GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title:</th>
<th>Enhancing Cuba's institutional and technical capacities in the agriculture and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country(ies):</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF Agency(ies):</td>
<td>FAO (select) (select)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Executing Partner(s):</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF Focal Area(s):</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Approach Pilot:</td>
<td>IAP-Cities □ IAP-Commodities □ IAP-Food Security □ Corporate Program: SGP □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of parent program:</td>
<td>[if applicable] Agency Fee ($) 82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project ID:</td>
<td>648423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission Date:</td>
<td>19 December 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resubmission Date:</td>
<td>11 May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration (Months):</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)</th>
<th>Trust Fund (in $)</th>
<th>GEF Project Financing</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(select) (select) CBIT</td>
<td>CBIT</td>
<td>863,242</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
<td>863,242</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: In line with the State Plan to tackle climate change (Tarea Vida), this project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities of the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Components</th>
<th>Financing Type</th>
<th>Project Outcomes</th>
<th>Project Outputs</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>GEF Project Financing</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>1.1 Enhanced institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate knowledge and data and into national policy and decision-making strengthened.</td>
<td>1.1.1 Coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate, coordinate and plan transparency-related activities established. 1.1.2 Capacity needs and gaps for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet the ETF requirements assessed. 1.1.3 Action Plan (roadmap) to integrate transparency-related knowledge into</td>
<td>CBIT</td>
<td>313,905</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
2 When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GEF, LDCF and SCOF and CBIT guidelines.
3 Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to assess and report emissions and removals and mitigation actions.</th>
<th>TA</th>
<th>2.1 Enhanced technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report emissions and removals and mitigation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved.</th>
<th>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. 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. 2.1.3 Capacity-building activities to quantify and report the impact of mitigation actions from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector implemented.</th>
<th>CBiT</th>
<th>235,430</th>
<th>150,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Strengthening technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report climate change</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>3.1 Enhanced technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report climate change</td>
<td>3.1.1 Capacity-building activities to clarify key NDC information on adaptation, for the</td>
<td>CBiT</td>
<td>235,430</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
monitor and report climate change impacts and adaptation actions.

impacts and adaptation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved.

agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector and in line with Tarea vida designed and implemented.

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.

3.1.3 Capacity building activities on adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and information management system, in line with transparency requirements designed and implemented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Co-financing</th>
<th>Name of Co-financier</th>
<th>Type of Co-financing</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipient Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor Agency</td>
<td>FIRST-Cuba, FAO-EU project</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Co-financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Indicative Sources of Co-financing for the Project by Name and by Type, if Available

D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEF Agency</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Country/ Regional/ Global</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Programming of Funds</th>
<th>(in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>CBIT</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>Cross-Cutting Capacity</td>
<td>863,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82,008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total GEF Resources

\[ \text{Total GEF Resources} = 863,242 + 82,008 = 945,250 \]

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

\[ \text{For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.} \]
Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No □ If no, skip item E.

**PPG Amount requested by Agency(ies), Trust Fund, Country(ies) and the Programming of Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEF Agency</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Country/Regional/Global</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Programming of Funds</th>
<th>PPG (a)</th>
<th>Agency Fee (b)</th>
<th>Total c = a + b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>CBIT</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>(select as applicable)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>54,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total PPG Amount | 50,000 | 4,750 | 54,750 |

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5 PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to $50k for PF up to $2m (for MSP); up to $100k for PF up to $3m; $150k for PF up to $6m; $200k for PF up to $10m; and $300k for PF above $10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

6 PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.
F. PROJECT’S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate Results</th>
<th>Replenishment Targets</th>
<th>Project Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</td>
<td>Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</td>
<td>120 million hectares under sustainable land management</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</td>
<td>Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins; 20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels</td>
<td>Number of freshwater basins; Percent of fisheries, by volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</td>
<td>750 million tons of CO₂ mitigated (include both direct and indirect)</td>
<td>metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</td>
<td>Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides); Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury; Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)</td>
<td>metric tons; metric tons; ODP tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks</td>
<td>Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries; Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries</td>
<td>Number of Countries:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1.1) Global environmental and adaptation problems, roots causes and barriers

Climate change is exacerbating and will exacerbate the accumulated environmental problems in Cuba even more in the future, converting itself progressively in a determining factor for sustainable development. The standing National Environmental Strategy recognizes as environmental problems: soil degradation, impacts on forest coverage, contamination, loss of biodiversity and water scarcity.

For Cuba, tackling climate change is a high priority. Information resulting from scientific studies confirm that the climate on the island today is more and more hot and extreme. The average annual temperature rose 0.9 degrees

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7 Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the Corporate Results Framework in the GEF-6 Programming Directions, will be aggregated and reported during midterm and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

8 For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.
Celsius since the middle of the last century. A great variability in cyclonic activity has been observed, rainfall patterns have changed, with a significant increase of droughts; and the mean sea level has risen 6.77 centimeters up to date.

Future projections indicate that mean sea level rising can reach up to 0.27 m in 2050, and 0.85 m in 2100, causing the progressive loss of the country’s emerged surface in very low coastal areas, along with the salinization of subterranean aquifers open to the sea, due to the advance of saline intrusion.

In this context, the Cuban government recognizes as priority of its adaptation to climate change policy, what has been expressed in the “State plan to tackle climate change” or “Tarea Vida”, meaning “Project Life” in English, approved by the council of ministers in April 2017. The “Tarea Vida” has a superior reach and hierarchy, in regard to the documents elaborated previously on climate change, actualizing them and including a territorial dimension⁹.

As shown in its commitment with the international community on tackling climate change, Cuba has signed and ratified the key standing international instruments in this topic: UNFCCC (1994); Paris Agreement (2016).

Consequently, Cuba, as part of these instruments, acquires all the responsibilities deriving from the terms of these commitments.

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 the progress and obtained results. All parties have the obligation to realize ambitious efforts not only in mitigation, but also in adaptation, the means of implementation and transparency.

The compliance of the transparency framework, reinforced under the Paris Agreement, requires the development and strengthening of national capacities, institutions and techniques for the planning, coordination, measuring, accounting, and reporting of climate actions, as well as the permanent revision and improvement over time. The establishment of a reinforced measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system at national level, at level of the different sectors, subsectors and specific actions, requires a great effort and important resources, which is why the focus for its establishment should be in stages and progressive. The design of the general base for a MRV system at national level is foreseen for 2018.

The time horizon for Cuba’s NDC is 2030 and so far objectives for the year 2025 have not been communicated, as established under the Paris Agreement, this should happen in 2020. The construction of an integral and strengthened transparency system will contribute to: a) the refinement of the NDC for the horizon 2025, b) submission every 5 years, and c) tracking and ex-ante evaluation of its impact. This system will not only have an important impact for informing the progresses of Cuba’s commitments under the Paris Agreement, but will also contribute to improve policies, programs and development plans of the country, considering the adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change.

The priority in the NDC¹⁰ for Cuba is adaptation and within it 6 actions are declared which can constitute contributions by the country. These actions are aimed at: (1) Reduce coastal vulnerability for threatened settlements due to sea level rising and the additional elevation of sea caused by hurricanes and waves; (2) Recover the most affected mangrove areas; (3) incorporate the adaptation dimension to programs, plans and projects linked to food production, integral water management, land-use, forestry, fishery, tourism and health planning; (4) conform 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

⁹ More information: http://www.redciencia.cu/documentos/POLLETO%20TAREA%20VIDA%20INGLES.PDF
¹⁰ More information: http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx#collapseCUBFirst
economic and social setting. Prioritize studies directed at tackle climate change and, in general, at the sustainability of development of the country. 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.

The agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector have important weight in the adaptation component. In this subheading within the contributions will be considered: *Incorporating the dimension of adaptation in programs, plans and projects linked to food production, integral water management, land-use, forestry, fishery, tourism and health planning*. The agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector have also an important weight in the mitigation component, as prioritized the energy and agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors, including woody biomass to substitute fossil fuels and its sink capacity.

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.

The 5 strategic actions contained in the *Tarea Vida* are the following, where the 3rd and 4th action refers to the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector:

1. Do not allow the construction of new houses in the threatened coastal settlements that are predicted to disappear due to permanent flooding and the most vulnerable. Reduce population density in low-lying coastal areas.
2. Develop constructive conceptions in infrastructure, adapted to the coastal flooding, for low-lying areas.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Plan, within a timeframe, the processes of urban reordering for the threatened settlements and infrastructures, in correspondence with the economic conditions of the country. Start with low cost measures, such as induced natural solutions (beach recovery, reforestation).

In the 11 tasks included in the *Tarea Vida*, 3 refer directly to the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector. In Task 5 it is indicated to direct the reforestation towards the maximum protection of soils and waters in both quantity and quality; as well as the recovery of the most affected mangroves. In Task 8 the implementation and control of adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change derived from the sectorial policies in the programs, plans and projects linked to food security, renewable energy, energetic, agricultural efficiency and integral forest management. In Task 9 the monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems strengthened in order to systematically evaluate the state and quality of coastal areas, water, droughts, forests and animal and vegetable health.

As described above, in terms of Climate Change, the priority for the Government of Cuba is adaptation, as reflected in the Cuban’s NDC and in the Tarea Vida, with a strong focus on agriculture, forestry and land-use sector. In this sense, also the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector constitutes an important contribution in 2 out of the 5 strategic actions and in 3 out of the 11 tasks defined in the *Tarea Vida* state plan. In terms of mitigation, the priority sectors for are the energy and agriculture, forestry and other land-use, as these are the largest contributors to Cuba's national GHG emission inventory.

The requested support will help Cuba to respond to the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement, and specifically to establish an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector, in line with national priorities. However, this project will ensure that results obtained will guide and share experience and knowledge with other sectors. Furthermore, the implementation of this proposal will be of great benefit for Cuba, but also for the rest of the Caribbean region and for developing countries in similar conditions in the rest of the world.

1.2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects
For the year 2014, the AFOLU sector is the one that contributes the most to GHG emissions to the total national GHG inventory (22%) together with the energy sector (70%), however, is also the only sector that absorbs carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. Forests in Cuba remove approximately 14.3 million tons of CO₂ according to the latest inventory data, which is a result of the sustained growth of forest cover from 13.9% to 29.4% in 2014. To be highlighted the contribution of forests, which play a key role in the substitution of fossil fuel for generation of electricity and is accounted in the energy sector. Furthermore, as country there is also a contribution in the area of mitigation with the installation of 2,144 MW of power from renewables from which 755 MW belongs to sugarcane and forest biomass. This mitigation action constitutes an important challenge and a substantial contribution to reduce GHG emissions in the country.

The most important key category of the national GHG inventory were the CO₂ removals from the changes of woody biomass and also other that correspond to emissions in the AFOLU sector such as 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.

Recognizing climate change as a priority, the Government of Cuba is concentrating efforts both in mitigation and adaptation. Table 1 outlines other existing baseline initiatives in Cuba related to adaptation and mitigation. The CBIT project will ensure the identification of elements that can be complementary and incorporate lessons learned during the planning phase of this project, including knowledge exchange. The obtained or foreseen results in these projects are very important for Cuba and for the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector, and will contribute to the development of these sectors, to increase its resilience and provide substantive information for decision-making and is focused to establish an integral transparency framework required by the country.

Table 1. Existing baseline initiatives in mitigation and adaptation in Cuba.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (funding source)</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Program of Science and Technological Innovation: Climate Change (Government of Cuba)</td>
<td>Adaptation Mitigation</td>
<td>1+D+I investigation, development and innovation) projects in the fields of adaptation and mitigation</td>
<td>2012-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Third National Country Communication TNC/BUR (GEF)</td>
<td>Adaptation Mitigation</td>
<td>Components of the TNC, components of the BUR</td>
<td>2018-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Energy Technologies for Rural Areas in Cuba (GEF)</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>Support the Access to bioenergetic 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)</td>
<td>2014-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental bases for sustainability of local food production (BASAL) (EU, COSUDE)</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>Reduce vulnerabilities related to climate change in the agricultural sector at local level (three municipalities) and at national level</td>
<td>2015-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Landscape approach for the conservation of endangered mountainous ecosystems (GEF)</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>Effective protection of biodiversity against momentary and future risks in mountain landscapes, from the peak to the coast</td>
<td>2014-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of coastal flood vulnerability through adaptation based in</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>Reduce vulnerability of communities located in coastal areas in Artemisa and Mayabeque in the south of Cuba, against phenomena related</td>
<td>2014-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystems in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque (Adaptation Fund)</td>
<td>to climate change, including coastal erosion, floods and saline intrusion.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Implementation of the Cuban National Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought - NPCDD. (GEF)</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>Sustainable land management</td>
<td>2015 - 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding the commitments assumed under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement Cuba has reported substantive advances:

- National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals (INERGEI, in Spanish). Cuba has made important progresses 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 the land use (AFOLU) sector have been merged. However, the internal structures of this sector still follows the methodologies of the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines.

- The country has made efforts to identify, plan and organize mitigation actions, even though the results are not substantive yet. The Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) “Greenhouse gas emission reduction in Cuban pig production” has been elaborated and registered in the UNFCCC website (NS-267 - Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Cuban pig production, published 07/21/2017). Through this NAMA, support has been requested to conclude the formulation, specifically for the economic-financial studies and design of the MRV and for its subsequent implementation, which up to day has not been accomplished. This is the only NAMA presented by the country.

- National Communications (NC). Cuba presented its First National Communication (FNC) to the UNFCCC in September 2001. The Second National Communication (SNC) was presented in 2015. Work for the preparation of the Third National Communication (TNC) has started and will be implemented till 2020. Substantial progress has been made for the NC, but institutional and technical obstacles still need to be overcome to consolidate the preparation and presentation of a NC every 4 years.

- Biennial Updated Report (BUR). The preparation of the BUR has started, together with the TNC, and will be presented in 2020, on the basis of the INERGEI 2016. This process will be implemented for the first time and experience should be gained.

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Cuba presented its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) on 23rd of November 2015 and registered the NDC on 30th December 2016. Cuba’s NDC includes an adaptation component, recognizing its priority, together with a mitigation component.

Cuba has accumulated experience in the preparation of national communications and national GHG inventories, which so far has been implemented as a centralized process led by the Instituto de Meteorología, with limited support from sectoral institutions. However, no steps have been taken to deal with the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. Moreover, there is no system available to integrate results from mitigation actions into the GHG inventory, applicable to all sectors of the inventory. In order to comply with the enhanced transparency framework, a first preliminary step is the set-up of core technical teams that can collect, analyze, assess and report information. While most of the sectors still don’t have their technical teams identified, the AFOLU sector identified a core team that once strengthened and trained, will be in charge of these tasks.
Cuba wish 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 (section 2.3.2) 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.

Currently, there is no general basis for a MRV system at national level, which will be developed within the framework of the Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report, TNC/BUR project, as a result of an already started participation process of different entities, under the leadership of the Ministry for Science, Technology and Environment. In 2018 the TNC/BUR project will design the general governance scheme of the MRV at national level, which will be coordinated by Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA, in Spanish) and institutionalized through a legal standard to be issued by CITMA. 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, what is key to ensure that the identified gaps are coordinated between CITMA and Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG). Specific measures to enhance this cooperation are already included in the “Tarea Vida”. On the one side, the TNC/BUR project will develop a general MRV system. On the other side, 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.

The Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) project lead by FAO and the EU strategic partnership, focuses on identifying key investment areas for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition. It also aims at proposing new policies and Programmes that will fulfil with 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).

Cuba will also receive in 2018 initial technical assistance to define a roadmap on REDD+ and forest monitoring activities that will contribute with improving data collection, analysis and dissemination of forest-related supported by the REDD+/National Forest Monitoring and FAO’s Global Forest Resources Assessments (FAO-GRA) teams from the FAO. Funding will be available through FAO’s Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO-TCP) and EFA’s capacity-building program from the EU. While the initial technical assistance provided by FAO will help to define which will be the needs of Cuba in the land-use sector to work on REDD+ and national forest monitoring (or forestry and other land use), the CBIT proposal will build upon and coordinate with the ongoing activities mentioned above as well as establish synergies for the benefit of the country.

When we refer to mitigation actions we denote to the MRV system, or in other words the quantification, emission reductions and required support. The quantification of GHG emissions is the most advanced and strengthened process. The processes of GHG emission reductions and of the received support needs to be strengthened based on the new enhanced transparency requirements.

When we refer to adaptation actions we denote to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. Even if the received support for adaptation has been superior and important achievements have been made, an integral approach that focuses on systematization and generalization of lessons learned is required. In the framework of this CBIT project the creation and strengthening of M&E capacities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector is foreseen, which will facilitate a better integration of adaptation actions of the sector in the social and economic development plan until 2030, its monitoring and evaluation.

In Table 2 detailed information on the barriers and constraints for Cuba’s agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector are shown.

Table 2 Barriers and constraints for meeting ETF requirements in Cuba with focus on the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements for implementation of the ETF</th>
<th>Current Barriers and Constraints - CUBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness and understanding of ETF</td>
<td>• 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insufficient preparation of the stakeholders in the management of enhanced transparency topic.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Absence of coordination mechanisms for the sector that integrates, coordinates and plans the elements referring to the ETF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insufficient integration of the adaptation, mitigation and transparency components in policies, programs and development plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of funds to implement in short term the ETF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear and robust institutional arrangements for coordinating sector specific information for ETF monitoring and reporting exercises</td>
<td>• 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cuban’s NDC doesn’t indicate objectives for 2025, as established under the Paris Agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular and comprehensive reporting of anthropogenic emissions inventories by sources and removals prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by IPCC and agreed upon by the Parties to the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>• Lack of local emission factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The internal structures of this sector still follows the methodologies of the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of harmonized, national verification processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving mitigation contributions in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector</td>
<td>• There is no MRV system definition for the sector aiming to support the update of the national GHG emission inventory, track NDC implementation, REDD+ and reporting processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insufficient experience with MRV systems for emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Weak sectoral teams for the collection, analysis, assessment and reporting of information required under the ETF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insufficient short and long-term planning information and data to conduct mitigation analysis and projections of national emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of funds for mitigation analysis and the implementation of identified options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of basic data collection, their registry and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There is no system available to integrate the results from mitigation actions into the national GHG inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving adaptation contributions in the agriculture and land-use sectors</td>
<td>• Lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for adaptation based on national priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of basic data collection, their registry and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Weak capacity to implement monitor and evaluate field-level projects and activities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Shortage of capable technical experts and financial resources for adaptation activities and accompanying monitoring exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insufficient short and long-term planning information and data to conduct adaptation analysis and projections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity on support received including information on government and donor contributions to strengthen UNFCCC monitoring and reporting activities</td>
<td>• Lack of financial management mechanisms to effectively implement the adaptation and mitigation options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of information on activities, projects and other information related to climate-friendly technology development and transfer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering all of the above, the support of CBIT will be focused on the creation and strengthening of institutional and technical capacities in the agricultural, forestry and other land-use sector to count with a transparency system which responds to national priorities and international requirements, in accordance with the commitments assumed by the country.
Even though the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement is still under negotiation, the country has adopted an internal and voluntary approach that does not prejudge the final domestic transparency framework to be adopted. Furthermore, it can be adjusted once the work program of the Paris Agreement is approved at COP 24. The internal approach adopted by Cuba for the establishment of the ETF is based on the following elements:

1. Gradual approach for the establishment of the ETF. It will be addressed by levels or sectors in correspondence with the priorities and specific conditions for its approach (barriers, gaps, enabling conditions, etc.)

2. Simultaneity of 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 and conditions, etc., are defined as elements that must be complied by the sectors in advance.
   b. Designing MRV systems are designed for the sector and for the specific measures adopted, focusing on specific sectors and the experiences transferred to the other sectors.

3. Development of MRV and V&C systems with parallel implementation of both systems for the same sector, assuring a clear linkage between adaptation and mitigation efforts.

4. Design and implement 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 adopts a roadmap that contains the following steps:

   a. Start the preparation and implementation of the ETF in 2017:
      1) During 2017, prepare the general basis of the ETF at country level (top-down approach) with the government’s prioritization and with the support of the BiCEB (EC-CE) program and the national process for the preparation of the National Go to Paris and the NDC, as well as the existence of a national technical team that can start its implementation. This process will be completed by the end of the year.
      2) Preparing the project for the implementation of the ETF in 2018 and launched in 2019. The implementation of the ETF in 2018 and launched in 2019 will be led by MINAG with the support of CEMAI given the adaptation mitigation intervention in the sector. The priorities in both勁労労労労 and the NDC, as well as the existence of a national technical team, will be cleared by the end of the year.
      3) Taking into account that the rest of the sectors with high priority, mainly transportation and energy, are defined based on the energy and waste sectors of the national context. The other sectors to be addressed will be the energy sector. The monitoring team has already been identified, which will be in charge of the basic preparation of the report that includes the formulation of the project idea of an ETF system for the sector. The national team should start during 2018, once the draft has been included in the sector. The implementation of the ETF for the energy sector is expected to be completed by 2022, coinciding with the delivery of the second BUR of the country.
      4) Start addressing the waste sector in 2019 with the identification of the main sectors and the core of the technical team to have a project idea in 2020, when allows the request of support for the execution of the project.
      5) Finally, the establishment of the ETF in the country before the delivery of the third BUR in the year 2024.

The NDC of the country that would be specified in the year 2025 would already be formulated under the ETF implemented. This roadmap is consistent with the support that the country receives and to the times and requirements that may be included in the MRV. The proposed project corresponds to step 0 in the agreed roadmap in Cuba.
1.3) Proposed alternative scenario

The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement aims: (a) to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; (b) to provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; (c) to assist in the improvement of transparency over time. Therefore, based on needs and priorities from Cuba and following CBIT Programming directions paragraphs 18 and 19, this project has been developed aiming to strengthen institutional and technical capacities of the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The selection of the AFOLU sector for this CBIT proposal is based on the following criteria: i) national pariorities: the sector is indicated as priorities both in the NDC and in the Tarea Vida, ii) relevance in the GHG emission inventory: the AFOLU sector is the second largest contributor to Cuba GHG emissions after the energy sector and is crucial for Cuba’s mitigation strategy, being the only sector able to absorb GHG emissions. The forestry sector can support GHG emission reductions through its sink capacity; iii) Baseline: the AFOLU is the only sector with a core team identified for the collection, analysis and reporing of the data. This will maximize the impact of project activities and ensure sustainability in the long run; iv) Potential for replicability in other sectors: Cuba wishes to have a step-wise approach and focus first on the AFOLU sector, while ensuring that it will provide a model that can be replicated for other sectors and useful lessons learned.

The project consists of the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Enhanced institutional capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate knowledge and data and into national policy and decision-making strengthened.

To support national institutions to lead, plan and coordinate transparency-related activities and integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and assist with improvement of transparency over time, the proposal has identified four project outputs that include the establishment of a coordination mechanism, a capacity needs and gaps assessment, an action plan and a capacity-building program to respond to the ETF.

This CBIT proposal will finance the establishment of a coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector (output 1.1.1) that will allow the integration, coordination and planning of transparency-related activities in Cuba. The CBIT proposal will support the creation of the needed platform that will help in defining the basis to function, roles and functions, as well as to establish the institutional arrangements. Once this mechanism will be established and institutionalized in the country, human resources co-financed by the government, will warranty a long term and sustainable process. The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) will lead this process in coordination and collaboration with the CITMA. Key stakeholders participating in this mechanism include diverse directions and institutions that are linked to the CITMA, MINAG, the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONBI), the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), the Ministry of Finance and Prices (MFP) and the National association of small farmers (ANAP). The involvement of these institutions will allow addressing both technical and financial aspects needed to integrate transparency-related knowledge in national policy and planning. The coordination mechanism to be created for the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector aims to respond to the transparency-related requirements under the Paris agreement and will be a crucial element that will contribute with the improvement of reporting under the UNFCCC (national communications and biennial update report). A coordination mechanism with the current TNC/BUR through the MINAG-CITMA will be fundamental to ensure this process.

A national capacity needs and gaps assessment for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to meet the ETF requirements will be performed (output 1.1.2) to assess institutional arrangements, for data collection, analysis and reporting, including mapping the current baseline and planning reporting activities, associated institutions, tools and methodologies. The assessment will be crucial for the preparation of an action plan (output 1.1.3) that will integrate transparency-related knowledge into national policy and define tracking of the NDC for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for mitigation and adaptation actions, including the refinement of the NDC related to AFOLU
of Cuba and the definition of its scope for 2025. This activity will be linked to the second and third outcome of this CBiT proposal.

As part of this outcome, a capacity-building program (output 1.1.4) linked to the action plan (output 1.1.3) for key experts and public servants from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors will be implemented on mitigation and adaptation (link with output 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 3.1.3).

Outcome 2: Enhanced technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report emissions and removals and mitigation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved.

To enhance technical capacities to report emissions and removals and mitigation actions for meeting provisions under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the proposal has identified three project outputs based on technical assistance, country-specific trainings and peer exchange initiatives for improving national GHG emission inventories and projections, definition of an MRV for the AFOLU and assessing the impact of mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector.

This CBiT proposal will finance capacity-building activities and peer exchanges that will reinforce the technical capacity of the country to prepare and report the national GHG inventory sector for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector, with the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG inventories and estimate GHG emission projections (output 2.1.1). Initial efforts to implement these guidelines have been made; however, further training and on-the-job learning to move to the 2006 IPCC and subsequent updates will be needed in the coming years. Some of the activities will include enhance capacities for the preparation of the national GHG inventory sector to facilitate moving from past to 2006 IPCC guidelines for the AFOLU sector. It is foreseen also the development and update of country-specific emission factors and the implementation of a quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) process. In this regard, Cuba will benefit for instance of FAO’s Spanish free access version of an e-learning course to prepare national GHG inventories for the agriculture sector following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (http://www.fao.org/elelearning//ele/es/course/NGHGI) and soon the land-use sector course will be launched.

This proposal will also finance the technical assistance and peer exchange initiatives that will support the definition of the MRV for the AFOLU sector aiming to support the update of the national GHG emission inventory for AFOLU, track NDC implementation, REDD+ and reporting processes (output 2.1.2). Main activities will be the development of an MRV for the AFOLU, including an MRV system for the generation of bioelectricity from forest and sugar cane biomass; refinement of the mitigation contributions for the AFOLU sector with timeline 2025 and tracking the NDC. In addition, capacity-building activities that will enhance mitigation analysis and projections of national GHG emissions are foreseen, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, evaluation, and communication measures. The MRV for AFOLU will allow to integrate the results from mitigation actions into the GHG inventory. This activity will aim to improve agriculture and forest-related data collection, analysis and dissemination that is fundamental for the establishment of the MRV for AFOLU and that needs to be linked to the national statistical system from Cuba (Sistema Estadístico Nacional, SEN). Cuba might benefit from FAO’s recommendations for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector that could support data collection processes such as the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020) and the Voluntary Guidelines for National Forest Monitoring (VGNFM). For the forestry and land-use sector, FAO has also developed free open-source software tools on data collection and analysis such as Open Foris and SEPAL.

Finally, under this outcome it is also foreseen activities that will enhance the technical capacity to quantify and report the impact of mitigation actions from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector. Therefore, knowledge related to baselines 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 with 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. The UNFCCC is leading the development of a Compendium on GHG Baselines and Monitoring aiming to map of approaches, methodologies and tools developed to establish baselines for mitigation actions and monitor emissions reductions when actions are implemented. FAO will contribute with the compendium for the AFOLU sector.
Outcome 3: Enhanced technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to report climate change impacts and adaptation actions in compliance with the ETF achieved.

To enhance technical capacities to report climate change impacts and adaptation actions for meeting provisions under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, while following national priorities, the proposal has identified three project outputs that include:

Capacity-building activities to clarify key NDC information on adaptation, for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector designed and implemented (output 3.1.1). This output foreseen assistance in refining contributions of Cuba’s AFOLU sector, in the adaptation area, clarifying key NDC information, and short and long-term planning to conduct adaptation, analysis and projections, with a temporary scope until 2025; the definition of appropriate indicators for monitoring and reporting progress towards achieving the NDCs, as well as the risk and vulnerability studies identified in “Tarea Vida” for future climatic scenarios that will allow the identification of prioritized adaptation measures to be included in the NDC following the transparency-related requirements. In this regards, Cuba will benefit from FAO resources on adaptation such as the Guidelines “Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6714e.pdf) and/or the publication “Tackling adaptation in agricultural sectors: climate change adaptation indicators (http://www.fao.org/3/a-ib281456e.pdf).

Integrating knowledge on transparency-related initiatives into national adaptation policy and decision-making for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector achieved (output: 3.1.2). This proposal will support Cuba in integrating knowledge from transparency initiatives in adaptation into national programs, plans and projects with emphasis in the National Social and Economic Development Plan up to 2030, for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector. This specific activity will be complemented with the support of FIRST-Cuba (co-finance USD 50,000) to support national institutions involved in food security, policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best practices.

Capacity building activities on adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and information management system, in line with transparency requirements (output 3.1.3). To achieve this output, it is expected to develop a nationally system of appropriate indicators, establish the good practice methodologies and frameworks for monitoring, evaluating the impact and reporting priority adaptation actions; develop capacity and system infrastructure supporting relevant institutions at different levels to adopt and mainstream monitoring, evaluating of the impact and reporting. All the activities foreseen in the third component will allow the technical team designated and co-financed by MINAG for the AFOLU sector to be trained and have the necessary tools to meet the ETF related to adaptation, leading to a sustainable and long-term process.

1.4) Incremental cost reasoning

Cuba has moved under the MRV framework, the second national communication was presented in 2015, while no Biennial Update Report (BUR) has been submitted to the UNFCCC. However, Cuba has submitted its NDC at the end of 2016 and launched “Tarea Vida” in April, 2017. This CBIT proposal aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, in line with national priorities. In the absence of CBIT funding, the significant contributions of the ETF framework outlined in this proposal will not be implemented in time and Cuba will not be able to be in the conditions to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements although climate change is one of the political priorities for this country.

The CBIT proposal will provide funding and facilitate coordination mechanisms and capacity-building activities that will contribute with the design and implementation of a system required under the ETF for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector, while ensuring that it will guide and share experience also helpful for other sectors. This project will build and strengthen the capacity of the MINAG to design and implement the transparency-related requirements based on already existing experience of reporting from the first and second national communications.
The CBIT project will also ensure coordination with the TNC/BUR from Cuba for the benefit of the country. Finally, strengthening the capacity of the AFOLU sector, through the MINAG, will ensure the sustainability and and the contribution of this institution after the project.

1.5) Global environmental benefits

This CBIT project will contribute to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions through enhanced transparency of coordinated action and planning and capacity-building activities in the agriculture and land-use sector for monitoring and reporting. Increased transparency will contribute to the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and build trust and global confidence in the progress.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☑ /no☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no☒)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

The project aims to enhance the institutional and technical capacity of experts and civil servants in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Technical assistance and capacity-building activities will be implemented with key national institutions. A coordination mechanism for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to integrate, coordinate and plan transparency-related activities will be established with this project (output 1.1.1).

Key institutions that will be involved include the Ministry Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA), the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI), the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), the Ministry of Finance and Prices (MFP) and the National association of small farmers (ANAP). The Ministry of Agriculture will lead this project and coordinate with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment all activities as well as get guidance on the country’s work related to the ETF.

A proposal of the role of the stakeholders is described in the Table 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. CBIT project institutions and roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Institute for Soil Investigations (INIS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry Business Group</td>
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<td>Agricultural Business Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock Business Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZCUBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora and Fauna Business Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. Are issues on gender equality and women’s empowerment taken into account? (yes / no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The project will conduct a gender analysis and develop gender responsive results-based frameworks in line with GEF’s Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP), which is key to ensuring that women’s needs, voice, leadership and participation are taken into account in project design, implementation and evaluation. As a result, the project will, where possible, account for and apply a gender-sensitive approach to data and information collection and analysis, which will be reported in project findings and relevant publications. The project will ensure that women’s specific needs are met, that women enjoy equal access to project activities from the preparation to implementation and evaluation stages, and that all potential benefits are equitably enjoyed across project activities.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Here below a description of the risks, type, rating (Probability-P, Impact-I; Scale 1-5) and measures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of political support for the development of each output of this project</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Medium (P= 1; I=4)</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High personnel turnover</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>Medium (P=3; I=3)</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of current capacities and willingness to carry out the project activities</td>
<td>Organizational</td>
<td>Medium (P= 1; I= 4)</td>
<td>Targeted capacity building approaches (Outputs 2.1.3 and 3.1.3 are focused on this risk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of coordination among institutions</td>
<td>Organizational</td>
<td>Medium (P= 3; I=3)</td>
<td>Strengthen the coordination mechanism (Output 1.1.1 is focused on this risk).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

There are projects/initiatives currently under implementation or in the approval process, which could offer some synergic opportunities with this proposal.

The GEF-funded Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report (TNC/BUR) to the UNFCCC in Cuba (GEF ID: 9819) will be implemented in 2018. This GEF-funded project aims to strengthen national monitoring and verification mechanisms and reinforce technical and institutional capacities to implement commitments under the UNFCCC. It is envisaged that some synergies could be developed between the CBIT proposal and the TNC/BUR...
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT\textsuperscript{11} OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>MINISTRY</th>
<th>DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrique Moret Hernandez</td>
<td>DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</td>
<td>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT (CITMA)</td>
<td>20/12/2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies\textsuperscript{12} and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date (MM/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Project Contact Person</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Jones, Director, Climate and Environment Division</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 May 2018</td>
<td>Jorge Fernández Esperón Assistant FAOR FAO Caba</td>
<td>+53 7 2086606</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jorge.FernandezEsperon@fao.org">Jorge.FernandezEsperon@fao.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator Global Environment Facility (GEF) Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+39 06 570 55680</td>
<td><a href="mailto:GEF-Coordination-Unit@fao.org">GEF-Coordination-Unit@fao.org</a>; <a href="mailto:Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org">Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

\textsuperscript{11} For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

\textsuperscript{12} GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GBTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT.
project, based on the shared spirit of strengthening capacities for the country, and in particular related to transparency and enhancement of MRV, with focus with the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector.

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” under development. This CBIT project will ensure sharing knowledge with this GEF-funded project on biodiversity that might eventually benefit of its activities.

FAO will ensure coordination with the FAO-CBIT global proposal 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. Finally, as the implementing entity of the proposed CBIT project, FAO will draw upon its deep technical understanding of the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector and wide range of resources on mitigation and adaptation (More information on FAO’s support: http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7210e.pdf; on NDC: http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7791e.pdf).

This proposal will also ensure to coordinate and share knowledge, where applicable, with other projects related with mitigation and adaptation for the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector mentioned in section Part II, section 1.2).

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☑/no□). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The proposed CBIT project is designed to fulfill and respond to the ETF under the Paris Agreement. The project is in line with the national priorities of Cuba addressed in their NDCs and will also support the current reporting process under the UNFCCC, mainly through the enhancing institutional and technical capacities in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector to prepare a robust national GHG inventory. Hence, it will also contribute with assessing, monitoring and reporting their mitigation and adaptation actions and contribute with the implementation for Cuba’s NDC and respond to the enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. The project outcomes will contribute to reinforce capacities with focus in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector that are key economic sectors that need to adapt to climate change but can also contribute with mitigation objectives.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

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, promote ownership and empowerment. The proposal will also ensure to share 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).

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

GEF-6 PIF Template-August2016
For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template to be attached as an annex to the PIF.