transparency-related activities.

[2] Scale 2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate the implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13

[3] Scale 3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities

[4] Based on the GEF-6 CBIT indicator and rating system for MRV.

[5] Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to a limited audience or partially; verification is not there. The general basis of the national MRV system has been designed and is in the process of being validated by the parties involved in the process. At the level of the AFOLU sector, only the forestry subsector has designed an MRV system, which should be adapted to the ETF requirements under the Paris Agreement

[6] Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but are not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized

[7] [7]. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities—feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Not applicable

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Activity 1:Elaborate Component 1	13,136	8,086	3,764
Activity 2:Elaborate Component 2	10,550	6,806	359
Activity 3:Elaborate Component 3	6,000	2,370	3,630
Activity 4: Stakeholder consultation and gender mainstreaming	5,000	8,629	1,780
Activity 5: Preparation of project document (and submission package)	15,314	7,481	7,096
Total	50,000	33,371	16,629

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Please refer to section 1.1
ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Please refer to attached document

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

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Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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