United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at the landscape scale		
Country: Cuba	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Environmental Agency (AMA)	**Execution Modality**: *Partial Support to National Implementation (NIM)*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Productive and service sectors strengthen the integration of environmental considerations, including adaptation to climate change, progress towards the SDGs, and the strengthening of ecosystem services for human well-being		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *Moderate*	UNDP Gender Marker: *GEN2*	
Quantum Award ID: 1377312	**Quantum Project/Output ID: 01003566**	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: *6206*	**GEF Project ID number:** 11491	
LPAC meeting date: *January 10, 2025*		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: *N/A*		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: *October 30, 2024*		
Project duration in months: 48 months		
Planned start date: 30 *April 2025*	**Planned completion date:** *29 April 2029*	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: N/A	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** *January 2029*	
Expected Operational Closure Date: *30 October 2029*	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** *30 april 2030*	

Brief project description: This document describes the fourth Project (P4) of the Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) "Supporting Implementation of the Cuban National Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought". The Project's main objective is to validate the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models that have demonstrated effectiveness in the three previous CPP-OP15 projects, at the landscape scale:

Project 1 (2008-2015): Capacity Building for Planning, Decision Making and Regulatory Systems & Awareness Building/Sustainable Land Management in Severely Degraded Ecosystems. This project laid the normative, legal, and planning foundation for the implementation of the remaining projects in the program. Specifically, the project contributed to the development of the following three main technical standards: a). Standard NC 1041 on "Soil Quality - Sustainable Land Management - terms and definitions", b). "Standard NC 1048 on "Water Quality to Preserve the Soil Specifications", c) "Standard on "Soil quality, simple soil conservation measures, general requirements" These three standards were crucial for initiating SLM implementation in Cuba, and they will be reviewed by Project 4. Another important outcome of Project 1 was the establishment of the "Procedure for the Declaration of Areas under Sustainable Land Management". Project 4 will revisit this procedure. Project 1 also

developed the "Early Warning System for Extreme Climate Events at the local level" to alert producers about climate events that could impact agricultural production.

Project 2 (2015-2022): Capacity Building for Information Coordination and Monitoring Systems/SLM in Areas with Water Resource Management Problems. This project had a primary focus on promoting the sustainable use of groundwater and enhancing resilience to drought and other extreme climatic events in agricultural lands. The project included demonstration activities such as rainwater conservation measures and testing highly efficient irrigation systems. Its objectives encompassed the sustainable management of water resources, prevention of drought, and effective management of water reserves to support sustainable land management (SLM).

Project 3 (2019-2023): Capacity Building for Sustainable Financing Mechanisms / Sustainable Land Management in Dryland Forest Ecosystems and Cattle Ranching Areas. This project focused primarily on strengthening financial mechanisms to promote sustainable land management (SLM) and implemented SLM practices in forestry and livestock areas. The following four new financial incentives were developed and implemented at the national level: *a) Priority access to the National Soil Conservation and Improvement Program (PNCMS), b) Loans of the Central Bank of Cuba (BANDEC) for producers who implement SLM practices with improved interest rates; c) the REVERDESEN insurance program,* and *d) a water resources payment incentive for water saving,*

Project 5 (2008-2021): Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Cuba CPP. This project aimed to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Cuba through a nationwide program. Its objective was to ensure the effective coordination and monitoring of the CPP program and its constituent projects, highlighting the potential of the CPP as a coherent programmatic framework. Initially, Project 5 was intended to be implemented alongside the entire program (Project 1 through – Project 4). However, due to several factors causing delays in program implementation, Project 5 was closed in 2021. The main achievements of Project 5 were as follows:

1. The Program Coordination Diagram.
2. Development of a programmatic management system.
3. Implementation of a system for quarterly and annual reports.
4. Establishment of a commitment system with institutions, ministries, and other stakeholders.

Project 4 actions will focus on selected pilot areas of the Cauto River Basin and Guantanamo-Guaso Basin (see Annexes 3 and 15 of UNDP Prodoc), and the results will be applicable throughout the country. At both sites, the Project proposes the implementation of best SLM practices, already applied in the 4 previous CPP projects, in dry forest bioclimatic area and transition zones within these intervention areas, based on landscape criteria. The Project aims to strengthen the capacity of the country to adopt SLM LS approach at national and local level, and to foster the provision of ecosystem services in agricultural landscapes to enhance population welfare and food security. Beneficiaries include mainly producers, particularly women, but also institutional stakeholders, ministries staff, as well as those who are directly and indirectly assisted by other associated projects in the country.

This project will be co-implemented by UN Environment and UNDP, the latter being the lead agency for the Programme and hence for this project. Taking into consideration the agencies' main fields of expertise, UN Environment will be responsible for Components 1 and 2, while UNDP will be responsible for Components 3 and 4.

This UNDP Project Document focuses on the UNDP-administered portion of the project (UNDP being the lead agency for the programme and the project), as lead agency, with details of the UNEP-administered portion described in Annex 17, it will be managed and delivered jointly as one project. This includes a shared Project Board, a single PMU, and fully integrated monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and risk management frameworks. In particular, the project will ensure the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures that ensure compliance with both UNDP and UNEP policies and procedures as outlined in the project's

Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP – Annex 5), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF – Annex 9), Gender Action Plan (GAP – Annex 10), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP – Annex 8). UNEP has agreed to follow implement according to UNDP's SESP and safeguards management plans. The project will establish one project Grievance Redress Mechanism but complaints related to compliance will be handled by the respective agencies' compliance review and audit mechanisms. UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is elaborated in Annex 9 to this UNDP Prodoc.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 676,250
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 676,250**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project	**USD 1,745,397**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 2,421,647**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: Director	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority** **MINCEX**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 27/06/2025
Signature: MARITZA GARCÍA GARCÍA. DIRECTORA PTA/AMA/CITMA.	**Agreed by Implementing Partner** **Environmental Agency**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 26/06/2025
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 7/07/2025

I. Table of Contents

I. Table of Contents 4
II. Development Challenge 8
III. Strategy 10
IV. Results and Partnerships 16
V. Project Results Framework 24
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 27
VII. Governance and Management Arrangements 34
VIII. Financial Planning and Management 38
IX. Total Budget and Work Plan 41
X. Legal Context 50
XI. Risk Management 50
XII. Mandatory Annexes 54
Annex 1: GEF Budget Template 55
Annex 2: GEF execution support letter 65
Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites 67
Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan 68
Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) 69
Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register 83
Annex 7: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies 86
Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan 90
Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) 91
Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan 123
Annex 11: Procurement Plan (First Year) 128
Annex 12: GEF Core indicators 130
Annex 13: GEF 7 Taxonomy 135
Annex 14: List of Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) Projects 144
Annex 15: Characteristics of the selected farms – demonstration units 145
Annex 16: IP requesting UNDP Support Services 146
Annex 17. Components and budget managed by UNEP. 148
Annex 18. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment 153
Annex 19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report 153
Annex 20. Co-Financing Letters 154

-Referencia:

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE LA AGRICULTURA
Dirección de Suelos y Fertilizantes.

ENDORSEMENT LETTER

Havana February 15, 2024

In favor of Project 4 "Validation of Sustainable Land Management Models at Landscape Scale" of the "Country Pilot Partnership" (CPP OP-15) in "Support for the implementation of the National Program to Combat Desertification and the Drought of the Republic of Cuba"

To: Maritza Garcia Garcia
President of Environmental Agency

Ref. Contribution of Department of Soil and Fertilizers to Project 4 of CPP OP-15

Dear Maritza,

The Direction of Soil and Fertilizers of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Republic of Cuba is pleased to inform you its decision to support Project 4 "Validation of Models of Sustainable Land Management at Landscape Scale" of the CPP OP-15 throughout its implementation period.

Taking into account our institution's role achieving project's objectives, The Direction of Soils and Fertilizers is willing to contribute achieving successful results of the Project 4, with an amount of 45 000 000.00 pesos in National Currency, through the Soil Improvement and Conservation National Program as part of the contribution of Cuban Government, co-financing that would be in-kind and converted at the current exchange rate (24.00 CUP = 1.00 USD) represents 1,875,000 USD.

Co-financing aspects to take into account in Project 4 of the CPP

I. Human resources. Salaries for personnel linked to the development of the project.

Ministerio de la Agricultura
Conill y Esq. Avenida Independencia, Plaza de la Revolución, La Habana, Cuba
Teléfonos: 78847646; **Correo:** jsuelos@oc.minag.gob.cu

Acronyms

AMA	Environment Agency
ANAP	National Association of Small Producers
AZCUBA	Sugar Enterprise Group
BASAL	Environmental Bases for Local Food Security
BCC	Central Bank of Cuba
BPPS NCE-VF	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy, Vertical Fund team
CCS	Credit and Service Cooperatives
CITMA	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment
COSUDE	Swiss Development Cooperation
CPP	Country Pilot Partnership
CUP	Cuban Peso
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FNMA	National Environment Fund
FMC	Federation of Cuban Women
FONADEF	National Forestry Development Fund
FSP	Full Sized Project
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
INRH	National Institute for Hydrological Resources
IPF	Institute of Physical Planning
KM	Knowledge Management
LAP	Livelihoods Action Plan
LD	Land degradation
MEP	Ministry of Economy and Planning
MFP	Ministry of Finance and Prices
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture

MINCEX	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment
MEP	Ministry of Economy and Prices
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
NSC	National Steering Committee
NAPCD	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought
NPESD	National Plan for Economic and Social Development
ONAT	National Office for Tributary Administration
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PNMCS	National Programme for Soil Improvement and Conservation
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLM-LS	Sustainable Land Management – Landscape Scale
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
UBPC	Basic Units of Cooperative Production
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
USD	United States Dollars
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Threats

1. Land degradation (LD) is recognized as a major problem at all levels of administrative decisions in Cuba. Despite the existence of a generally contributing environment for sustainable land management, large areas of the country are subject to severe processes of LD. Recognizing the gravity of this problem, the Government of Cuba has granted priority to this issue through the development of the National Program to Combat Desertification and Drought (NAPCD), approved in 2000 and updated in 2008 as per the instructions of the Decennial Strategy of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

2. The NAPCD indicates that 14% of the productive lands are affected by desertification and drought, where the conditions of land degradation are extreme. The areas affected particularly by desertification are located in the coastal plains of the country, generally areas with heights between 5 and 40 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l.) and in the coastal plains associated with mountain ranges, which reach heights of 500 m.a.s.l. In the latter, aridity is related to wind systems, occurs on the south side of the mountain range, and is generally critical. The other areas have at least one of the main degradation processes significantly advanced: 1 million hectares are affected by salinity (representing 14 % of agricultural lands); 2.9 million hectares by heavy erosion (43% of agricultural lands); 2.7 million ha by poor drainage (40% of agricultural lands); 1.6 million hectares by high levels of compaction (24% of agricultural lands); 2.7 million hectares by high levels of acidity, KCL pH <6; (40% of agricultural lands); and 4.7 million hectares by low organic matter content (70 % of agricultural lands). The main drivers of desertification are deforestation, the improper establishment of crops and plantations, inadequate management of farming technologies, misuse of irrigated land and land use changes.

3. As explained in the Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) Programming Framework document, the leading causes of 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; poor livestock management; the conversion of natural forests to other uses; and the extraction of timber. These anthropic practices lead to a range of problems, including the compaction, erosion, acidification, and salinization of soils; reduced infiltration of rainfall and runoff, the depletion of aquifers; the depletion of soil nutrient reserves; and the loss of soil carbon and nitrogen. In the last few years, natural events associated with climate change have exacerbated the effects of LD. The frequency of extreme weather events such as severe droughts, torrential rains, and hurricanes has increased, posing a critical risk to land degradation processes. Moreover, the systematic increase in average temperature results in higher evapotranspiration, which in turn augments the aridity index and potentializes the risk of desertification.

4. LD is affecting the livelihoods and the quality of life of a large number of Cubans, by reducing agricultural productivity, disrupting hydrological flows which are essential for drinking water supply and irrigation, and increasing vulnerability to the effects of extreme climatic events such as landslides resulting from the torrential rainfall typically associated with hurricanes. Globally important biodiversity is also affected in the Greater Antillean Marine ecoregion within which Cuba lies, due to sediment inputs from degraded areas.

5. The specific problem that this project will address, as a complement to the other 4 projects that constitute the CPP as a whole, is the limited ability farmers and other land managers in Cuba have to implement Sustainable Land Management (SLM) actions based on landscape scale planning.

In addition to addressing structural, procedural, and capacity issues at the national level that limit SLM planning at the landscape scale, the project will directly address LD processes in two selected intervention areas of relevance to dryland environments (dry tropics and adjacent transitional areas), with substantial agricultural, livestock, and forestry use. These areas, which complement those addressed in the other CPP projects, are (Annex 3) 1) the Guantanamo region, especially agroforestry areas near the Province capital and 2) the Cauto river basin (including parts of Granma, Holguín and Las Tunas provinces).

6. Among all listed threats (CPP document), some affect more severely the P4 intervention areas. Specifically, threats related to several factors such as water resources management, erosion, loss of soil fertility and productive capacity, the composition of grasslands (few species' diversity and poorly selected tree cover), excessive monoculture cultivation, in addition to livestock species and crops inappropriate for local climate conditions. Inadequate management and the proliferation of some invasive woody species increase the risk of fires in these areas, characterized by critical drought periods due to the increasing incidence of extreme weather events.

Project problems and challenges

7. As established by the CPP, Project 4 focuses on scaling up and validating SLM models (demonstrated at the local level by the three previous projects) at the landscape level. To the extent necessary, the project will also further strengthen the landscape-scale planning processes and SLM mechanisms, procedures, and actions established under Project 1. The concept of landscape implies recognizing human intervention and interactions with nature. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the scale of natural processes (physical and ecological) that directly affect agricultural uses, with life quality implications and the well-being of the population. The content and configuration of the landscape to ensure physical regulatory services (most of the SLM actions), ensuring supply, food security (abundant, varied, and of good quality), and social (cultural) services are what the P4 project aims to facilitate and to overcome this 3 barriers:

a. ***Barrier 1.*** *inadequate incorporation of SLM considerations into extension and environmental education programs,* it will be addressed, principally, by the review of norms and regulations to allow the integration of sustainable land management practices into rural extension strategies. It is anticipated that the regulatory framework and the commitment of institutions and key actors for SLM implementation at the landscape scale will be strengthened

b. ***Barrier 2.*** *inadequacy of systems for LD monitoring and management of relevant information contained in the strategies and management plans of agricultural areas*. Proposed solutions are based on many theoretical and practical training activities oriented to key stakeholders and various tools and financial incentives for the SLM implementation at the landscape scale. Such an attempt will be achieved by coordinating SLM actions on the different farms present in a given space, defined by ecological and social factors (such as being part of a micro-basin and a production cooperative, the intervention area). Another circumstance that will help to overcome this second barrier is precisely the fact that several sustainable land management practices have already been implemented in a demonstration site close to the P4 application areas, in other previous projects under the CPP scope.

c. ***Barrier 3.*** *planners have limited tools and knowledge for incorporating SLM-LS considerations into plans, programs, and policies.* To overcome these obstacles, several activities planned under components 2 and 3, such as participatory planning, workshops to validate the methodology for assessing landscape sustainability and food security, and field information surveys, among many others, will lead to an overall improvement.

8. The delimitation of the specific areas (Annex 15. Characteristics of the selected farms – demonstration units.) within the previously selected sites on which the Project will directly act were defined through the analysis and interpretation of the physical (for example, hydrographic micro-basins, valleys or slopes in a specific geographical context) and sociocultural features (agroforestry management cooperatives, polygons recognized for agricultural management) that ensure the provision of the services mentioned above. These specific and fine-tuned definitions were the first step to take in the P4 sites, while the next would be to identify the actions to be implemented there. Finally, in parallel, and as a complement to the preceding actions, establishing the necessary alliances so that the Project's experience can be extended to another set of selected hydrographic basins and other areas in the country.

9. The project proposes the progress towards certain SDGs as a measure for evaluating results, associating them to indicators that are included in the logical framework.

10. Taking into consideration that many farmers do not have the necessary technical capacity to deal with SLM problems and to plan the proper solutions on a larger scale, guidance and monitoring to implement proposed improvements will be necessary, including the following actions:

a) Define the scope of the project and the farms associated with it. If necessary and pertinent for project implementation, incorporate farms beyond those covered by cooperatives;

b) Narrow the selection of the problems that affect the provision of services for human well-being (regulation, supply, and cultural);

c) Analyze how these services for human well-being can be affected by different management alternatives and select the most appropriate ones in SLM;

d) Selection of SLM practices and their specific location in the project area; and

e) Proposal of methods and manuals for monitoring and extension of actions and strategies adopted by the project in addition to identifying limitations.

Consistency with National Priorities: The expected P4 project results are consistent with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions (e.g. National Strategy and National Action Plan for the Combat of Desertification and Drought under UNCCD; National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD; National Communications under UNFCCC; as well as, the State Plan for Confronting Climate Change (Tarea Vida)[1] and the National Forestry Action Plan.

III. STRATEGY

11. The strategy to be adopted by this project is to support sustainable land management planning at a landscape-scale, encompassing different experimental farms, and to demonstrate the SLM practices' contribution to reduce land degradation, increase food security and promote sustainable development, when planned and implemented at a landscape scale.

12. Relevance to and fit within the CPP: the project (which is Project 4 of the CPP) will contribute to the overall CPP Goal that is "*Reduced land degradation will allow Cuba to achieve its goals for sustainable development and increased food security*". The Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) on Sustainable Land Management is a long-term program approved by the GEF in 2005 and conceived to support the implementation of the National Action Program to Combat Desertification and Drought of Cuba. The program consists of the following five projects, four of which have already been implemented with excellent results:

13. *Project 1 (2008-2015): Capacity Building for Planning, Decision Making and Regulatory Systems & Awareness Building/Sustainable Land Management in Severely Degraded Ecosystems.* This project laid the normative, legal, and planning foundation for the implementation of the remaining projects in the program. Specifically, the project contributed to the development of the following three main technical standards: a). Standard NC 1041 on "Soil Quality - Sustainable Land Management - terms and definitions" which facilitated a common interpretation of SLM principles among various institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG); b). "Standard NC 1048 on "Water Quality to Preserve the Soil Specifications" which provided guidelines for assessing water characteristics to minimize the impact of irrigation on soil quality and ensure its conservation; and c) "Standard on "Soil quality, simple soil conservation measures, general requirements" which established criteria for assessing the quality and maintenance of basic measures for conserving water-erodible soils. These three standards were crucial for initiating SLM implementation in Cuba, and they will be reviewed by Project 4. Another important outcome of Project 1 was the establishment of the "Procedure for the Declaration of Areas under Sustainable Land Management". This procedure regulates the certification process for declaring an area under one of the three SLM

[1] This Plan is based on a multidisciplinary scientific base and consists of progressive investments in the short (2020), medium (2030) long (2050), and very long (2100) terms. It has five strategic actions related to the territorial reorganization of vulnerable coastal settlements, the development of constructive conceptions in an infrastructure adapted to coastal flooding for low-lying areas, the adaptation of agricultural activities, particularly those with the greatest impact on food security in the country, and changes in land use because of sea level rise and drought. It also has 11 tasks aimed at counteracting Climate Change effects in vulnerable areas. It focuses on 15 prioritized areas of the country based on the preservation of people's lives, food security, and tourism development. It does not offer the mechanisms, procedures, or methodological bases for compliance, so it would be complemented by the four components of the project. The project can contribute to the implementation of this State Plan within the agriculture sector, especially in the areas of intervention, based on the strengthening of the normative and regulatory framework, the validation of the SLM at the landscape scale, the implementation of financial solutions that allow the progressive investment of the sector in actions aimed at sustainable management of the natural resources.

categories (initiated in SLM, advanced in SLM and under SLM), serving as a prerequisite for producers to access economic incentives that were implemented by Project 3. Project 4 will revisit this procedure. Project 1 also developed the "Early Warning System for Extreme Climate Events at the local level" to alert producers about climate events that could impact agricultural production. This project also implemented SLM practices on approximately 12,100 hectares of land. These practices included the reforestation of hydro-regulatory strips along rivers, soil conservation, and improvement, enhancing the technological infrastructure of the agricultural system, increasing the production of biopesticides and biofertilizers, reducing pollution, and implementing reforestation measures for environmental protection. In the demonstration and replication sites, these practices contributed to improving the quality of life for residents, enhancing the biodiversity of agricultural species, and increasing the ecosystem's capacity to sequester atmospheric carbon, among other global impacts.

14. *Project 2 (2015-2022): Capacity Building for Information Coordination and Monitoring Systems/SLM in Areas with Water Resource Management Problems.* This project had a primary focus on promoting the sustainable use of groundwater and enhancing resilience to drought and other extreme climatic events in agricultural lands. The project included demonstration activities such as rainwater conservation measures and testing highly efficient irrigation systems. Its objectives encompassed the sustainable management of water resources, prevention of drought, and effective management of water reserves to support sustainable land management (SLM). One of the key achievements of the project was the development of "Demonstration Site Management Plans" for intervention and replication sites. These plans served as crucial tools for producers, providing a diagnosis of the farm and outlining the necessary actions to become a site practicing sustainable land management. The plans have proven to be a valuable lesson learned throughout the entire program, and it was adopted by Project 3, with plans to update it further in Project 4 so that it incorporates principles of landscape and land degradation neutrality and other SLM principles. Project 2 also contributed to the creation of legislative documents such as Decree-Law 50/2021 on the conservation, improvement, and sustainable management of soils and the use of fertilizers, as well as MINAG Resolution 524/2021 to regulate the use and control of financing for the National Program for the Conservation and Improvement of Soils, including incentives and financial mechanisms, and Resolution 525/2021 on the Central Fertilizer Registry. This policy framework plays a fundamental role in the implementation of Project 4 and the future exit strategy of the program.

15. Additionally, Project 2 implemented a biophysical monitoring system that assessed water quality and productivity, determined soil quality indicators and biodiversity conservation status, and supported decision-making processes while evaluating the impact of sustainable land management practices. The project successfully implemented SLM practices across approximately 33,400 hectares, with 2,956 hectares in 16 sites declared as initiating sustainable land management in accordance with the procedures established in Project 1. This means that about 50% of the demonstration site management plans were implemented on the ground.

16. *Project 3 (2019-2023): Capacity Building for Sustainable Financing Mechanisms / Sustainable Land Management in Dryland Forest Ecosystems and Cattle Ranching Areas.* This project focused primarily on strengthening financial mechanisms to promote sustainable land management (SLM) and implemented SLM practices in forestry and livestock areas. The following four new financial incentives were developed and implemented at the national level: a) Priority access to the National Soil Conservation and Improvement Program (PNCMS), which gives producers who apply SLM priority access to the annual financing provided by PNCMS to enhance the quality of productive soils; b) Loans of the Central Bank of Cuba (BANDEC) for producers who implement SLM practices with improved interest rates; c) the REVERDESEN insurance program, developed in partnership with the National Insurance Company, provides producers with various options of insurance at preferential premiums; and d) a water resources payment incentive for water saving, developed in collaboration with the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources, is provided to producers who apply SLM practices. This project also produced an information communication strategy, training initiatives, awareness-raising efforts, and technical assistance actions covering 73,040 producers (including 14,394 women) who now have access to all existing financial mechanisms needed to support sustainable land management. The experience gained during the implementation of Project 3 on financial mechanisms will be crucial during the implementation of Project 4 to ensure that more producers can benefit from all the incentives. Across the country, Project 3 facilitated the implementation of sustainable land management practices on 27,322 hectares, leading to increased biological diversity, yields, wages, and ecosystem efficiency. Milk

production increased by 16,392 liters per hectare per year, and 20,829 hectares of forests were restored in the intervention areas.

17. *Project 5 (2008-2021): Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Cuba CPP.* This project aimed to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Cuba through a nationwide program. Its objective was to ensure the effective coordination and monitoring of the CPP program and its constituent projects, highlighting the potential of the CPP as a coherent programmatic framework. Initially, Project 5 was intended to be implemented alongside the entire program (Project 1 through – Project 4). However, due to several factors causing delays in program implementation, Project 5 was closed in 2021. The main achievements of Project 5 were as follows:

- The Program Coordination Mechanism: This included a Central Coordination Unit at the national level located at the Environment Agency with a National Director, technical coordinators for each project, and operational personnel. Additionally, Territorial Coordination Teams were established in each province to provide technical and managerial support to producers. This scheme proved to be highly effective, especially during challenging times like the COVID-19 pandemic, empowering territorial teams to carry out their work and activities independently.
- Development of a programmatic management system: Project 5 designed the previous system, which was subsequently implemented by the other projects. The system will be maintained and utilized in Project 4 as well.
- Implementation of a system for quarterly and annual reports: This system facilitated the monitoring of compliance with the work plans of the territorial teams and the Demonstration Site Management Plans. The lessons learned from this system will continue during the implementation of Project 4.
- Establishment of a commitment system with institutions, ministries, and other stakeholders: This involved signing work agreements and will remain a key tool in Project 4 as well.

18. Overall, Project 5 played a vital role in ensuring effective coordination, monitoring, and management of the CPP, providing valuable systems and tools that will continue to support the program's objectives in Project 4 and beyond.

19. The Project 4 strategy also targets two primary sustainability goals: the proper functioning of associated ecosystems that sustain agricultural production areas and improving the overall quality of life of those directly benefitting from project activities, and also of the population living in the surrounding communities. Such goals require that people engaged in project activities value and understand the long-term provision of ecosystem services for human welfare as a support for quality of life.

20. Based on the experiences of previous projects, P4 seeks to validate SLM models at an appropriate scale to ensure an efficient and sustainable provision of services for human welfare. In the Cauto River basin, it focuses on actions that demonstrate the advantages offered by integrated management of different results obtained in previous CPP projects. As the basin is located in a pre-mountainous area, the micro-basin approach is the primary territorial reference. In the Guantánamo-Guaso basin, interventions focus on factors affecting soil management and irrigation, proposing agricultural conversion into more diversified production systems. As most of the farms have had long cycles of overexploitation and monoculture, sustainable land cultivation and production methods such as crop diversification, agroforestry, and sound livestock management are essential to promote the desirable changes and environmental improvements.

21. As indicated in the CPP PRODOC (p145) as final results of P4, at the end of the project the practices of sustainable land management from Projects 1 to 3 will have been successfully applied at landscape level. The integral models for sustainable management of various types of ecosystems will have been tested and implemented at landscape scale, with the potential for replication in many other places in Cuba.

Theory of Change

22. The P4 project theory of change (Figure 1) is focused on overcoming the three barriers previously identified, namely:

- ***Barrier 1.*** *inadequate incorporation of SLM considerations into extension and environmental education programs.*
- ***Barrier 2.*** *inadequacy of systems for LD monitoring and management of relevant information contained in the strategies and management plans of agricultural areas*.
- ***Barrier 3.*** *planners have limited tools and knowledge for incorporating SLM-LS considerations into plans, programs, and policies.*

It is based on the general assumption that the producers and land managers have an overall interest in acquiring SLM-LS training to increase crops yields and livelihoods. Moreover, it is assumed that they recognize the necessity to take into account a landscape-scale planning methodology in a coordinated and participatory way to increase the positive impacts of SLM. Many of the services provided by ecosystems depend on processes that are expressed at that scale. Examples include water disposal and quality, pollination, soil fertility, and biodiversity, among many others. Therefore, producers and land managers accept and demand the training to act at that landscape scale.

23. The planned and selective adoption in P4 of several farming practices preconized by CPP in the ambit of such planning method, will lead to reduced land degradation, helping to promote sustainable development and increased food security – the overall CPP goal. Also, it is anticipated that the shared effort to implement all planned activities and the positive results from previous CPP projects will lead to a paradigm shift in terms of land management, taking into account the landscape scale.

24. The project will deliver four main components:

- ***Component 1.*** *Institutional framework with strengthened technical capacity and tools to apply the SLM models at the landscape scale (SLM-LS). Implemented by UNEP.*
- ***Component 2.*** *Developed the methodological basis and the preparation and sensitization of the key institutions and actors for the incorporation of the SLM, at a landscape scale, in the strategies and management plans of the intervention areas. Implemented by UNEP.*
- ***Component 3.*** *Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstration of their contribution to increase sustainability and food security. Implemented by UNDP.*
- ***Component 4.*** *Coordination, monitoring and evaluation at project and Program level. Implemented by UNDP.*
- ***Component 5.*** *Knowledge management at project and Program level. Implemented by UNDP.*

25. These components will contribute to obtain the following results:

- Producers adopt SLM-LS practices.
- Enhanced livelihoods of population.
- Increased knowledge of SLM-LS models throughout the country.
- Proposals to update the SLM national technical standard to the LS approach.
- Institutional strategies and plans incorporating SLM at landscape scale.
- Producers benefitted from innovative financial mechanisms.
- Increased area under agroforestry management with landscape criteria.
- Yields of basic crops increased in the two intervention areas.
- Methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems.

26. Additionally, the P4 project will contribute to the following CPP results:

- The contents of SLM training by extension services incorporate the need to work at the landscape scale, including information on the benefits derived from it and the procedures for its application. The personnel of the

ministries linked to CPP throughout the country is aware of the importance of projecting results on SLM on a landscape scale.

- Local populations throughout the territory of Cuba are informed of the regulatory processes and planning based on sustainable land management, and in particular of the benefits derived from landscape-scale management, considering the increase in heritage (resources, services and values) that derives from it.

-

- Tools and information systems have been implemented for the dissemination to the whole of the country (agroforestry, scientific-technical, educational, environmental, and the administration as a whole with powers over the territory and natural resources), of the experiences acquired regarding the incorporation of the landscape scale for the projection of results and the best practices originated in the demonstration sites and the set of CPP intervention areas.

- Local stakeholders – resource users, extension agents, decision-makers – of the project intervention areas have the necessary information on the need to plan SLM actions considering the landscape scale..

- SLM solutions have been applied on a territorial scale, which includes physical, ecological, and social systems that encompass demonstrative farms and have shown and validated the effectiveness; and

- There are a higher number of land-related plans that incorporate principles of SLM with landscape-scale planning (SLM-EP), including the evaluation of ecosystem services for human well-being, as well as evaluation systems based on a participatory decision for target scenarios and multi-criteria evaluation of progress.

27. Additionally, recognition of SLM by Cuban institutions due to the development of CPP indicates a substantial change in the interest among main stakeholders and has facilitated the creation and execution of innovative financing mechanisms to support reference and demonstration sites of CPP throughout the country.

28. The Country Pilot Partnership – Sustainable Land Management (CPP-SLM) strategy was incorporated into the MINAG strategy and presented at a session of the National Assembly, the highest legislative body in Cuba. This accomplishment constitutes a solid basis to advance the implementation of SLM landscape- scale planning (SLM-LS) throughout the country. As a result of Project 1, favorable conditions were created in the regulatory and normative framework. These favorable conditions are exemplified by the inclusion in the National Plan of Economic and Social Development (PNDES) until 2030 (approved in the VII Congress of the Communist Party), of Specific Objective 8 related to natural resources and the environment: "Stop the land degradation with the application of sustainable agriculture…" and Specific Objective 12: "Implement economic incentives to achieve financial sustainability in the use and conservation of natural resources."

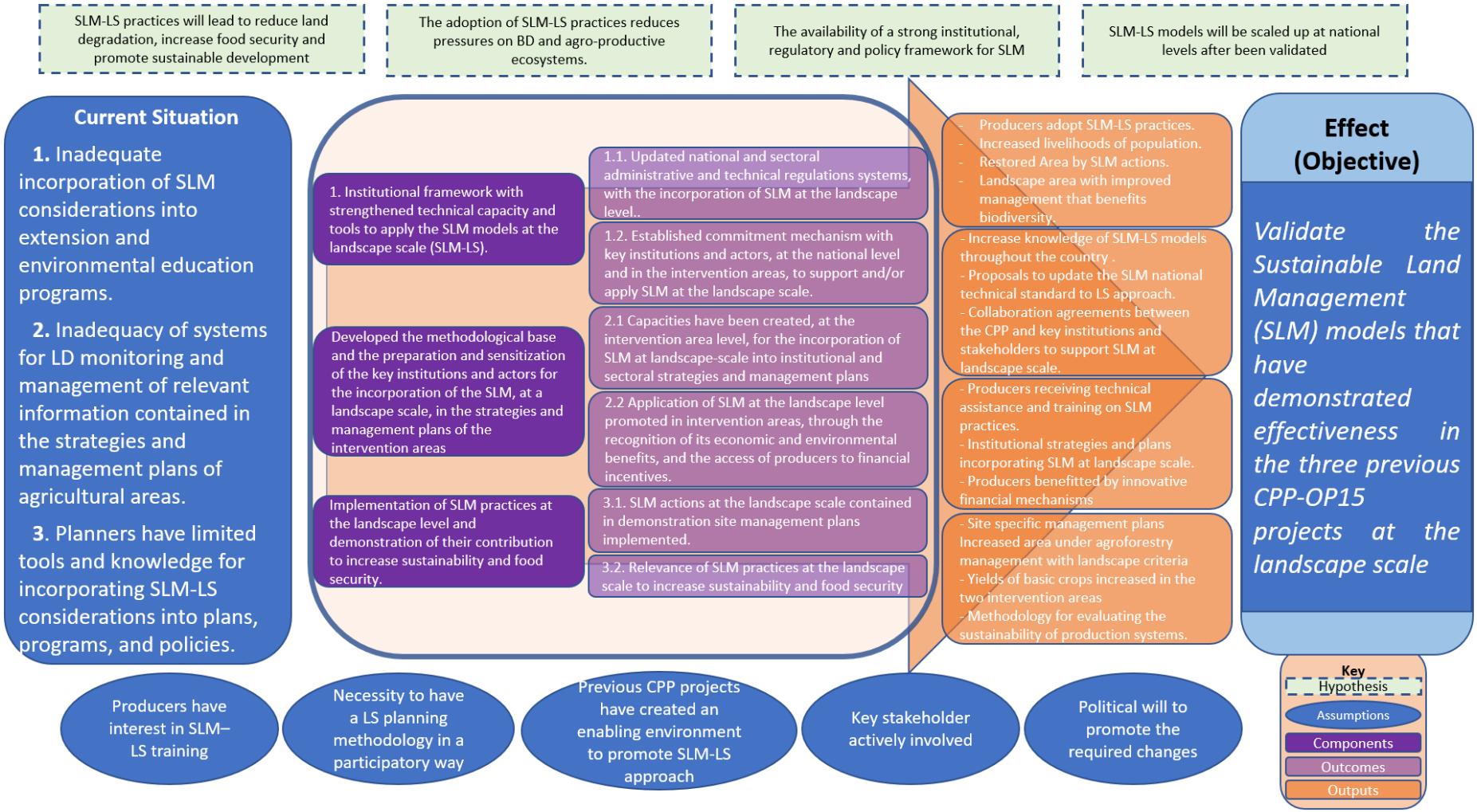


Figure 1. Theory of Change Diagram

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

29. As defined in the CPP Programme, the P4 Project will be co-implemented by two UN agencies, UNDP and UN Environment (UNE) UN Environment has agreed to comply with the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure annexed to this document (Annex 5), and to implement appropriate safeguards risk management measures, consistent with the SESP and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF, appended to the UNDP Prodoc as Annex 9).

30. The P4 Project objective is to "*Validate at the landscape scale the sustainable land management (SLM) model applied locally."* This objective will contribute directly to the CPP Goal, which is that "*Reduced land degradation will allow Cuba to achieve its goals for sustainable development and increased food security*," and its purpose, which is that "*Cuba has the capacities and conditions for managing land in a sustainable manner that contributes to maintaining ecosystem productivity and functions*." The achievement of the Project's objective will be directly assessed by four indicators. Indicator #1 establishes that "*producers in intervention areas who adopt practices to counteract land degradation with coordinated landscape-scale planning according to criteria established at P4."* The second indicator (Indicator #2) relates to the beneficiaries, *"population in neighboring areas of project intervention benefitted by well-being improvement services resulting from landscape-scale management and planning."* This second indicator will then be refined in the first year of project implementation according to the local specificities of intervention areas. Some of the evaluations within this second indicator are related to food supply security, yield improvement, and the variety of agricultural products accessed by the population in the nearby project areas. "*Restored area (ha) by SLM, in the P4 intervention area constitutes the third indicator"* (Indicator #3), and Indicator #4 under the general project's objective is the "*landscape area (ha) with improved management that benefits biodiversity."*

31. The Agenda 2030 of the UN (SDG) is strategic for the Republic of Cuba. To achieve and evaluate the progress towards these objectives and those of the P4 as a whole, landscape management plans (land use) will work with target sites that respond to the country's strategies for Sustainable Development for each site of intervention. In all these activities, close attention will be paid to the selection of beneficiaries, ensuring that women are adequately represented and that the programs are adapted to their needs and conditions.

Outcomes and components

32. The project objective will be achieved by carrying out structured activities under 5 Components, each of which includes two specific outcomes. The activities of **Component 1: Institutional framework with strengthened technical capacity and tools to apply the SLM models at the landscape scale (SLM-LS).,** will focus on ensuring that institutions and individuals have the technological and material capacities necessary to project and apply the SLM model at the landscape scale. It also includes the collaboration agreements established with other national projects (forestry, agricultural and nature conservation, and environmental sectors) to extend project results. The activities of ***Component 2 Developed the methodological basis and the preparation and sensitization of the key institutions and actors for the incorporation of the SLM, at a landscape scale, in the strategies and management plans of the intervention areas*** are aimed at the development of SLM solutions in project intervention areas incorporating the landscape criteria, including technologies, actions, incentive systems, strategies of planning and regulations. The activities of ***Component 3 "Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstration of their contribution to increased sustainability and food security"*** are aimed at ensuring that the P4 approaches have allowed identifying, stopping, preventing and reverting land degradation, with reforestation actions, erosion control, productivity, and agrobiodiversity. And the activities of the ***Component 4 "Coordination, monitoring and evaluation at project and Program level"*** *and* ***Component 5 "Knowledge management at the P4 Project and Program level",*** encompass knowledge management and M&E (Project monitoring and evaluation). These components ensure that the P4 Project continues the functions performed by the P5 Project (already closed).

33. It is considered that the UN Environment's role is better suited to the objectives of Components 1 and 2, related to capacity building. Components 3 and 4, aimed at field intervention and coordination, and monitoring, will be overseen by UNDP.

Project Component 1: Institutional framework with strengthened technical capacity and tools to apply the SLM models at the landscape scale (SLM-LS).

Implemented by UNEP, please refer to CEO Endorsement.

Project Component 2 Developed the methodological basis and the preparation and sensitization of the key institutions and actors for the incorporation of the SLM, at a landscape scale, in the strategies and management plans of the intervention areas.

Implemented by UNEP, please refer to CEO Endorsement.

Project Component 3. Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstration of their contribution to increased sustainability and food security.

Implemented by UNDP.

Outcome 5 – OC5: *SLM actions at the landscape scale contained in demonstration site management plans implemented.*

Indicator #10: Area (ha) of forest cover (forest area with diverse composition and structure) and silvopastoral systems increases (suppling and ecological regulating functions).

Indicator #11: Area of agroproductives systems improved with the implementation of SLM practices at landscape level.

Outcome 6 – OC6: *SLM practices at the landscape scale increase sustainability and local food security*.

Indicator #12: Yields of basic crops

Indicator #13: Economic, social and environmental benefits measured

Outputs to achieve Outcome 5

- Output 5.1: Site Specific Management Plans for each demonstration site implemented. These Management Plans which were produced under a previous project in the CPP programme, will be elaborated under the current project to include targeted measures for avoidance, mitigation and management of the social and environmental risks described in the SESP (Annex 5) and will have content aligned with the descriptions provided in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (See Annex 9 to this Prodoc).
- Output 5.2: Increased areas under agroforestry management with landscape scale planning criteria.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 6

- Output 6.1: Landscape mapping of the demonstration sites including the implemented SLM practices and their results elaborated.
- Output 6.2: Methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and their contribution to food security (aimed at quantifying erosion control, water productivity, improvement of soil fertility and agricultural biodiversity, economic impact, and social and gender impact).

34. The Site-Specific Managements Plan that will be elaborated and implemented for each of the demonstration sites will apply to all SLM practices to be implemented under Component 3. Site-based risk screening to confirm and assess the risks will follow the procedures outlined in the ESMF. This will inform the development of targeted social and environmental safeguard risk-mitigation measures (equivalent to Environmental and Social Management Plans) - particularly associated with Risks 2, 5, 6 and 7 as defined in the project's SESP (See Annex 5) and as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework: Annex 9.

35. Based on the requirements/processes that define the landscape scale, forest actions that ensure environmental benefits and livelihoods have been selected, including adaptation to climate change, and progress

towards the SDGs. For monitoring and evaluation, the mapping of forest actions in the intervention sites will be updated with an integrated vision of the whole area.

36. For validating the monitoring and evaluation of forestry interventions, the cartographic base will be updated based on GIS. For monitoring and evaluation purposes, SLM and agroecology actions mapping in the intervention sites will be updated throughout the project.

37. Both the selection of validation sites and their location in the territory must be justified considering: a) regulatory services, b) supply services, and c) cultural and social services. These include erosion control, water productivity, improvement of soil fertility and agricultural biodiversity, including basic crops. With this information, a methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and their contribution to food security will be elaborated during project year 1.

38. This outcome also includes the creation of "climate-smart agricultural systems" as per FAO`s definition with criteria on landscapes with cultural significance, based on a smart planning which considers heritage significance for the country. This is in addition to the criteria of erosion control, water productivity and improvement of soil fertility and agricultural biodiversity this output is evaluated on.

Project Component 4. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation at the project and Programme level.

Implemented by UNDP.

Outcome 7 - OC7: Compliance with the main project and program milestones and results.

Indicator #14: % of completeness of the monitoring and evaluation annual plans.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 7

- Output 7.1: Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented, including monitoring of safeguards due diligence, facilitating effective adaptive management of the project and programme.

39. The monitoring and evaluation plan must be implemented to guarantee effective project management. Information from the different activities and actions should be permanently gathered and analyzed in an ongoing process to allow excellence in project management. Potential changes and adaptations to achieve project objectives will be executed based on the information processed under outcome 7.

Project Component 5. Knowledge management at the project and Programme level

Implemented by UNDP.

Outcome 8 – OC8: Knowledge and lessons learned managed and disseminated at national, project, and program level.

Indicator #15: Number of key actors and institutions that access and use the information from the program's management platform.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 8

- Output 8.1: Program's main results and lessons learned systematized and disseminated nationally and internationally, including gender considerations.
- Output 8.2: Program's knowledge management platform updated including gender considerations.

40. Lessons learned will be adequately systematized and spread to other regions with similar contexts as potential sources of inspiration for related initiatives. Output 8.1 will support systematization of the project`s main results and lessons learned, ensuring their dissemination both nationally and internationally. This dissemination will be based on a Knowledge Management (K&M) and Communication strategy, aimed at optimizing information sharing and outreach. The program will prepare and distribute documents outlining its achievements and methodologies, as well as fostering transparency and knowledge exchange. Furthermore, evaluations of personnel associated with the CPP will be systematically recorded, providing valuable insights for performance improvement. In addition, Output 8.2 will

focus on updating the program's knowledge management platform and updating, in order to enhance accessibility and usability of vital information. Comprehensive implementation reports will be generated for intervention sites and national management units, offering a comprehensive overview of program progress. A detailed CPP implementation report will be prepared annually underscoring the program's commitment to accountability and effectiveness. Evaluations reports will be disseminated widely to stakeholders, encouraging ongoing learning and refinement. Moreover, swift corrective actions will be implemented to address any identified shortcomings, ensuring the program's continuous improvement and sustained impact.

Additionally, Gender Action Plan activities (Table 4) and experiences learned from their implementation of Components 1, 2, and 3 will be used in the lessons learned of the project and will be used to update the knowledge management platform.

Activities details and timeline are included in Annex 4. and Total Budget and Workplan.

Main KM&L and communications activities/deliverables.

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
K&M, and communication strategy				
Implementation reports				
Evaluation reports				
Platform update				
Knowledge exchanges				
Budget	$ 4,000	$ 13,000	$ 5,750	$ 6,500

Partnerships

Alliances with GEF financed projects and other relevant projects have been established; among them:

- UNDP / GEF Project 9429 "Incorporation of multiple environmental considerations and their economic repercussions in the management of forest landscapes and productive sectors of Cuba (2018 - 2024)" is of particular relevance to this project since both focus on financial instruments.
- The project will continue the close collaboration with the productive units strengthened by BASAL project (executed by UNDP and financed by the European Union and the Swiss Development Cooperation SDC). This project, together with the CPP, have carried out joint consultancies, synergy workshops and environmental education activities, particularly in relation to good agricultural practices, and have focused, for example, on conservation agriculture for rice cultivation and utilization of satellite images to improve irrigation efficiency.
- Likewise, the close collaboration and coordination existing with the UNDP / GEF Project 4846 “Landscape approach for the conservation of threatened mountain ecosystems (2015-2022)” will be maintained. The activities carried out by this CPP project in territories adjacent to those of Project 4846 will contribute to the projection of the SLM-LS proposed by P4.
- The MINAG project “Conservation Polygons, Soil Improvement, Water and Forest in Cuba” has a network of farms in which SLM practices have been applied. P4 Project aims to establish agreements for SLM-LS practices implementation. Also, evaluate these practices in a set of agricultural landscapes that characterize different country’s biogeographic regions.

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**	**Included in project results?**	**If yes, list the relevant outputs**
National government	*Grants*	185,708	*Yes*	*Component 3,4, PMC*

National government *Department of Soils and Fertilizers and Forest, Wild Flora and Fauna Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture.*	*Grants*	1,519,688	Yes	*Component 3,4, PMC*
Total		**1,705,396***		

* Co-financing value for Components 3 and 4 implemented by UNDP. The total project co-financing is $3,450,793.

Risks

41. The risk analyses conducted during project development included contextual risks (i.e., risks arising from externalities and that might impact on successful delivery of the project's results), and social and environmental safeguards risks and impacts that could arise from implementation of the project.

42. Considering the contextual risks (which are described along with mitigation measures in the project's Risk Register – see Annex 6 to Prodoc), seven risks were identified, two of these carrying a moderate risk rating and the rest categorized as 'low', giving an overall Moderate Risk categorization for the project. Among the risks that would be most likely to affect the achievement of the results and the financial execution of the project, the following stand out: the effect of the US blockade (affects the processes of acquisition and payment to suppliers) and the impact of sanitary measures to confront the COVID-19 (limits in national and international trips). Both will be given special attention and follow-up to apply adaptation measures to ensure delivery of the expected results; including the development of remote activities. The project will report annually on implementation of the risk mitigation plan. Working in collaboration with the PMU, UNDP will update the Risk Register annually during the PIR, with adaptive measures put in place as required.

43. Screening for environmental and social safeguards risks was carried out using UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), with the results captured in the prescribed template (See Annex 5). Eight risks were identified, six of these rated Moderate and the remaining two as Low, with an overall risk categorization of Moderate. The Moderate risks are associated with sensitivity of the project results to the impacts of climate change, the possible introduction of invasive alien species during reforestation processes, potential impacts to ecosystems and human health associated with use of pesticides and other agrochemicals, or inappropriately designed or implemented SLM measures; potential livelihood displacement if the SLM measures do not deliver the anticipated returns, and potential limitations on access to the benefits of the project by women, among others. Effective mitigation of the identified risks will be through the implementation of targeted risk management plans including the project's Stakeholder Engagement (Annex 8) and Gender Action (Annex 10) Plans and the Site-Specific Management Plans (see Annex 9) to be elaborated under project Outcome 5. Ongoing risk screening, assessment and management will be guided throughout by measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9 to Prodoc). The project will also operate a Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that stakeholder concerns can be received and addressed in a well-structured, timeous and transparent fashion to which all stakeholders have equal access.

44. Specifically related to the COVID-19 pandemic, if necessary, some measures will be employed to guarantee that those involved in project implementation – project team and beneficiaries –, are adequately protected. Some of the actions can include social distance and telework.

45. Description of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism. The Environment Agency and the Program Management Unit have created the facilities to receive and attend to possible complaints that may arise during the implementation of the project. This attention / response mechanism is supervised by CITMA and the Comptroller General of the Republic. Stakeholders involved in Components 3 and 4 of the project will also have access to UNDP's Accountability Mechanism if the project-level GRM is unable to address their concerns. See Annex 9, section 9.2. Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms.

<u>Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation</u>:

46. As detailed in the stakeholder engagement plan included in Annex 8, the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA) has the mandate to supervise all specific projects under CPP implementation. CITMA is also responsible for disseminating project results as part of the country's environmental policy to achieve

sustainable development goals. Other governmental bodies will have different roles in project implementation. Territorial delegations of CITMA and Environment Units (UMA) will ensure the proper SLM activities application in the areas covered by the project. These two governmental organizations will also coordinate the project activities with the provincial actors and formulate new management strategies. They are in charge of coordinating and implementing the project's monitoring and evaluation system, in addition to supervising and controlling the use of project resources.

47. Technical administrative entities from the government will also have a crucial role in project implementation. The Soils and Fertilizers Department (MIBAG) will coordinate all topics related to soil management and provide technical assistance to producers and technicians to promote sustainable practices. In turn, the Directorate of Silviculture, Flora, and Wild Fauna will control the implementation of forest management plans and develop training and awareness actions for forest resources promotion and conservation. Another directorate role is to coordinate and promote the afforestation in water recharge areas and other hydro-regulatory features to achieve adequate water resources management.

48. Economic incentives to stimulate sustainable land management practices will be provided by the Credit and Commerce Bank (BANDEC), while territorial planning to harmonize development plans and project activities will be scrutinized by the Institute of Physical Planning (national, provincial and municipal levels). The National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INRH) will have some duties related to water management. Some of these responsibilities include strengthening technical and professional capacities for better water resources infrastructure management, monitoring water productivity for agricultural use, strengthening information and surveillance systems, and stakeholder training and application of water harvest technologies.

49. At the local level, the principal actors in the two intervention areas of the project will include provincial delegations of CITMA, MINAG, INRH, and IPF, as well as scientific and academic institutions, will be involved as members of Local Coordination Teams.

50. In addition to these institutional actors, communities directly participating in the project and people living nearby the intervention sites are also considered essential for the project, given their role in landscape improvement and ecological restoration. Representatives from local communities were directly consulted during the planning phase of the project preparation.

51. The community groups are organized around Popular Councils with delegates from the Popular Power, presidents of popular councils, and integrated community workgroups, with formal and informal leadership. These leaders were essential in supporting the consultation process and project design. A brief description of the demonstration sites can be found in Annex 15: Characteristics of the selected farms – demonstration unitsAnnex **15: Characteristics of the selected farms – demonstration units**

52. Participation processes include a multi-criteria and integrated assessment of applying SLM landscape-scale planning. The productive landscape well managed using criteria of nature conservation and adaptation to climate change will come to be considered as a value in itself. Therefore, the participation of communities and representatives of nearby towns and the province is relevant.

53. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on sustainable land management and conservation of ecosystem goods and services in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in the Republic of Panama, The Dominican Republic, and potentially across the rest of the insular Caribbean.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment

54. The national policy context is very favorable to the empowerment of women and gender equality. Cuban women participate strongly in social and productive areas, making up 50% of the labor force and 60% of technical personnel, including in the agricultural sector. In some areas, such as urban agriculture, women predominate. Women have a particularly relevant participation in forestry nurseries.

55. This project will be gender responsive given its actions and the SLM models promoted will comply with the provisions of the Forestry Sector Gender Strategy and will ensure the continued high level of participation of women in productive activities and decision-making roles. Moreover, gender has been considered in the project design and the project is not expected to have adverse impacts on gender equality and / or the situation of women and girls.

56. The project will enhance women's participation in their access to the project benefits in demonstrative sites and intervention areas. Emphasis will be placed on engaging women and any people who may currently be insufficiently included in resource management and in the distribution of corresponding benefits, and project impact on them will be monitored. As result of the gender analysis conducted, a gender action plan has been developed to address these issues (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

57. As a result of the project, at least 35% of those receiving improved support from financing mechanisms and applying improved SLM practices will be women (reflecting the proportional participation of women in the sector as a whole). Institutions will be consulted on gender issues at the national and local level.

The data will be broken down by sex regarding participation in training activities (capacity-building actions, training, workshops) and public awareness carried out by the project. Likewise, the number of women and men participating in the implementation of the project will be made visible, including the management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical teams). This is described in the project's logical framework.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

58. Among the innovative features, present in the P4 approach, the following aspects can be highlighted:

- The quality landscape because of the integrated and participatory SLM planning, considering physical/ecological and social aspects.
- Multi-criteria evaluation of the SLM practices and their sustainability. Evaluate the progress towards the UN sustainable development objectives (SDO) in all phases of the project.
- Strengthen adaptation to climate change so that the resulting landscapes can be considered smart-climate agricultural systems.
- Specifically related to the COVID-19 pandemic, several planned actions in the scope of the project will directly contribute to the mitigation and recovery of socio-economic impacts associated with the disease. All farming practices promoted by the project will positively impact yields and agricultural production, making a direct contribution to the country's food security. As the project fosters local food production, it will improve the food supply of local communities, avoid importing agricultural products and guarantee a certain autonomy and self-sufficiency in terms of food provision. Also noteworthy is that many farming practices are based on local resources and in potentializing natural processes such as pest and disease control, organic matter production, and nutrient recycling. These production strategies will reduce the need to import agricultural inputs – chemical fertilizers, pesticides, soil amendments, etc., which in turn will diminish the unnecessary travel of people and goods. Another critical project contribution is providing a variety of healthy foods, impacting populational health positively. With improved health, the population will be better prepared to cope with the pandemic impacts. In the long term, all these actions and endeavours promoted by the project through different strategies will help prevent rural exodus and therefore unplanned urban concentration.
- Include management and adaptation strategies that consider the threat posed by COVID-19, including food security, reforestation, and connectivity, agrobiodiversity, favoring population in rural areas, and avoiding unplanned concentration in cities.

59. The CPP Program where the present P4 Project is included aims to reinforce the sustainability of the human and economic development strategy of Cuba. Sustainability is considered in its different dimensions/components, whose consistency, conflicts and hierarchical relations will be evaluated in an integrated way, through an innovative method, included in the results evaluation section.

60. Ecological sustainability: Soil resources, forests, water, natural and agricultural biodiversity, and landscape as a result of integrated management, will be managed without affecting the long-term productive capacity of agro-ecosystems. This will be achieved through research and the use of technologies that minimize the negative effects of production systems on the quality of natural resources, including soil conservation, efficient irrigation, integrated pest management, and organic agriculture. The aim is to strengthen the protection of basic ecological processes, which are also known as “regulatory ecosystem services”, in the UN-sponsored Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

61. The project promotes and integrates social and cultural benefits for the population. It includes a participatory planning strategy, awareness of the causes and problems of land degradation, the need for sustainable land management, including educational, scientific and recreational subjects. The landscape is considered as a product of integrated management, a result of careful and planned management which benefits the well-being of the population (social sustainability).

62. The strategy to be adopted by the P4 project is aimed at strengthening the two basic aspects for sustainability mentioned above: the functioning of the ecosystems that support the production systems and improving the quality of life of the people. This is known as eco-social sustainability that requires people to get involved to consider a line of action on the territory and resources that ensures the long-term provision of "ecosystem services for human welfare" (SBH).

63. Emphasis will be placed on the promotion of technologies adapted to the socio-cultural reality of the population, in order to reduce the level of environmental risks, and to obtain the products and services required for the quality of life in the intervention sites. The financial and economic sustainability of P4 will be ensured through the application of existing financial instruments for SLM and the development and use of complementary financing mechanisms that reflect the externalities associated with SLM fairly and the impact of planning at the landscape level. Finally, the institutional sustainability of the project results will be ensured by the fact that all staff (administrative and technical) of the CPP, P1-P3, and the P4 are staff of institutions related to nature conservation and management of agricultural resources.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

These result framework only reflect indicators related to UNDP components, for indicators of UNEP see Annex 17.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *2. Zero Hunger; 4. Quality Education; 5. Gender Equality; 6. Clean Water and Sanitation; 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 12. Responsible Consumption and Production; 13. Climate Action; 15. Life on Land; and 17. Partnerships for the Goals*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Effect 3 of the Country Document, agreed between the Government of Cuba and the UNDP for the 2020-24 period, indicates: "Institutions, the productive and service sectors, territorial governments and communities improve protection and the rational use of ecosystems and natural resources, resilience to climate change and comprehensive management to reduce the risk of disasters, of disaster."*				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline[2]**	**Mid-term Target[3]**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective:	*Validate the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models that have demonstrated effectiveness in the three previous CPP-OP15 projects at the landscape scale.*			
	Mandatory Indicator #1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)[4]	0	Total: 3,745 (Men: 2750. Women 1,175), of which are 2,540 producers (Men: 1790. Women: 750).	Total: 9,600 (Men: 6650. Women: 2,950), of which 6,100 producers (Men: 4,550. Women: 1,550).
	Mandatory Indicator (GEF Core Indicators) #2: Restored area (ha) by SLM, in the P4 intervention areas:	10,000	11,500 (1,500 additional hectares compared to the baseline).	13,000 (3,000 additional hectares compared to the baseline).
	Mandatory Indicator (GEF Core Indicator) #3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	Agricultural: 0 Grasslands and silvopastoral systems: 0 Forest land: 0	Agricultural: 300 ha Grasslands and silvopastoral systems: 100 ha Forest land: 200 ha	Agricultural: 850 ha Grasslands and silvopastoral systems: 250 ha Forest land: 400 ha
Project component 3	***Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstration of their contribution to increased sustainability and food security***			
Project Outcome[5] 5*:* SLM actions at the landscape scale contained in demonstration site	Indicator #9: Area (ha) of forest cover (forest area with diverse composition and structure) and silvopastoral systems increases (suppling and ecological regulating functions).	0	*30*	*70*

[2] *Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.*

[3] *Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review (N/A for this project) and then again by the terminal evaluation.*

[4] *Provide total number of all direct project beneficiaries expected to benefit from all project activities until project closure. Separate the total number by female and male. This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.*

[5] *Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both*

management plans implemented.	Indicator #10: Area (ha) of agroproductive systems improved with the implementation of SLM practices at landscape level (as measured by biophysical monitoring system that includes: assessment of water quality and its productivity, determination of soil quality indicators and biodiversity).		*0*	*60*	*200*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	Output 5.1. Site Specific management plans for each demonstration site implemented. Output 5.2. Increased areas under agroforestry management with landscape scale planning criteria.				
Outcome 6: SLM practices at the landscape scale increase sustainability and local food security..	Indicator #11: Yields (Tn/ha) of basic crops.	Rio Cauto	Rice – 3.3 Bananas – 10.2 Corn – 1.4	Rice – 4.0 Bananas – 12.2 Corn – 1.5	Rice – 4.5 Bananas – 14.9 Corn – 1.7
		Guantánamo - Guaso	Sweet potato – 47.0 Banana – 10.0 Corn – 0.9	Sweet potato – 48.0 Banana – 13.0 Corn – 1.9	Sweet potato – 49.0 Banana – 16.0 Corn – 1.9
	Indicator #12: Economic, social and environmental benefits measured. TBD.		Methodology for this indicator and baseline to be defined during year 1	To be defined during year 1	To be defined during year 1
Outputs to achieve Outcome 6	Output 6.1. Landscape mapping of the demonstration sites including the implemented SLM practices and their results elaborated. Output 6.2. Methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and its contribution to food security elaborated (aimed to quantifying erosion control, water productivity, improvement of soil fertility and agricultural biodiversity, economic impact, and social and gender impact).				
Project component 4	***Coordination, monitoring and evaluation at the project and Programme level.***				
Outcome 7: *Compliance with the main project and Programme milestones and results.*	Indicator #13: % of completeness of the monitoring and evaluation annual plans.		*0*	90% of annual plans	90 % of annual plans
Outputs to achieve Outcome 7	Output 7.1. Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented, including monitoring of safeguards due diligence, facilitating effective adaptive management of the project and programme.				
Project component 5	***Knowledge management at the project and Programme level.***				
Outcome 8: *Knowledge and lessons learned managed and disseminated at national, project and programme level.*	Indicator #14: Number of key actors and institutions that access and use the information from the program's management platform.		National level:2 Provincial level:8 Municipal level: 12	National level: 3 (1 additional) Provincial level: 12 (4 additional) Municipal level: 14 (2 additional)	National level: 4 (2 additional) Provincial level: 16 (8 additional) Municipal level: 18 (6 additional)

by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

Outputs to achieve Outcome 8	Output 8.1. Program's main results and lessons learned systematized and disseminated nationally and internationally, *including gender considerations.* Output 8.2. Program's knowledge management platform updated *including gender considerations.*

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[6]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:
The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to

[6] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Monitoring implementation of the Gender Action Plan: All the activities proposed in the GAP (Annex 10) will be monitored by the PMU.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *May 2028*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:
To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[7] and the GEF policy on public involvement[8].

[7] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[8] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective: *Validate the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models that have demonstrated effectiveness in the three previous CPP-OP15 projects, at the landscape scale.*	***Indicator #1*** # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people)	*MT: Total: 3,745 (Men: 2750. Women 1,175), of which are 2,540 producers (Men: 1790. Women: 750)* *FT: Total: 9,600 (Men: 6650. Women: 2,950), of which 6,100 producers (Men: 4,550. Women: 1,550).*	*Direct beneficiaries*	*Consultation process. Surveys. Field visits reports.*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project Team*	*Annual reports of the project.* *Reports from capacity building activities.*	*Risks:* *- Project partners are unable to carry out the planned actions of the Project.* *- Lack of interest by target participants.* *Assumptions:* *- The targeted beneficiaries are interested in participating in all project activities.* *- Adequate consultation and involvement of local actors favors their involvement in the Project and the appropriation of the SLM-LS approach.*
	Indicator #2 Restored area (ha) by SLM, in the P4 intervention areas	*MT: 1,500 ha* *FT: 3,000 ha*	*Area restored applying SLM LS practices in the*	*Annual projects reports. Maps. Surveys. Field visits reports.*	Annual Reported in DO tab	*Project team*	*State Forestry Service Report.*	*Producers does not implement management plans*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			intervention sites.		of the GEF PIR		*Site Management Plans completion reports.*	*for each intervention site.* *Management Plan for each intervention site are fulfilled in more than 90%*
	Indicator #3: Landscape area (ha) with improved management that benefits biodiversity	*MT: 600 ha* *FT: 1,500 ha*	*Area of Agricultural, grassland, forest land and silvopastoral system with improved management techniques that favor biodiversity conservation.*	*Annual projects reports. Maps. Surveys. Field visits reports.*	Annual Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project team*	*State Forestry Service Report.* *Site Management Plans completion reports.*	
Project Outcome 5: <u>SLM actions at the landscape scale contained in demonstration site management plans implemented.</u>	***Indicator #9:*** Area (ha) of forest cover (forest area with diverse composition and structure) and silvopastoral systems increases (suppling and ecological regulating functions).	*MT: 30 ha* *FT: 70 ha*	*Area that have improved structure and composition of the forest in order to increase ecosystem services like silvopastoralism.*	*Site Management Plans* *Annual projects reports. Maps. Surveys. Field visits reports.*	Annual Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project team*	*State Forestry Service Report.* *Site Management Plans completion reports.*	*Producers does not implement management plans for each intervention site.* *Management Plan for each intervention site are fulfilled in more than 90%*
	Indicator #10: Area of agroproductive systems improved with the implementation of SLM practices at landscape level (as measured by	*MT: 60 ha* *FT: 200 ha*	*Agroproductive systems improved with the implementation of SLM LS practices.*	*Site Management Plans* *Annual projects reports. Surveys. Field visits reports.*	Annual Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project team*	*Site Management Plans completion reports.*	*Producers does not implement management plans for each intervention site.*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	biophysical monitoring system that includes: assessment of water quality and its productivity, determination of soil quality indicators and biodiversity).							*Management Plan for each intervention site are fulfilled in more than 90%*
Project Outcome 6: SLM practices at the landscape scale increase sustainability and local food security..	***Indicator #11:*** Yields (Tn/Ha) of basic crops **.**	***Rio Cauto:*** Rice – 4.5 Bananas – 14.9 Corn – 1.7 ***Guantánamo – Guaso:*** Sweet potato – 49 Banana – 16.0 Corn – 1.9	*Yield of Crops incremented*	*Annual projects reports. Yield surveys. Field visits reports.*	Annual Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project team*	*Site Management Plans completion reports.*	*Producers does not implement management plans for each intervention site.* *Management Plan for each intervention site are fulfilled in more than 90%*
	Indicator #12: Economic, social and environmental benefits measured	*Methodology and baseline to be defined during year 1*	*Valuation of social and environmental benefits obtained after implementation of SLM LS*	*Project Reports. Field visits reports.*	*At Mid Term and End of the project.* Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project Team*	*Consultation process during the application of the methodology.*	*SLM LS models does not provide additional social and environmental benefits.* *Producers apply SLM LS practices in accordance with Site Management Plans and additional benefits are obtained in the short term.*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Outcome 7 **Proper management ensures compliance with the main project and Program milestones and results.**	***Indicator #13:*** % of Completeness of the monitoring and evaluation annual plan.	*MT: 90%* *FT: 90%*	Checking progress of the monitoring and evaluation plan	Site visits, Project Reports. Annual report.	Annual Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Team	Site visits reports, *Site Management Plans completion reports.* *State Forestry Service Report.*	PMU could implement all the actions included in the monitoring and evaluation plan. Force majeure events like COVID 19 pandemic or economic crisis.
Project Outcome 8 **Knowledge and lessons learned managed and disseminated at national, project and program level.**	***Indicator #14:*** Number of key actors and institutions that access and use the information generated by the program	*MT:* *National level: 3 (1)* *Provincial level: 12 (4)* *Municipal level: 14 (2)* *FT:* *National level: 4 (2)* *Provincial level: 16 (8)* *Municipal level: 18 (6)*	Quantification of how many people have access or have had access to the information generated by the project.	Project Reports, Consultation process. Surveys.	Annual Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Team	*Reports from capacity building activities* *Consultation process reports*	The project could not disseminate all the necessary information. Project beneficiaries are not interested on the information generated by the project. The project generates a wide range of information that is distributed using different ways and the project beneficiary are very interested on the information disseminated.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop and Report	*7,000*	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	*16,000*	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*N/A*	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	*N/A*	On-going.
Monitoring implementation of the Gender Action Plan	*198,400**	Reported Quarterly during project implementation
Supervision missions	*N/A*	Annually
Learning missions	*N/A*	As needed
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	*41,500*	*May 2028*
NSC meetings	*2,000*	*Annually*
TOTAL indicative COST	*66,500*[9]	

* outside of project budget as it relies on existing national experts

[9] As this is a joint project between UNDP and UNEP and it was agreed that UNDP will implement components 3,4 and 5, then the entire project budget for monitoring and evaluation is under UNDP responsibility.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Environment Agency (AMA).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Party: N/A

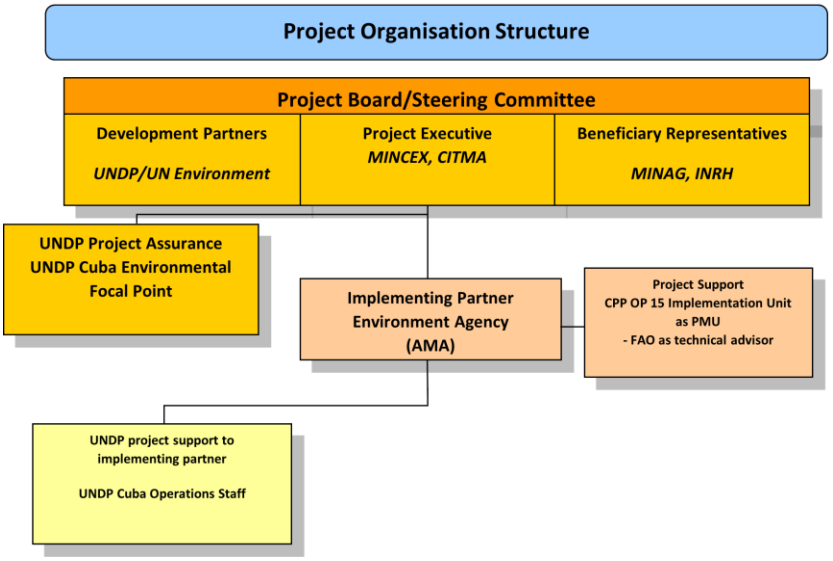
Project stakeholders and target groups: The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) and the Ministry of Agriculture and its Territorial Delegations at the provincial levels (of both ministries), are key stakeholder in the project and will be involved in all activities implemented by the project at the national and local level. In addition, stakeholders and target groups of the project (local producers) will be incorporated through the Technical Groups and Territorial Coordination Teams at the municipal and provincial level. See Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project[10]. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

[10] Note: This GEF Project (GEF ID TBD) is supported by UNDP and UNEP as GEF Agencies.
While this UNDP Project Document focuses on the UNDP administered portion of the project, as lead agency, with details of the UNEP administered portion described in Annex 17, it will be managed and delivered jointly as one project. This includes a shared Project Board, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and risk management framework. In particular, the project will ensure the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures that ensure compliance with both UNDP and UNEP policies and procedures as outlined in the project Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Gender Action Plan (GAP), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). UNEP has agreed to follow UNDP SESP and management plans. The project will establish one project Grievance Redress Mechanism but complaints related to compliance will be handled by the respective agencies' compliance review and audit mechanisms.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure



First line of defense

- UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level.
- BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BBPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
- UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD 14,000 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and

execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Resident Representative and UNDP Cuba Nature, Climate and Environment Focal Point**.** UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by Operational Staff (Finance Unit), who will report to UNDP Cuba Operations Unit.

Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Strucutre:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

- ✓ Oversee project execution:
    - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
    - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
    - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
    - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
    - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
    - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
    - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ Risk Management:
    - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
    - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ Coordination:
    - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: *Senior Representatives of the MINCEX and CITMA.*
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfill this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: *Senior Representatives of MINAG and INRH.*
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: *UNDP Resident Representative*

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and

monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g., global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: *UNDP Cuba Programme Officer.*

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *Project Manager.*

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 2,421,647. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 676,250 administered by UNDP (Components 3 and 4), and additional support of USD 1,745,397 (Co-financing). UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIR and will be reported to the GEF at the terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing Source	Co-financing Type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Ministry of Science and Environment (CITMA)	Recurrent Expenditures	185,709
Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)-FONADEF	Recurrent Expenditures	759,844
Recipient Country Government	In Kind	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)-SUELOS	Recurrent Expenditures	759,844
GEF Agency	In Kind	UNDP/Cuba	Recurrent Expenditures	40,000
Total Co-financing				**1,745,397**

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e., budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. UNDP-BPPS-VF team Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be

prepared and kept on file[11]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).
  Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

[11] See https://popp.undp.org/ https://popp-prod.acquia.undp.org/policy-page/close-and-transition.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-CUB		
Quantum Project ID:	01003566	Quantum Project Title:	UNDP-GEF PIMS 6206 Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at the landscape scale
Quantum Award ID:	1377312	Quantum Award Title:	*PIMS 6206 GEF CPP P4* Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at the landscape scale
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6206		
Implementing Partner	Environmental Agency (AMA)		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	**Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)**	**Quantum Activity (GEF Output)**	**Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or RP)**	**Quantum Fund ID**	**Quantum Donor ID**	**Quantum Budgetary Account Code**	**Quantum Budget Account Description**	**Amount Year *2025***	**Amount Year 2026**	**Amount Year *2027***	**Amount Year 2028**	**Total (USD)**	**See Budget Note:**
Component 3: Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstration of their contribution to increased sustainability and food security	Outcome 5: SLM actions at the landscape scale contained in demonstration site management plans implemented.	Output 5.1. Site Specific management plans for each demonstration site implemented.	Environment Agency	62000	10003	72100	Contractual services – Companies	14,000.00	14,500.00	13,000.00	8,500.00	50,000.00	1
				62000		72200	Equipment and furniture	175,100.00				175,100.00	2
				62000		72300	Materials and goods	40,400.00	58,000.00	30,000.00	23,000.00	151,400.00	3
				62000		72500	Supplies	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		7,500.00	4
		Total Output 5.1						**$232,000.00**	**$ 75,000.00**	**$45,500.00**	**$31,500.00**	**$384,000.00**	
		Output 5.2. Increased areas under agroforestry management with landscape scale planning criteria.	Environment Agency	62000	10003	71600	Travel	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	11,000.00	5
				62000		72400	Communication and audiovisual Equipment	10,800.00	10,000.00			20,800.00	6
				62000	10003	73400	Rental and maintenance of other equipment	3,000.00	5,000.00	3,250.00	2,550.00	13,800.00	7
		Total Output 5.2						**$18,800.00**	**$ 18,000.00**	**$5,250.00**	**$ 3,550.00**	**$45,600.00**	
	Total Outcome 5							**$250,800.00**	**$ 93,000.00**	**$50,750.00**	**$35,050.00**	**$429,600.00**	

	Outcome 6: Relevance of SLM practices at the landscape scale to increase sustainability and food security.	Output 6.1. Landscape mapping of the demonstration sites including the implemented SLM practices and their results elaborated.	Environment Agency	62000	10003	72400	Communication and audiovisual equipment	16,800.00	10,000.00			26,800.00	8
				62000		72500	Supplies	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		7,500.00	9
				62000		73400	Rental and maintenance of other equipment	3,000.00	5,000.00	3,250.00	2,550.00	13,800.00	10
		Total Output 6.1						**$22,300.00**	**$ 17,500.00**	**$5,750.00**	**$ 2,550.00**	**$48,100.00**	
		Output 6.2. Methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and its contribution to food security elaborated	Environment Agency	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants		10,000.00			10,000.00	11
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	12
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,800.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	45,800.00	13
		Total Output 6.2						**$21,800.00**	**$ 25,000.00**	**$11,000.00**	**$13,000.00**	**$70,800.00**	
	Total Outcome 6							**$44,100.00**	**$ 42,500.00**	**$16,750.00**	**$15,550.00**	**$118,900.00**	
Total Component 3								**$294,900.00**	**$ 135,500.00**	**$67,500.00**	**$50,600.00**	**$548,500.00**	
Component 4: Coordination, monitoring and evaluation at the project and	Outcome 7: Compliance with the main project and Programme milestones and results.	Output 7.1. Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented, including monitoring of safeguards	Environment Agency	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants				28,000.00	28,000.00	14
				62000		71300	Local Consultants				10,500.00	10,500.00	15
				62000		71600	Travel		2,000.00	1,000.00	4,500.00	7,500.00	16

Programme level.		due diligence, facilitating effective adaptive management of the project and programme		62000		72300	Materials and goods	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	17
				62000		72400	Communication and audiovisual equipment	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	3,500.00	18
				62000		73400	Rental and maintenance of other equipment	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	19
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	7,000.00				7,000.00	20
		Total Output 7.1						**$11,000.00**	**$6,000.00**	**$4,000.00**	**$45,500.00**	**$66,500.00**	
	Total Outcome 4							**$11,000.00**	**$6,000.00**	**$4,000.00**	**$45,500.00**	**$66,500.00**	
Total Component 4								**$11,000.00**	**$6,000.00**	**$4,000.00**	**$45,500.00**	**$66,500.00**	
Component 5: Knowledge management at the project and Programme level.	Outcome 8: Knowledge and lessons learned managed and disseminated at national, project and programme level.	Output 8.1. Program's main results and lessons learned systematized and disseminated nationally and internationally, including gender considerations.	Environment Agency	62000	10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000.00	3,000.00			5,000.00	21
				62000		71600	Travel		1,000.00	250.00	1,500.00	2,750.00	22
				62000		73400	Rental and maintenance of other equipment		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	6,500.00	23

				62000		72300	Materials and goods		1,000.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	24
		Total Output 8.1						**$ 2,000.00**	**$7,000.00**	**$3,750.00**	**$ 5,000.00**	**$17,750.00**	0
		Output 8.2. Program's knowledge management platform updated including gender considerations.	Environment Agency	62000	10003	72400	Communication and audiovisual equipment	2,000.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,500.00	25
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		1,500.00	1,000.00	500.00	3,000.00	26
				62000		72500	Supplies		3,000.00			3,000.00	27
		Total Output 8.2						**$ 2,000.00**	**$6,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$ 1,500.00**	**$11,500.00**	
	Total Outcome 8							**$ 4,000.00**	**$ 13,000.00**	**$5,750.00**	**$ 6,500.00**	**$29,250.00**	
Total M&E								**$ 4,000.00**	**$ 13,000.00**	**$5,750.00**	**$ 6,500.00**	**$29,250.00**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	Environment Agency	62000	10003	71600	Travel		1,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	28
				62000		72400	Communication and audiovisual equipment	2,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	29
				62000		73400	Rental and maintenance of other equipment	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	30
				62000		74100	Professional services			7,000.00		7,000.00	31
	Environment Agency							**$ 2,500.00**	**$3,500.00**	**$10,000.00**	**$ 2,000.00**	**$18,000.00**	
	PMC	**PMC**	**UNDP**	**62000**	**10003**	**74596**	**Service to Projects – GOE**	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	14,000.00	32
								$ 3,500.00	**$3,500.00**	**$3,500.00**	**$ 3,500.00**	**$14,000.00**	

Total Project Management Cost	$ 6,000.00	$7,000.00	$13,500.00	$ 5,500.00	$32,000.00	
Total Project Grant	**$315,900.00**	**$ 161,500.00**	**$90,750.00**	**$108,100.00**	**$676,250.00**	

Budget Notes:

Budget Note #	Comments
Component 3: Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstration of their contribution to increased sustainability and food security	
1	72100: Contractual services – Companies $50,000 Logistical and operational support for the transportation and distribution of procured goods to the final beneficiaries
2	72200: Equipment and furniture $175,100 - Automotive vehicles (3 pick-ups and 4 motorcycles for USD 136,000) (see Annex 21 for details) to strengthen the capacities of key local and national actors, for the mobility to areas of difficult access in demonstrative sites: Coordination Unit, Soils Delegation in Guantanamo, MINAG Delegation in Guantanamo, MINAG Delegation in Guisa, UMA in Guantanamo and UMA in Granma. - Laboratory equipment to strengthen the capacities of MINAG institutions for the monitoring of biophysical indicators: mill for soil samples, flame photometer, laboratory scale). - Furniture to strengthen the capacities of local and national institutions involved.
3	72300: Materials and goods $151,400 - Firefight modules and agricultural tools and supplies to strengthen the capacity of demonstrative sites for the effective application of SLM practices with a landscape approach: shovels, files, barbed wire, machetes, gloves, rubber boots, nylon bags, shears, nursery supplies, etc. (Subtotal:$119,000) - Fuel to support the activities of Component 3: preparation of training sessions and workshops, meetings and monitoring of results at the local level in demonstration sites. (Subtotal:$32,400)
4	72500: Supplies $7,500 Office supplies (paper, clips, pens, etc.) to support activities related to preparation of technical documentation, reporting, meetings and training material.

5	71600: Travel $11,000 Local travel to support activities related to: - Collection of field information for forest management. - Development of forest management plans. - Field information surveys. - Preparation of maps and reports. - Collaborative update of the SLM manual with new landscape approach. - Implementation of silvicultural management. - Development of methodology to evaluate landscape sustainability and food security.
6	72400: Communication and audiovisual Equipment $20,800 ICT equipment and supplies to focused on the capacities of key institutions (at local and national level) for data processing, in order to improve the evaluation of procedures and indicators, focused on decision making at both demonstrative site and intervention area: desktop computers, laptops, printers, toners, external drives, scanners and photocopiers.
7	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $13,800 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to trainings and workshop preparation, meetings and follow-up of results at local level in demonstrative sites.
8	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $26,800 Audiovisual equipment (3 data shows and projection screens) to strengthen the training capacities of key actors: UMA in Granma, MINAG, Soils Delegation in Guantanamo. ICT equipment and supplies to strengthen the capacities of key institutions (at local and national level) for data processing, in order to improve the evaluation of procedures and indicators, focused on decision making at both demonstrative site and intervention areas: desktop computers, laptops, printers, toners, external drives, scanners and photocopiers.
9	72500: Supplies $7,500 Office supplies (paper, clips, pens, etc.) to support activities related to preparation of technical documentation, reporting, meetings and training material.
10	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $13,800 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to trainings and workshop preparation, meetings and follow-up of results at local level in demonstrative sites.
11	71200: International Consultants $10,000 International consultancy (10 days) to update on the use of drones in the management of agricultural landscapes

12	74200: Audiovisual and print costs $15,000 Design and printing of technical documents, awareness and training material to support the development and dissemination of the landscape approach in SLM practices.
13	75700: Training, Workshops and Conferences $45,800 Travel expenses to cover the exchange of experiences among producers, specialists and technicians on Project results and best practices. (Subtotal:$29,800) - Iberoamerican Workshop on Environment and Sustainability (Ecuador), 12 persons (Component coordinators, technicians, and producers). -International Workshop on Agricultural Engineering (Cuba), 8 persons (producers and technicians). Training activities in connection with Component 3 (Subtotal:$16,000): - Workshops to support national capacity building (develop and validate the methodology) for landscape sustainability and food security assessment. - Training for fire brigades. - Training on the use of drones in the management of agricultural landscapes. - Workshops for SLM manual disclosure
Component 4: Coordination, monitoring and evaluation at the project and Programme level.	
14	71200: International Consultants $28,000 International consultancy (30 days, fees) to conduct the Terminal Evaluation of the Project and the CPP.
15	71300: National Consultants $10,500 National consultancy (30 days, fees) to conduct the Terminal Evaluation of the Project and the CPP.
16	71600: Travel $7,500 - Travel allowance (tickets and DSA) to conduct the Terminal Evaluation of Project and the CPP - Local travel to support the visits of CPP Coordination Unit
17	72300: Materials and goods $4,000 Fuel for the vehicles that will support the activities of the CPP Coordination Unit.

18	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $3,500 Mobile telephony charges to support the activities of CPP Coordination Unit.
19	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $6,000 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to the CPP Coordination Unit.
20	75700: Training, Workshops and Conferences $7,000 Inception workshop
Component 5: Knowledge management at the project and Programme level.	
21	74200: Audiovisual and print costs $5,000 Design and printing of technical documents, awareness and training material.
22	71600: Travel $2,750 Local travel to support the meetings and field visits of CPP Coordination Unit.
23	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $6,500 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to the activities Knowledge Management at the national level.
24	72300: Materials and goods $3,500 Fuel for the vehicles that will support the activities of Knowledge Management.
25	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $5,500 Mobile telephony charges to support the activities of Knowledge Management.
26	75700: Training, Workshops and Conferences $3,000 Training activities in connection to Knowledge Management.

27	72500: Supplies $3,000 Office materials and supplies (paper, clips, pens, etc.) to support activities of the CPP Coordination Unit.
Project Management Cost	
28	71600: Travel $2,000 Local travel to support to meetings and field visits of the PMU
29	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $6,000 Mobile telephony charges to support communications of the PMU
30	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $3,000 Operational costs (maintenance and spare parts) of vehicles in function of the activities of the PMU
31	74100: Professional services $7,000 External audit
32	74596: Service to Projects – GOE $14,000 Execution support services provided by UNDP, upon request of the government (Annex 16) and approved by the GEF PM.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Cuba and UNDP, signed on 17 May 1975. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Environmental Agency ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and

countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk

Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan (First year)
12. GEF Core Indicators
13. GEF7 Taxonomy
14. List of Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) Projects
15. Characteristics of the selected farms-demonstration sites
16. IP requesting UNDP Support Services
17. *Components and budget managed by UNEP*

18. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment

19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
20. Co-Financing Letters
21. Notes on vehicles purchase

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 3		*Component 5*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-Component 1	*Sub-Component 2*	*Sub-Component 1*					
Vehicles	Automotive vehicles (3 pick-ups and 4 motorcycles for USD 136,000) (see Annex 21 for details) to strengthen the capacities of key local and national actors, for the mobility to areas of difficult access in demonstrative sites: Coordination Unit, Soils Delegation in Guantanamo, MINAG Delegation in Guantanamo, MINAG Delegation in Guisa, UMA in Guantanamo and UMA in Granma.	136,000			136,000			136,000	AMA
Equipment	72200: Equipment and furniture $39,100 - Laboratory equipment to strengthen the capacities of MINAG institutions for the monitoring of biophysical indicators: mill for soil samples, flame photometer, laboratory scale). - Furniture to strengthen the capacities of local and national	39,100			39,100			39,100	AMA

	institutions involved.								
Equipment	72400: Communication and audiovisual Equipment $20,800 ICT equipment and supplies to focused on the capacities of key institutions (at local and national level) for data processing, in order to improve the evaluation of procedures and indicators, focused on decision making at both demonstrative site and intervention area: desktop computers, laptops, printers, toners, external drives, scanners and photocopiers.	20,800			20,800			20,800	AMA
Equipment	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $26,800 Audiovisual equipment (3 data shows and projection screens) to strengthen the training capacities of key actors: UMA in Granma, MINAG, Soils Delegation in Guantanamo. ICT equipment and supplies to strengthen the capacities of key institutions (at local and national level) for data processing, in order to		26,800		26,800			26,800	AMA

	improve the evaluation of procedures and indicators, focused on decision making at both demonstrative site and intervention areas: desktop computers, laptops, printers, toners, external drives, scanners and photocopiers.								
Equipment	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $6,000 Mobile telephony charges to support communications of the PMU				-		6,000	6,000	AMA
Sub-contract to executing partner	74596: Service to Projects – GOE $14,000 Execution support services provided by UNDP, upon request of the government (Annex 16) and approved by the GEF PM.				-		14,000	14,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	72100: Contractual services – Companies $50,000 Logistical and operational support for the transportation and distribution of procured goods to the final beneficiaries	50,000			50,000			50,000	AMA
International Consultants	71200: International Consultants $10,000 International consultancy (10 days) to update on the use of drones in the management of		10,000		10,000			10,000	AMA

	agricultural landscapes								
International Consultants	71200: International Consultants $28,000 International consultancy (30 days, fees) to conduct the Terminal Evaluation of the Project and the CPP.				-	28,000		28,000	AMA
Local Consultants	71300: National Consultants $10,500 National consultancy (30 days, fees) to conduct the Terminal Evaluation of the Project and the CPP.				-	10,500		10,500	AMA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700: Training, Workshops and Conferences $3,000 Training activities in connection to Knowledge Management.			3,000	3,000			3,000	AMA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700: Training, Workshops and Conferences $45,800 Travel expenses to cover the exchange of experiences among producers, specialists and technicians on Project results and best practices. (Subtotal: $29,800) - Iberoamerican Workshop on Environment and Sustainability (Ecuador), 12 persons (Component coordinators, technicians, and producers). -International Workshop on Agricultural		45,800		45,800			45,800	AMA

	Engineering (Cuba), 8 persons (producers and technicians). Training activities in connection with Component 3 (Subtotal: $16,000): - Workshops to support national capacity building (develop and validate the methodology) for landscape sustainability and food security assessment. - Training for fire brigades. - Training on the use of drones in the management of agricultural landscapes. - Workshops for SLM manual disclosure								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700: Training, Workshops and Conferences $7,000 Inception workshop				-	7,000		7,000	AMA
Travel	71600: Travel $11,000 Local travel to support activities related to: - Collection of field information for forest management. - Development of forest management plans. - Field information surveys. - Preparation of maps and reports. - Collaborative update of the SLM manual with new landscape	11,000			11,000			11,000	AMA

	approach. - Implementation of silvicultural management. - Development of methodology to evaluate landscape sustainability and food security.								
Travel	71600: Travel $2,000 Local travel to support to meetings and field visits of the PMU				-		2,000	2,000	AMA
Travel	71600: Travel $2,750 Local travel to support the meetings and field visits of CPP Coordination Unit.			2,750	2,750			2,750	AMA
Travel	71600: Travel $7,500 - Travel allowance (tickets and DSA) to conduct the Terminal Evaluation of Project and the CPP - Local travel to support the visits of CPP Coordination Unit				-	7,500		7,500	AMA
Office Supplies	72500: Supplies $3,000 Office materials and supplies (paper, clips, pens, etc.) to support activities of the CPP Coordination Unit.			3,000	3,000			3,000	AMA
Office Supplies	72500: Supplies $7,500 Office supplies (paper, clips, pens, etc.) to support activities related to preparation of technical documentation, reporting, meetings and	7,500	7,500		15,000			15,000	AMA

	training material.								
Goods	72300: Materials and goods $151,400 - Firefight modules and agricultural tools and supplies to strengthen the capacity of demonstrative sites for the effective application of SLM practices with a landscape approach: shovels, files, barbed wire, machetes, gloves, rubber boots, nylon bags, shears, nursery supplies, etc. (Subtotal: $119,000) - Fuel to support the activities of Component 3: preparation of training sessions and workshops, meetings and monitoring of results at the local level in demonstration sites. (Subtotal: $32,400)	151,400			151,400			151,400	AMA
Goods	72300: Materials and goods $3,500 Fuel for the vehicles that will support the activities of Knowledge Management.			3,500	3,500			3,500	AMA
Goods	72300: Materials and goods $4,000 Fuel for the vehicles that will support the activities of the CPP				-	4,000		4,000	AMA

	Coordination Unit.								
Other Operating Costs	74100: Professional services $7,000 External audit				-		7,000	7,000	AMA
Other Operating Costs	74200: Audiovisual and print costs $15,000 Design and printing of technical documents, awareness and training material to support the development and dissemination of the landscape approach in SLM practices.		15,000		15,000			15,000	AMA
Other Operating Costs	74200: Audiovisual and print costs $5,000 Design and printing of technical documents, awareness and training material.			5,000	5,000			5,000	AMA
Other Operating Costs	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $13,800 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to trainings and workshop preparation, meetings and follow-up of results at local level in demonstrative sites.	13,800	13,800		27,600			27,600	AMA
Other Operating Costs	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $3,000				-		3,000	3,000	AMA

	Operational costs (maintenance and spare parts) of vehicles in function of the activities of the PMU								
Other Operating Costs	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $6,000 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to the CPP Coordination Unit.				-	6,000		6,000	AMA
Other Operating Costs	73400: Rental and maintenance of other equipment $6,500 Operational costs (maintenance, spare parts, inspections and insurance) of vehicles in relation to the activities Knowledge Management at the national level.			6,500	6,500			6,500	AMA
Other Operating Costs	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $3,500 Mobile telephony charges to support the activities of CPP Coordination Unit				-	3,500		3,500	AMA
Other Operating Costs	72400: Communication and audiovisual equipment $5,500 Mobile telephony charges to support the activities of			5,500	5,500			5,500	AMA

	Knowledge Management.								
Grand Total		**429,600**	**118,900**	**29,250**	**577,750**	**66,500**	**32,000**	**676,250**	

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

CITMA
MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA TECNOLOGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

International Relations Department

DRI: ///7/2023

Havana, August 7, 2023

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya,
Execute Coordinator
Environmental Finance, BPPS
UNDP

Subject: Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for the project "Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at landscape scale" (PIMS 6206).

1. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Cuba, I hereby request UNDP, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis.

2. The execution services provided by UNDP are expected to include:

   - Financial transactions (Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions).

3. The execution services to be provided by the Environmental Agency (AMA) belonging to Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA) of Cuba are expected to include:

   - Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel and consultants.
   - Procurement of services, goods and equipment.
   - Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops.
   - Visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements.

4. Execution activities, including those provided by UNDP will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget.

Sincerely,

MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA TECNOLOGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE DIRECCION DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Sr. Ulises Fernández Gómez
GEF Political and Operational Focal Point

PJR
Calle 18 A # 4118 e/ 41 y 47, Playa, La Habana 11300, CUBA
Tel: (537)214 4256, Fax:(537)214 4257 e- mail: ulises@citma.gob.cu

Annex I. Execution Support Services Justification.

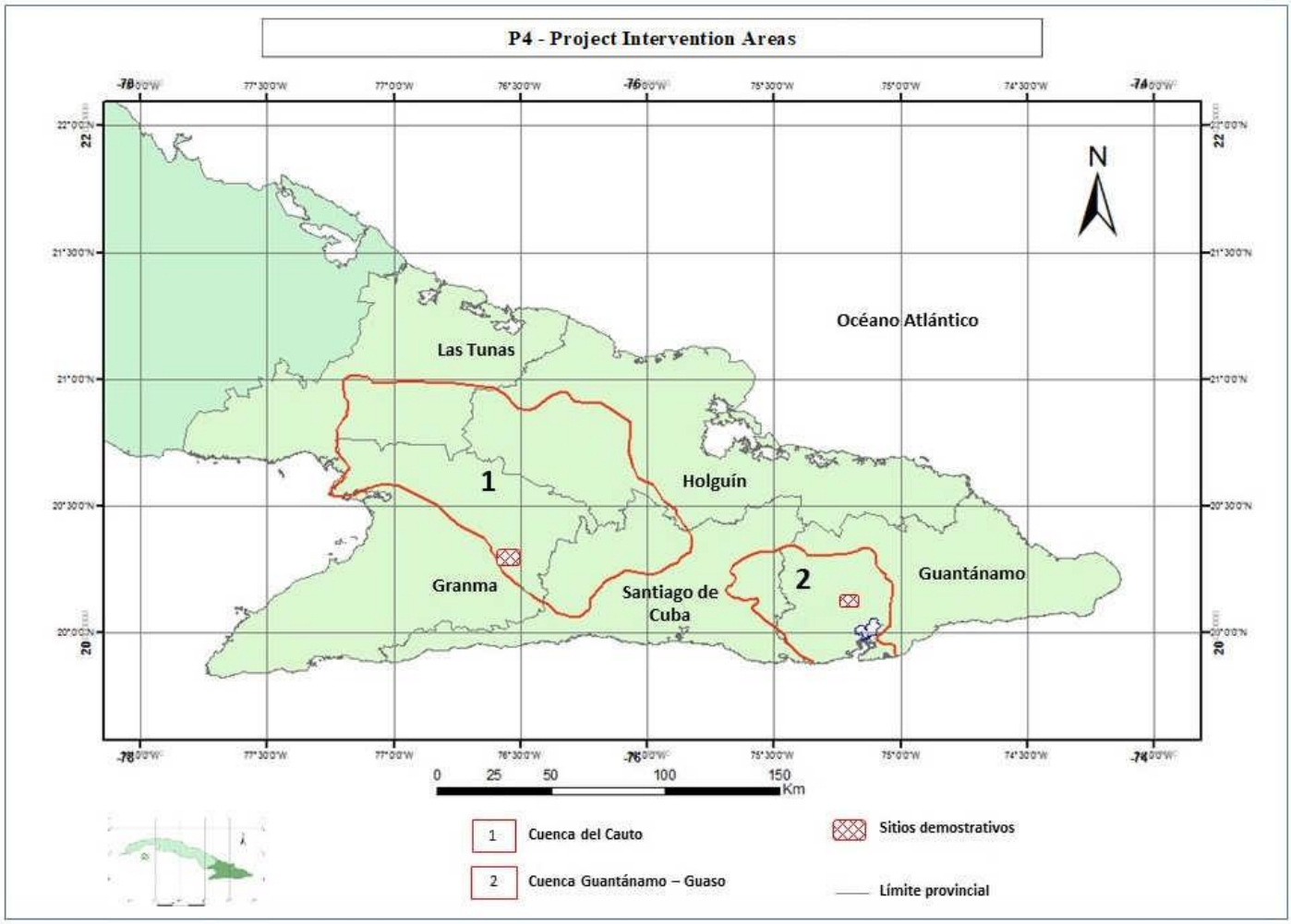
The Cuban GEF OFP reached out to the GEF Secretariat regarding a government request to have UNDP's support to implementation by facilitating financial transactions (including payments, vendors, disbursements, and other financial transactions) on behalf of the government. This is a common practice in Cuba and other implementing agencies continuously provide this support in their GEF projects.

As such, the bullet points below provide a succinct justification for this request.

- The UNDP country office has facilitated payments for 15 years for all projects under execution regardless of finance source at the request of the government. Over several years the cost of this service was 100% covered by UNDP CO. Given the guidelines proposed by the GEF and UNDP, since 2018 it was agreed that these costs would be recovered from the project based on LOAs signed by the government and UNDP. Until this date this practice has worked satisfactorily as confirmed by audits and supervision by the government and UNDP.
- The cost to be included in the project related to UNDP support would be USD 3,500 per year, USD 14,000 in total.
- It is necessary to highlight that due to the low availability of products in the national market in Cuba, an important amount of GEF resources it meant to buy from international providers. The payment to these providers from national accounts has been limited due to the economic, commercial, and financial embargo of the government of the USA to Cuba. Due to this, the government of Cuba has reiterated its request to UNDP to make payments to these international providers. This practice is also followed by all other GEF implementing agencies currently supporting projects in Cuba.
- The UNDP CO has made an analysis of the current national context and has not identified another organization that has the conditions to immediately provide support services to execution, particularly the financial transactions to be provided, to the GEF projects.

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document must conform to maps accepted by the UN Cartographic Unit (see https://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm)



Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Components	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 3 *Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstrate their contribution to increase sustainability and food security*	Outcome 5: SLM actions at the landscape scale contained in demonstration site management plans implemented.	Output 5.1: Site Specific management plans for each demonstration site implemented.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Output 5.2: Increased areas under agroforestry management with landscape scale planning criteria..			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Outcome 6: SLM practices at the landscape scale increase sustainability and local food security..	Output 6.1: Landscape mapping of the demonstration sites including the implemented SLM practices and their results elaborated.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Output 6.1: Methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and its contribution to food security (aimed to quantifying erosion control, water productivity, improvement of soil fertility and agricultural biodiversity, economic impact, and social and gender impact).	X	X	X	X												
Component 4 *Coordination, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management at the project and Programme level.*	Outcome 7: Compliance with the main project and Program milestones and results.	Output 7.1: Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented, facilitating effective adaptive management of the project and programme.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Outcome 8 Knowledge and lessons learned managed and disseminated at national, project and program level.	Output 8.1: Program's main results and lessons learned systematized and disseminated nationally and internationally, including gender considerations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Output 8.2: Program's knowledge management platform updated including gender considerations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at the landscape scale
2. Project Number (i.e., Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS+ 6206
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Cuba
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	September 2022

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
Through its Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the project mainstreams the participation and inclusion of all stakeholders during design, implementation, and monitoring. The project has been designed in a way to avoid adverse impacts on the rights of stakeholders and to avoid inequality, discrimination, or violence; it seeks to maximize opportunities for the population in the two key project landscapes to participate in and benefit from the project, and to provide the basis for these benefits to be scaled up to other parts of the country. The needs of vulnerable groups and individuals have been taken into account to ensure they will not be harmed through project activities and the delivery of the expected results. The project will promote that both women and men participate equitably in training opportunities (under Components 1 and 2) and practical activities (under Components 3 and 4) of the project. Under Components 1 and 2 the project will support the development of an enabling environment that leads to increased public awareness of issues related to sustainable land management at a landscape scale, financial incentives, and food security. Awareness-raising actions will include attention to the human rights-based approach. Under Components 3 and 4, the capacities of rights-holders will be strengthened through improved access to information, and practical knowledge of technologies and mechanisms for enhancing agricultural-based livelihoods through the uptake of SLM. Increasing knowledge of decision makers, technicians, specialists, and the public about the importance and need to implement sustainable land management and the efficient use of natural resources, will consider the civic duties related to these issues. Through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and by disaggregating data by sex r, the project will ensure the participation of women who work as technicians, decision-makers, and specialists and will promote that their experiences, knowledge, and learning be shared and recognized. Also, the project will contribute to the social welfare and financial security of the target population by ensuring that they have access to sustainable financial mechanisms capable of providing equitable incentives and compensation for the application by them of production systems that generate environmental goods and services. The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism which will ensure that all rights-holders are able to voice their concerns and have them addressed in a way that can be effectively monitored.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The national policy context in Cuba is very favorable to the empowerment of women and gender equality. Through the implementation of its Gender Action Plan (Annex 10 to Prodoc) the project will be gender responsive. Even though it is GEN1 due to its limited contribution to equality and the empowerment of women, the project is not expected to have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls. The project's M&E data will be broken down by sex regarding participation in training activities (capacity-building actions, training, workshops) and public awareness carried out by the project. Likewise, the number of women and men participating in the implementation of the project will be made visible, including in the project's management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical teams). As a result of the project, it is estimated that at least 35% of those receiving improved support from financing mechanisms and applying improved SLM practices will be women (reflecting the proportional participation of women in the sector as a whole). Institutions will be consulted on gender issues at the national level.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

Environmental and social sustainability will be a basic requirement for the actions of Project 4. The technical capacity of producers will be fostered to incorporate the principles of sustainability, with an integrated and multi-criteria approach, for the planning and management of their production systems at the landscape scale. The results of the project aim to create sustainable development pathways and contribute to the application of Effect 3 of the Country Document, agreed between the Government of Cuba and UNDP for the period between 2020 and 2024: "Institutions, productive sectors, and services, territorial governments and communities improve the protection and rational use of natural resources and ecosystems, resilience to climate change and comprehensive management of disaster risk reduction. "This initiative is in line with the base of the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2030, with the objectives and goals of the Strategic Axis of Natural Resources and Environment. The project will contribute to the implementation of the National Environment Strategy, 2016-2020, which recognizes the existence of negative effects on ecosystems and biological resources and defines actions to minimize those effects.

The project will mainstream environmental sustainability by contributing to the achievement of the following contribute to achieving environmental sustainability the following Sustainable Development Goals in Cuba:

- 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of the sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation, recover degraded forests, and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide.
- 15.3: By 2030, fight desertification, rehabilitate degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and seek to achieve a world with a neutral effect on land degradation.
- 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The project will contribute to social sustainability and resilience by contributing to the following SDGS: SDGs 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 17.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project has a stakeholder consultation process and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) as tools to enable full, effective, and inclusive stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle. An assessment of the consultations, which served as the basis for the project design, is provided, as well as a description of the mechanisms that will facilitate outreach and communication procedures throughout project implementation. The consultation process has been relevant both for the design of the project's physical and knowledge-management interventions (supported by UNDP) for which local stakeholder ownership and buy-in are particularly important and for the enabling activities (supported by UNEP). Across all project Components, the Project Management Unit (PMU), will ensure inclusive stakeholder participation, with special attention to the participation of women and other vulnerable groups with unique accessibility needs (elderly, and people with disabilities).

The inclusive participation strategy described in this document covers the entire project cycle and includes (i) stakeholder identification; (ii) information dissemination (including through public disclosure of SES documents in line with UNDP's Information Disclosure Policy); (iii) consultation; and (iv) complaints and grievance procedures (including a project-wide Grievance Redress Mechanism, and access to UNDP's Accountability Mechanism for compliance issues under Components 3 and 4, and UNEP compliance and audit systems for Components 1 and 2). Project managers will provide clear and concise information on (i) the various national and international grievance mechanisms available to them, as outlined above, and (ii) where and how they can access these mechanisms and related remedies. All such information shall be provided in the most efficient and effective manner possible and shall be tailored, as appropriate, to the cultural and socioeconomic characteristics of the parties concerned.

The project also strengthens accountability to stakeholders through effective results monitoring, including participatory monitoring involving stakeholders where practicable, and reporting on the implementation of social and environmental safeguard risk management measures (for which there will be dedicated capacity in the PMU).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?**			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High.**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***

		(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)		
Risk 1: There is a risk that the project might reinforce or worsen existing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector and that women might have less participation in and fewer benefits from the project. **Principle 2, P.10**	I = 4 L = 2	**Moderate**	Given the existing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector, there is a risk that women will not derive the same level of benefits as men from the Project's outputs (e.g., training) and that they will not be fully represented/considered in the stakeholder engagement process. This risk applies to all activities, including those overseen by UNDP- and UNEP. Despite non-discriminatory regulatory frameworks, certain gender inequalities persist in Cuban society. Particularly in the agricultural sector, there are need to improve the training, working conditions, management capabilities, and participation of women in decision-making. The Project risks increasing such inequalities if no preventive actions are taken.	An ESMF has been prepared for this project (ProDoc Annex 9) and applies to the Components overseen by UNDP and UNEP. During the PRODOC formulation process, gender equality was factored into the design of Project activities and these considerations are also reflected in the project logical framework and the **Gender Analysis and Action Plan** (GAAP), included in Annex 10. The GAAP will be revised during the first year of implementation when more data is available and updated as needed. In addition, as part of **the Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP, Annex 8), a baseline will be built/documented that characterizes the intervention areas from a gender perspective: percentage of women producers, roles and representation of women in the agricultural sector, exposure to the problem of land degradation, current agricultural practices used by women, etc.
Risk 2: Reforestation activities implemented under Component 3 may inadvertently lead to the introduction of invasive species, with impacts on ecosystem integrity, soils, habitats, or delivery of ecosystem services. **Standard 1, q 1.2, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	The project's reforestation activities will not introduce any invasive species. The project promotes reforestation through the rehabilitation of the natural forest to promote landscape connectivity. However, a negative effect on the ecosystems may be caused by the involuntary introduction of exotic species, if the process of seed selection and recovery does not take into account the techniques and methodologies established in the country.	Reforestation actions under project Component 3 (overseen by UNDP) will be implemented according to the guidelines contained in the Forestry Law and the National Forest Manual. I.e., to carry out any reforestation activities, it is necessary to prepare an Executive Project, which will contain all the required details for the reforestation including, the species that will be used for reforestation and the management measures to combat the invasive alien species that may already exist. The Executive Project needs to be presented to the State Forestry Service for approval, and approval by the State Forestry Services is required for the implementation of reforestation activities. During implementation, the State

				Forestry Service will inspect the sites and certify the approved reforestation actions. As noted in the ESMF, the Project will prepare **Specific Management Plans** for each demonstration site (Outcome 5). These plans – which will include measures for the mitigation of all relevant social and environmental risks consistent with the requirements of an Environmental and Social Management Plan(ESMF – as outlined in Annex 9) - will be the guiding document for all the activities of the project at the demonstration site level. Each Site Specific Management Plan will be signed by the project director and the landowners in which the activities will be implemented. Implementation of these plans will be monitored by the project team to detect on time if any of the planned activities are not fulfilled, and to put adaptive management in place where this is the case. The project's Safeguards Officer will monitor and report on the implementation of the safeguards risk management measures included in the Plans and will provide support for ongoing, site-level risk screening and assessment as necessary.
Risk 3: Project outputs will be sensitive to the impacts of climate change, especially extreme weather events, and this may have knock-on impacts on the resilience of beneficiary communities. **Standard 2, q2.2**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Given its geographical location, Cuba is an archipelago especially vulnerable to extreme weather events. Thus, this risk is rated as moderately likely, due to the greater frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones that affect the island. However, the demonstration sites are located in the eastern region of Cuba where the frequency of hurricanes is lower than in the western region, so the impacts of these extreme weather events are expected to be of medium magnitude, or relatively limited in scale and duration	An ESMF has been prepared for this project (ProDoc Annex 9) and applies to the Components overseen by UNDP and UNEP. During extreme weather events, the project will put in place preventive and mitigation measures prescribed in the relevant institutional Disaster Risk Reduction and State Tarea Vida Adaptation to Climate Change Plans. These measures will protect the project's assets and mitigate the impact of such events on beneficiary communities who depend on climate-vulnerable project outputs. Further, the project will be attentive to the information and guidance of the Civil Defense of Cuba in each case.

				This risk applies especially to activities under Component 3 (supported by UNDP), but climate vulnerability should also be factored into the development of plans and mechanisms under Outputs 1.2 and 2.1 supported by UNEP.
Risk 4: Health risks to stakeholders from exposure to COVID-19 might arise from the stakeholder engagements and field activities that take place under the project. **Standard 3, q3. 4**	I = 2 L= 2	**Low**	The Project activities involve a series of meetings and field activities that could expose participants to contracting the COVID-19 virus. However, this risk is considered low and it is expected that it will decrease during 2022 and forward.	Although this risk (which applies to both UNDP and UNDP-supported Components) is considered low, the following measures will be introduced: - International consultancies or activities involving crowded indoor spaces will not take place in the first year of the Project. Any activity with the participation of stakeholders will always follow the sanitary measures dictated by the Ministry of Public Heath for each stage of the pandemic recovery.
Risk 5: The Project activities under Component 3 could involve the application of pesticides for plague management, that may have a negative effect on the environment, the delivery of ecosystem services on which communities depend, and/or worker health and safety. **Standard 3, q 3.5, 3.6** **Standard 7 q 7.6** **Standard 8 q 8.5**	I=3 L=3	**Moderate**	The application of pesticides is a measure to control pests that cannot be controlled using other methods. Pesticides could affect environmental quality and human health (both directly and indirectly)	An ESMF has been prepared for this project (ProDoc Annex 9) and applies to the Components oversee by UNDP and UNE. The application of pesticides will be restricted to Bayfidan Duo, Rometín, or Malatión that are registered and permitted in the Central Pesticides Register of Cuba, in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution between the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture called "Regulations for the Use of Pesticide Formulations". The application of pesticides is one of the measures of the Integrated Pest Control included in the CPP Project 1 "Pest suppression on farms through agroecological practices. Questions and answers to support SLM" The workers who apply pesticides are subjected to periodic medical check-ups and pre-employment check-ups in accordance with the Ministry of Public Health regulations. Besides, the project will also provide appropriate protective gear and equipment to safely handle and use pesticides and minimize run-offs. If site-level risk screening reveals that the measures above are not adequately mitigating risks posed by the use of pesticides, then the Specific

				Management Plans will be updated to include targeted measures to ensure worker safety and mitigate risks to the environment from pesticides.
Risk 6: If not designed or implemented correctly, SLM practices might have adverse impacts on ecosystems, resulting in ecosystem degradation and impacts on soils. **Standard 1, q 1.1; 1.7**	I=3 L=1	**Low**	If the design of the SLM interventions in the demonstration sites does not take into account the particularities of each site, it could cause adverse impacts on the ecosystems. Although there is experience in the country for the application of SLM, the involvement of producers is essential to design and applying SLM for each demonstration site. This risk is rated Low, since the likelihood of it occurring is negligible and its impacts, should it occur would be limited in scale (site specific) and duration, and could be very easily mitigated through well-established remediation measures.	As noted in the ESMF, the Site Specific Management Plans (Annex 9) for each demonstration site will be developed in collaboration with the producers. These plans (which will be consistent with the requirements of an Environmental and Social Management Plan, as outlined in Annex 9) will guide the design and implementation of all the activities of the project at demonstration sites and will contain the specific risk avoidance and mitigation measures that will be applied at each site. The elimination of risks to biodiversity and ecosystems will be part of these plans. The Plans will be signed by the project director and the landowners in the demonstration sites. These plans will be monitored by the project team to detect if any of the planned activities are not fulfilled, and adaptive management will be implemented to address any gaps. The project's Safeguards Officer will ensure that risk screening at individual sites informs the development of the risk mitigation measures.
Risk 7: The shift from existing practices to SLM could have impacts on the livelihoods of producers and local communities at the demonstration sites, due to a temporary slow-down in production, resulting in economic displacement **Standard 1, q 1.3, 1.9** **Standard 5, q 5.2**	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	The implementation of SLM practices could cause a temporary decrease in agricultural yields and an associated revenue decrease for producers engaged in the demonstration sites.	There are baseline gaps regarding the socioeconomic information on producers in the intervention areas. As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on the livelihoods of target producers will be collected and documented. As noted in the ESMF, the Management Plans (Annex9) for each site will include a screening checklist (consistent with the UNDP SESP) for determining impacts on livelihoods. The project will analyze the different financial options created by previous program projects (P1, P2, and P3) and their impact. Where the economic impacts of changed land-use practices cannot be easily remediated, site-specific Livelihood Action Plans may be necessary – these

				could be incorporated into the Site Specific Management Plans.
Risk 8: The project may contribute to stakeholder conflicts as a result of lack of equitable participation and/or benefit-sharing by some producers, especially vulnerable groups or individuals **Principle 1, P.5** **Principle 4, P.13**	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	The project plans to engage a subset of producers in the intervention areas to develop site-specific management plans for the implementation of SLM practices. These selected producers will also receive training and technical assistance. Not all producers in the project's area of operation will receive such benefits. Consequently, there is a potential for generating complaints/concerns from other producers not engaged in the Project.	The current understanding of producers' and local communities' interests and expectations/concerns regarding the Project is limited. It is acknowledged that many farmers do not have the necessary technical capacity to deal with SLM problems. Although the demonstration SLM practices under Component 3 will eventually be extrapolated to other farms/areas, there might be a short-term disadvantage for the producers who do not take part in the demonstration projects. As part of the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8), a baseline assessment of local producers will be carried out, with an emphasis on how to target beneficiary producers and identifying potential conflicts that could arise from Project implementation.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization? *Note: Project categorization is determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks across all potential risk areas (as rated in Question 3).*			
	Low Risk	☐		
	Moderate Risk	X		**Six (6) of the eight (8) identified risks is classified as Moderate, which corresponds to this general qualification for the project. The project has a participatory planning procedure, with different actors, advised by technical and scientific criteria, which will establish the target scenarios towards the application of SLM practices. The results of the actions will be periodically evaluated to advance towards the project goals. Therefore, the Project eliminates possible risks resulting from the Project's interventions.**
	Substantial Risk	☐		
	High Risk	☐		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.			

	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	X			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		X	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed: Gender Analysis; Stakeholder Analysis Planned: site-specific assessments (per the ESMF)
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	X			
	If yes, indicate overall type		X	Targeted management plans (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)	Completed: Gender Action Plan; Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Planned: Site Specific Management Plans; Livelihoods Action Plans (where relevant)
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed(ProDoc annex 9)
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	---			
	Human Rights	X			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X			

	Accountability	X	
	1.Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X	
	2.Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X	
	3.Community Health, Safety and Security	X	
	4.Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5.Displacement and Resettlement	X	
	6.Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7.Labour and Working Conditions	X	
	8.Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included.

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Gricel Acosta, Oficial de Programa.Naturaleza,Clima y Energía	7/07/25	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Fernando Hiraldo, Representante Residente	7/07/25	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair Ricardo Nuñez, Oficial de Programa.GTP	7/07/25	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	**Answer (Yes/No)**
Human Rights	
P.1Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*NO*

P.2Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g., government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*NO*
P.3Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*NO*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
P.4adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	YES
P.6restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	*NO*
P.7exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	*NO*
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
P.9adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	*NO*
P.10reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
P.11limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	*NO*
P.12exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	*NO*
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
P.13exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	YES
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	NO
P.15risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	NO
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---

1.2activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	*NO*
1.3changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	*YES*
1.4risks to endangered species (e.g., reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO
1.5exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	*NO*
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	*YES*
1.7adverse impacts on soils?	*YES*
1.8harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	*YES*
1. 9significant agricultural production?	*YES*
1. 10animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	*NO*
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	*NO*
1.12handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?	*NO*
1.13utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	*NO*
1.14adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	*NO*
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
Would the potentially involve or lead to:	---
2.1areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	*NO*
2.2outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events*	YES
2.3direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	*NO*
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	*NO*
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	
Would the potentially involve or lead to:	---
3.1construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	*NO*
3.2air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	*NO*
3.3harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	*NO*
3.4risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	*YES*

3.5transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	*YES*
3.6adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	*YES*
3.7influx of project workers to project areas?	*NO*
3.8engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property, or to support project activities?	*NO*
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
4.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	*NO*
4.2 significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	*NO*
4.3 adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	*NO*
4.4alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	*NO*
4.5utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g., practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	*NO*
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
5.1temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	*NO*
5.2economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	*YES*
5.3risk of forced evictions?	*NO*
5.4impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	*NO*
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
6.1areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	*NO*
6.2activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*NO*
6.3impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	*NO*
6.4the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	*NO*

		cumulative impacts) and duration (long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas adversely impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant levels of displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Extensive	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of considerable magnitude, spatial extent and duration, but more limited than Extreme (e.g., more predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). *Impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially Extensive*
3	Intermediate	Impacts of medium magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very minor impacts in terms of severity and magnitude (e.g., small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Table 3. Rating the 'Likelihood' of a Risk

Score	*Rating*
5	Expected
4	Very likely
3	Moderately likely
2	Low likelihood
1	Not likely

Table 4. Determining 'Significance' of Risk

Impact						
	5	*M*	*S*	*S*	*H*	*H*
	4	*L*	*M*	*S*	*S*	*H*
	3	*L*	*M*	*M*	*M*	*S*
	2	*L*	*L*	*L*	*M*	*M*
	1	*L*	*L*	*L*	*L*	*L*
		1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***
		Likelihood				

Low, Moderate, Substantial, High

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Implementation delay due to limitations / delays in contracting / acquiring the necessary goods and services and/or in the payment processes to suppliers, as a consequence of the US economic, financial and commercial blockade of Cuba and/or the international health situation.	Financial	Delays in project Implementation L = 2 I = 2 Moderate	• Advance planning of the necessary goods and services import processes and early management of their approval by the competent authorities. • Detailed and early request presentation for the acquisition of goods and services to the importing company. • Provide early contracting of the necessary goods and services. • Plan, as far as possible, activities that do not require importing resources. • Establish systematic reconciliations with the importing company and report its results to the National Steering Committee.	AMA
2	Reduction to the approved / available budget due to variations in the exchange rate or price increase.	Financial	I = 2 P = 2 Low	• Verify that the contracts associated with the project are signed in USD, in order to know in advance, the budget in USD that must be reserved to avoid possible deficits.	AMA
3	Impacts of climate change on the Project's interventions	Environmental	I = 3 P = 3 Moderate	• During extreme weather events the project will put in place the measures contained in the Disaster Risk reduction and adaptation to climate change plans. These measures will protect the project's assets and mitigate the impact of such events. Further, the project will be attentive to the information and guidance of the Civil Defense of Cuba in each case.	AMA
4	Introduction of invasive species	Environmental	I = 3 P = 3 Moderate	Reforestation actions will be implemented under the guidelines contained in the Forestry Law and the National Forest Manual. I.e., to carry out any reforestation activities, it is necessary to prepare an Executive Project, which will contain all the required details for the reforestation including, the species that will be used for reforestation and the management measures to combat the invasive alien species that may already exist. The project needs to be presented to the State Forestry Service for approval. The approval by the State Forestry Services is required for the implementation of reforestations activities. During implementation, the State Forestry Service will inspect the sites and certify the approved reforestation actions. Also, the Project will prepare the Management Plans (Annex 9) of the demonstration sites (Outcome 5). These plans are the guiding document for all the activities of the project at the demonstration site level. It will be signed by the project director	AMA

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				and the landowners in which the activities will be implemented. These plans will be monitored by the project team to detect on time if any of the planned activities are not fulfilled.	
5	Women's comparatively lower involvement and benefits derived from the project	Social	Gender inequalities I = 4 P = 2 Moderate	Given the existing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector, there is a risk that women will not derive the same level of benefits as men from the Project's outputs (e.g., training) and that they will not be fully represented/considered in the stakeholder engagement process. During the PRODOC formulation process, gender equality was factored in the design of Project activities and these considerations are also reflected in the project logical framework and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP), included in UNDP ProDoc: Annex 10. The GAAP will be revised during the first year of implementation when more data is are available and updated as needed. In addition, as part of the SEP (UNDP ProDoc: Annex 8), a baseline will be built/documented that characterizes the intervention areas from a gender perspective: percentage of women producers, roles and representation of women in the agricultural sector, exposure to the problem of land degradation, current agricultural practices used by women, etc..	AMA
6	Health risks to stakeholders from exposure to COVID-19.	Health	I = 2 P= 2 Low	Although this risk is considered low, the following measures will be introduced: - International consultancies or activities involving crowded indoor spaces will not take place in the first year of the Project. - Any activity with participation of stakeholders will always follow the sanitary measures dictated by the Ministry of Public Heath for each stage of the pandemic recovery.	AMA
7	The Project activities could involve the application of pesticides for plague management, that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health.	Environmental	I = 2 P= 2 Low	The application of pesticides will be restricted to Bayfidan Duo, Rometín or Malatión that are registered and permitted in the Central Pesticides Register of Cuba, in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution between the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture called "Regulations for the Use of Pesticide Formulations". The application of pesticides is one of the measures of the Integrated Pest Control included in the CPP Project 1 "Pest suppression on farms through agroecological practices. Questions and answers to support SLM" The workers who apply pesticides are subjected to periodic medical check-ups and pre-employment check-ups in accordance with the Ministry of Public Health regulations.	AMA

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Besides, the project will also provide appropriate gear and equipment to handle and use pesticides and minimize run-offs.	
8	SLM LS practices can have Adverse impacts on ecosystems	Environmental	I = 3 P= 1 Low	The project will elaborate Management Plans (Annex 9) for each demonstration site in collaboration with the producers. These plans will guide all the activities of the project at demonstration sites and contain the specific measures that will be applied in each site. The elimination of risks to biodiversity and ecosystems will be part of these plans. The plans will be signed by the project director and the landowners in the demonstration sites. These plans will be monitored by the project team to detect if any of the planned activities are not fulfilled.	AMA
9	Impacts on the livelihoods of producers and local communities in the demonstration sites	Social	I = 3 P= 3 Moderate	There are baseline gaps regarding the socioeconomic information on producers in the intervention areas. As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on the livelihoods target producers will be collected and documented. The Management Plans (Annex 9) for each site will include a screening checklist for impacts on livelihoods. The project will analyze the different financial options created by the previous program's projects (P1, P2, and P3) and their impact.	AMA
10	Stakeholders conflicts over unequal participation and benefits distribution	Social	I = 3 P= 3 Moderate	The current understanding of producers and local communities' interests and expectations/concerns regarding the Project is limited. It is acknowledged that many farmers do not have the necessary technical capacity to deal with SLM problems. Although the demonstration SLM practices will be eventually extrapolated to other farms/areas, there might be a short-term disadvantage for the producers who do not take part in the demonstration projects. As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on local producers will be collected. As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on local producers, with an emphasis on identifying potential conflicts from Project implementation.	AMA

Annex 7: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager/ Coordinator Rate: National Cofinancing	48 months	The Project Manager (PM), together with the Lead Technical Advisor will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Manage the overall conduct of the project. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.[12] • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed. • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. • Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation. • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.

[12] At current, it is expected this project will utilize directs payments.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. • Prepare the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. • Add technical tasks as necessary
Project Finance Assistant Rate: National Cofinancing	48 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoaI financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
Local / National contracting		
Project Gender Officer Rate: National Cofinancing	48 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (Project Technical Coordinator)	48 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: National Cofinancing		• Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; • Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.
Project Safeguards Officer Rate: National Cofinancing	48 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
**The national staff/experts involved in the project implementation, both in the technical and operational activities, at the national and local levels, will be financed by the national co-financing).*		
National consultant to carry out the Terminal Evaluation. *Rate: $1,500 x 7 weeks = $10,500*	35 days/in Year 4	*The Terminal Evaluation expert will undertake an evaluation of the project and the CPP to assess their achievement of results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
(plus travel cost $440)		
International / Regional and global contracting		
International consultant to carry out the Terminal Evaluation. *Rate: $4,000 / 7 weeks = $28,000* *(plus travel cost $2,560)*	35 days/in Year 4	*The Terminal Evaluation expert will undertake an evaluation of the project and the CPP to assess their achievement of results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.*
For technical Assistance		
Component 3 "Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstrate their contribution to increase sustainability and food security"		
International / Regional and global contracting		
International consultant to update on the use of drones in the management of agricultural landscapes *Rate: $5,000 / 2 weeks = $10,000*	10 days/in Year 2	*Consultancy includes 5 days of desk work and 5 days of field work to conduct a training on:* *1. Background of drone work in agriculture, Conceptual generalities;* *2. Updated methodologies for working with drones in agriculture;* *3. Successful experiences and lessons learned (barriers, gaps) on project design for drone work in agriculture:* *-Deliver to national counterparts' information package with updated bibliography on work with drones in agriculture.*
International consultant to support the national capacities for the evaluation of landscape sustainability and food security in productive landscapes *Rate: $5,000 / 3 weeks = $15,000*	15 days/in Year 3	*Consultancy includes 10 days of desk work and 5 days of field work to conduct a training (50 participants) on incorporating the landscape scale into the SLM model already implemented, and restoration of ecosystem services with the following topics:* *1. The landscape scale within the SLM, Successful experiences. Case analysis and lessons learned;* *2. Policy and regulatory tools that support a landscape scale within the SLM;* *3. Restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services in productive landscapes, Successful experiences, Analysis of cases and lessons learned in the evaluation and payment of ecosystem services in productive landscapes:* *-Keynote lecture on the landscape scale within the SLM with various key actors that constitute the project's target audience; and* *-Deliver to national counterparts an information package with updated bibliography (methodologies, tools and successful lessons learned on the landscape scale within the SLM and restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services in productive landscapes).*

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In a separate file.

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

1. Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed for the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project ***"*Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at landscape scale*"*** (6206).

The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures for screening, assessing, and managing the potential social and environmental impacts of forthcoming interventions of the project, particularly those which are not full designed or for which exact intervention sites have yet to be determined. It aims to effectively address risks through thorough application of environmental and social risk screening and management measures, including time-bound action plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating, and managing adverse impacts related to the future activities or policies/regulations. It specifies the most likely applicable social and environmental standards and requirements (as per UNDP's SES Policy, updated 2021), as well as how those requirements will be met through procedures for the screening, assessment, approval, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the activities to be supported. It ensures that the activities are screened and assessed, and that appropriate management measures are in place prior to implementation.

The proposed environmental and social impact management measures are in line with relevant national laws and regulatory frameworks (including with International agreements ratified by Cuba), UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards Policy (as revised, 2021), UN Environment's s Environmental and Social Management System, and GEF standards. Discussions have been held with UN-E to discuss the importance of consistent approaches to safeguards risk management in this jointly-implemented project and UN-E has agreed to comply with provisions of the SESP and ESMF,, and the UNDP SES more broadly. The Implementing Partner of the project, its responsible parties and the relevant members of the project management unit will follow this ESMF during project implementation to ensure the environmental and social risks, impacts are fully identified and assessed, and that management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant project activities. Co-financed activities that contribute to results but for which funds are not passed through the project accounts, will be monitored for consistency with UNDP's SES, with adaptive management put in place if any inconsistencies emerge. Where co-financed activities do not contribute to results and funds do not pass through the project account, partners will follow their own safeguards policies, but UNDP will be accountable for monitoring implementation and finding solutions if safeguards risk management is found to be ineffective.

Environmental and social issues will be monitored during all stages of the sub-project cycle to ensure that supported activities comply with the policies and guidelines laid out in the ESMF and to allow for adaptive management of issues. Annual progress reports prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU) should report on safeguards implementation.

The estimated total costs for implementing the environmental and social safeguards measures recommended in this ESMF amount to USD the full costs of which have been integrated into the project budget, as detailed in Table 6 at the end of this ESMF.

The Project's main objective is to validate the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models that have demonstrated effectiveness in the three previous CPP-OP15 projects, at the landscape scale. This project will be co-implemented by UN Environment and UNDP the latter being the lead agency for the Programme and hence for this project.

While the UNDP Project Document focuses on the UNDP administered portion of the project, as lead agency, with details of the UNEP administered portion described in Annex 17, it will be managed and delivered jointly as one project. Whilst UNDP and UNEP shall reasonably collaborate on all aspects of project implementation, including oversight of risk management, neither agency will have accountability for the other's project outputs - UNEP is responsible for Components 1 and 2, and UNDP for Components 3 and 4.

The project will have a shared Project Board and Project Management Unit with an integrated monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and risk management framework. With regards to safeguards risk management, UNEP has agreed to follow the UNDP SES Policy (which also meets its own safeguards standards), following the procedures as outlined in the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP, Annex 5), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF, Annex 9), Gender Action Plan (GAP, Annex 10), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP, Annex 8). The UNDP SESP and Risk Register (Annex 6 to the UNDP Prodoc) are also appended to the UNEP Prodoc. The project will establish one project Grievance Redress Mechanism but complaints related to compliance will be handled by the respective agencies' compliance review and audit mechanisms.

Based on the SESP, the project carries an overall safeguards risk rating of MODERATE, which means that the identified risks can be managed effectively either through design of the project activities, or through targeted management plans which are aligned with the requirements outlined in the UNDP SES Policy (revised January 2021).

The PMU will be supported by a dedicated Safeguards Officer (costs met through co-financing) who shall be responsible for overseeing implementation of this ESMF, the costs of which have been fully integrated into the project budget. The SESP and ESMF will be publicly disclosed in accordance with UNDP's policy on Public Disclosure of Information for the number of days specified for Moderate Risk projects.

The project's main SES instruments are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary of key elements of the project's Social and Environmental Safeguards architecture.

Element	**Description**
Update of Site-Specific Management Plans to include targeted social and environmental management measures	As an output under Component 3, Outcome 5, safeguards risk assessment and management measures will be integrated into the **Site -Specific Management Plans (implementation: UNDP).** These plans will address all aspects of landscape management, and will include targeted measures for managing the social and environmental safeguards risks identified at each site. In particular, these management plans will address, *inter alia*: • the risk of **introduction of invasive alien species** during agroforestry and reforestation activities (SESP Risk 2), and the impacts of these activities on ecosystem integrity, habitats, hydrology, soil condition, and provision of ecosystem services • risks associated with the **use of pesticides (SESP Risk 5)** to control plagues that cannot be managed with non-chemical means, and any impacts pesticide (or other agrochemicals) use may have on the environment (soil, groundwater, water bodies, natural habitat), ecosystem services on which people depend, or on human health • risks associated with **inappropriate design or application of SLM measures (SESP Risk 6) -** including through lack of customization to the conditions prevailing at specific sites - and impacts this might have on ecosystems and soils • the risk that selected **SLM measures do not bring about the anticipated improvements in production** (or there is a lag phase until these are realized), and the **economic displacement** (temporary or long term) of farmers and knock-on impacts on food security **(SESP Risk 7).** If longer-term displacement emerges as a risk, the Site-Specific Management Plans will be adapted to include targeted **Livelihood Action Plans,** following the requirements for Standard 5 in the UNDP SES Policy. A framework for developing the plans is described in Section ZZ of the ESMF.
Risk-informed technical assessments, plans, and approaches	Under various outcomes, the project will conduct assessments or studies and develop plans that will provide the technical basis for: (i) mainstreaming SLM into sectoral administrative and technical regulatory systems and national technical standards in the agriculture, forestry, and hydrology/hydraulic sectors (Outcome 1 – UNEP) (ii) establishment of collaboration agreements between key institutions and stakeholders to support the application of SLM (Outcome 2 – UNEP) (iii) formulation and rollout of training programmes for implementation of SLM (Outcome 3 – UNEP) (iv) production and an SLM Manual (including coverage of environmental, economic, and social benefits) and an associated awareness-raising plan (Outcome 4 – UNEP). (v) Update of Site-Specific Management Plans, incorporating safeguards risk management measures (Outcome 5 – UNDP) (vi) Direct implementation of SLM practices to address land degradation (Outcome 6 – UNDP)

	(vii) M & E and knowledge management (Outcomes 7 and 8 – UNDP) Key informants of the project's key safeguard risk management instruments will be: • Building on the existing stakeholder and gender analyses, a baseline assessment to characterize gender dimensions of selected intervention sites, develop producer and livelihood profiles, and identify potential socio-economic dynamics that could trigger conflicts between beneficiary and non-beneficiary producers **(Outcome 4 – UNEP)** • Landscape mapping, including the selected SLM practices and their results **(Outcome 6 - UNDP)** • A methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and their contribution to food security, soil fertility, agrobiodiversity, and economic and social factors. **(Outcome 6 - UNDP).** The results of these assessments will enable an objective assessment of impacts associated the identified safeguards risks.
Implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan	Implementation of the project's **Gender Action Plan** (Annex 10) will be used to address **SESP Risk 1,** which applies to **all project activities** (supported by UNDP and UNEP). The project's **Gender Officer** will monitor the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; review the Gender Action Plan annually and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary, and work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues and safeguards risks associated with the project.
Implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Adherence to the project's **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (Annex 8) will address risks and impacts associated with **SESP Risks 1 (all project activities) and Risk 8 (Component 3)**. Progress with the implementation of the SEP will be monitored by the PMU with adaptive management put in place if risk mitigation is found to be ineffective. All activities supported by both UNEP and UNDP will be implemented according to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Operationalization of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism	To avoid, mitigate and manage risks associated with **human rights, inclusive participation, and accountability (SESP Risks 1 and 8),** and manage complaints arising from the implementation of any project activity (whether supported by **UNDP or UNEP**), the project will operate a **Grievance Redress Mechanism**, as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 5) and the ESMF (Annex 9). This GRM will build on existing mechanisms operated by the CTMA and MES and involve the local governments of the Peoples Power, Popular Councils and Municipal Assemblies. The GRM will apply to the entire project (i.e., Components supported by UNDP and UNEP) and the Safeguards Officer in the Project Management Unit will have specific responsibility for ensuring that all grievances are effectively and transparently addressed. For activities under Components 3 and 4, UNDP shall ensure that all potentially affected stakeholders are informed about and have access to the UNDP Accountability Mechanism (See Annex 9), and for activities implemented under Components 1 and 2, UNEP shall ensure accessibility to their own institutional complaints and audit systems. Coordination in this regard will be ensured by the Project Steering Committee on which both UNDP and UNEP will serve.
Implementation and Monitoring of the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework	The project carries an overall Moderate SES risk rating. An **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (see Annex 9 to UNDP Prodoc) has been developed since several of the project activities that have yet to be designed in detail, and specific project sites within the key landscapes have yet to be determined. The ESMF, which is applicable to all project activities (i.e., supported by UNDP and UNEP), ensures that the sub-projects/activities are appropriately screened and assessed for SES risks and that suitable management measures are in place before the activities are implemented. Implementation of the ESMF will be overseen by the PMU, with the project's **Safeguards Officer** carrying specific responsibility for updating the SESP, overseeing or coordinating all aspects of ESMF implementation (including the development of targeted safeguards-related management plans), ensuring that UNDP's SES Policy is appropriately applied (with corrective measures instituted as necessary) and that all safeguards-related reporting requirements are met. implementation of corrective measures as required.

1.1 Project description

The Project's actions will focus on selected pilot areas of the Cauto River Basin and Guantanamo-Guaso Basin, and the results will be applicable throughout the country through replication and upscaling. In both targeted landscapes, the Project proposes the implementation of best SLM practices for selected agricultural farms, located in the dry forest bioclimatic area and transition zones, based on landscape criteria. The Project aims to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services in agricultural landscapes to enhance populational welfare.

Particular emphasis will be given to capacity-building activities and technologies to promote sustainability, including an orientation to focus on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and adaptation to Climate Change. Beneficiaries include mainly producers, particularly women, but also institutional stakeholders, ministries staff, as well as those who are directly and indirectly assisted by other associated projects in the country. Evaluation based on the identification and management of target scenarios to quantify Project achievements will be based on participatory approaches.

The social and environmental objectives of the project under this ESMF are to:

- Improve capacity and build experience for the sustainable use of the agricultural ecosystems and landscapes.
- Ensure that the local communities learn sustainable practices for using agricultural resources and planning at landscape scale.
- Engage stakeholders and create awareness on the importance of the landscape processes for conservation and improving ecosystem services.

Project Implementing Partner: Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) through its Environmental Agency (AMA).

Project components:

Component 1. Strengthened regulatory framework and commitment of institutions and key actors for SLM implementation at the landscape scale. (GEF Agency: UNEP)

The development of this component seeks the to ensure the sustainability of SLM-LS practices it is necessary to build capacities of institutions that support producers at the local level. The project will invest in training extension agents in technical aspects related to the proposed practices of SLM-LS. These technical recommendations will also be incorporated into the curricula of governmental and non-governmental institutions, seeking to contribute to upscale project results and proposals

Expected outputs:

Output 1.1 Proposal to update the SLM national technical standard, with the incorporation of the landscape level approach elaborated; as well as the inputs to update the norms of the agricultural-forestry, hydraulic and territorial planning sectors including gender considerations.

Output 2.1 Collaboration agreements between the program and institutions and key stakeholders (forestry and agricultural enterprises, local governments, Watershed Councils and nature conservation sectors) to support or apply the SLM at landscape scale established including gender considerations.

Component 2. Methodological base and the preparation and sensitization of the key institutions and actors for the incorporation of the SLM, at a landscape scale, in the strategies and management plans of the intervention areas. (GEF Agency: UNEP)

Following the concept of integrated planning required by SLM, the project will support target producers and their organizations in the formulation of plans for planning SLM at the landscape scale. Such plans will help ensure that their management practices are adequately adapted to the physical/ecological and social characteristics of each area of intervention considering the spatial flows of goods, services, and their effects on human well-being (HWB).

In P4 intervention areas planning for SLM-LS projection will be tested, including the following steps:

a) Identification of the essential ecological processes that act at a landscape scale in the territorial area where the selected farms are located. The relative importance of these factors/processes should be determined for each location. Based on these processes, the physical and ecological limits of the intervention area will be defined;

b) Documentation on the socio-cultural, economic, and productive processes established among the stakeholders (owners, managers, administration) in the context of selected farms;

c) Based on the above, the precise delimitation of the socio-economic territory of project projection will be carried out at the local level (immediate or directly connected, through the processes as mentioned above in pilot farms); and

d) Definition of target scenarios, with reference in the territory of action, including quantification and location of the actions, Identification and proposal of landscape models that are intended to be achieved and services that will reinforce or achieve it.

Expected outputs:

Output 3.1 Theoretical and practical training program for key actors and institutions developed, at the intervention area level, in the methodology, use of agricultural equipment and machinery, tools and financial incentives for the implementation of SLM at the landscape scale including gender considerations.

Output 3.2 Demonstration site management plans incorporate SLM practices at the landscape scale.

Output 4.1 Updated SLM manual, incorporating the landscape scale projection and its social, economic, environmental benefits, and gender considerations.

Output 4.2 Awareness plan at the intervention area level implemented, focused on promoting financial incentives derived from the SLM application, including gender considerations.

Component 3. Implementation of SLM practices at the landscape level and demonstrate their contribution to increase sustainability and food security (GEF Agency: UNDP)

Based on the requirements/processes that define the landscape scale, forest actions that ensure WBS have been selected, including adaptation to climate change, and progress towards the SDGs. For monitoring and evaluation, the mapping of forest actions in the intervention sites will be updated with an integrated vision of the whole area. For monitoring and evaluation forestry actions the cartographic base will be updated based on GIS. For monitoring and evaluation purposes, SLM and agroecology actions mapping in the intervention sites will be updated throughout the project.

Output 5.1 Site Specific Management Plans for each demonstration site implemented (see outline in Annex 9).

Output 5.2 Areas under agroforestry management with landscape scale planning criteria increased

Output 6.1 Landscape mapping of the demonstration sites including the implemented SLM practices and their results elaborated.

Output 6.2. Methodology for evaluating the sustainability of production systems at the landscape level and its contribution to food security elaborated (aimed to quantifying erosion control, water productivity, improvement of soil fertility and agricultural biodiversity, economic impact, and social and gender impact).

Component 4. Coordination, monitoring, evaluation at the project and Programme level (GEF Agency: UNDP)

The monitoring and evaluation plan must be implemented to guarantee proper project management. Information from the different activities and actions should be permanently gathered and analyzed in an ongoing process to allow excellence in project management. Potential changes and adaptations to achieve project objectives will be executed based on the information processed under outcome 7. Lessons learned will be adequately systematized and spread to other regions with similar contexts as potential sources of inspiration for related initiatives.

- **Output 7.1** Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented, including monitoring of safeguards due diligence, facilitating effective adaptive management of the project and programme**.**

Component 5. Knowledge management at the project and Programme level.

- **Output 8.1** Program's main results and lessons learned systematized and disseminated nationally and internationally, including gender considerations.
- **Output 8.2** Program's knowledge management platform updated including gender considerations.

2. National Legal Framework for environmental and social matters

The **Constitution of the Republic of Cuba** constitute the main axis of the juridical system of the country.

The Constitution of the Republic of Cuba (2009) is the fundamental law of the Cuban legal framework and contains the foundations of the political, economic and social system of the country. Its text does not expressly refer to climate change, but it does provide protection for the environment and natural resources. Article 11 of the Constitution establishes the exercise of state sovereignty "a) over the entire national territory, consisting of the Island of Cuba, the Isle of Youth, the other adjacent islands and keys, the internal waters and the territorial sea to the extent established by law and the airspace that extends over these, b) over the environment and the country's natural resources; and c) over the natural resources, both living and non-living, of the waters, bed and subsoil of the maritime economic zone of the Republic, to the extent established by law, in accordance with international practice.

Article 27 (amended in 1992) introduces the concept of sustainable development as the basis of environmental policy, whereby "The State shall protect the environment and the natural resources of the country. It recognizes its close link with sustainable economic and social development to make human life more rational and to ensure the survival, well-being and security of present and future generations. It is up to the competent bodies to implement this policy. It is the duty of citizens to contribute to the protection of water, the atmosphere, the conservation of soil, flora, fauna and all the rich potential of nature".

Under the National Constitution, there are a number of national laws and decrees that have been legislated to address issues related to biodiversity management and other environmental matters (laws, decrees, decrees-low, resolutions, and other regulations).

The **Environmental Law, Law 81** of March 11, 1997, is the main environmental law in the Cuban legal system, and its purpose is to establish the principles that govern the environmental policy and the basic norms to regulate the environmental management of the State and the actions of citizens and society in general, in order to protect the environment and contribute to achieving the sustainable development objectives of the country.

The Law does not directly address climate change. However, there are several provisions that can be used in the context of adaptation, by establishing the general framework for the protection of coasts, waters, terrestrial and marine biodiversity, forest resources and the bases of the National System of Protected Areas, among others.

Among other relevant provisions, Article 3 may be cited, where the Environmental Law develops the duty of the State and society in general, with respect to the protection of the environment and defines the integral components of that duty, which includes, among other elements - a) Its conservation and rational use; b) The systematic fight against the causes that are responsible for its deterioration; c) The corresponding restoration actions; d) The constant increase in citizens' knowledge of the interrelationships between human beings, nature and society; e) The reduction and elimination of environmentally unsustainable production and consumption patterns; f) The promotion of demographic policies appropriate to the territorial conditions.

Also, very important to the Project are the principles and rights that the law enshrines in Article 4. These include: the right to a healthy environment (art. 4a), the duty of citizens to protect the environment (art. 4b), the rational use of natural resources (art. 4c), the Principle of prevention (art. 4d), the precautionary principle (art. 4d), and the principle of access to information (art. 4e).

The Law is also the basis of all the instruments that apply to the country's environmental management, which are listed in Article 18 and include, among others, environmental management; environmental licensing; environmental impact assessment; environmental information system; state environmental inspection system; environmental education; scientific research and technological innovation; economic regulation; the National Environmental Fund; and the administrative, civil and criminal liability regimes.

The following legislation is relevant to the implementation of the project and its pilot activities, according to environmental and social risk identified during the project formulation.

Standard 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management:

Decree - Law 190 on Biological Safety, of January 28, 1999, establishes the legal general precepts that regulate the use, research, testing, production, import and export of biological agents and their products, organisms and fragments thereof with genetic information, in the national territory. Also regulate activities related to the releases to the environment of biological agents, organisms and fragments of these with genetic information, actions aimed at ensuring compliance of the international commitments assumed by the Cuban State in the matter of biological security or related to it, among others.

According to the Decree-Law, the owners of the entities that are in charge of facilities in which use is made of biological agents and their products, organisms and fragments of these with genetic information, are obliged to comply with the measures and requirements of biological safety established.

National System of Protected Areas. Decree-Law 201 of the National System of Protected Areas, of December 23, 1999, establishes the legal regime for the approval and management of such areas, and the powers and functions of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. It also regulates the control and administration of the different categories of protected areas, their proposal and declaration, the protection regime and the granting of authorizations to carry out activities in them.

According to the Decree-Law, protected areas are defined as specific parts of the national territory, declared in accordance with the legislation in force, and incorporated into territorial planning, of ecological, social and historical-cultural relevance for the nation and in some cases of international relevance, especially devoted, through effective management, to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and associated natural, historical and cultural resources, in order to achieve specific conservation and sustainable use objectives.

Resolution No. 111 of October 14, 1996, of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, contains the "Regulation on Biodiversity". This Resolution establishes the provisions that allow achieving adequate management in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the country. It regulates the access to natural resources, and it refers to mutually agreed terms with the objective of ensuring fair and equitable benefits sharing from access to genetic resources. However, this resolution has had a low implementation in the country. Its compliances have been limited to grant of the permission or license to access the natural resources.

Standard 2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation:

The national policy framework is favourable for the adoption of measures related to the mitigation of environmental risk related to the impacts of climate change. On April 25, 2017, the Council of Ministers approved the State Plan for Confronting Climate Change (Life Task), whose task 7 is focused on the maintenance of ecosystem services provided by coastal ecosystems. The legal and regulatory framework is also favourable for the purposes of managing this risk. On the one hand, Decree-Law 170 "On the Civil Defence Measurement System", dated May 8, 1997, orders this process, in accordance with the provisions of Law 75 "On National Defence", dated 21 December 1994. On the other hand, Directive No. 1/2005 "For Planning, Organization and Preparation and Country for Disaster Situations" (updated in 2010 and in 2018) establishes the mandate of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment to develop the Studies of Danger, Vulnerability and Risk. Directive 1 aims to plan, organize and prepare the country for disaster situations, by preparing and approving plans that present the decisions to face disaster situations, and the disaster reduction plans of the different instances. The project will build on the experience and capacity created in the country to support the application of mitigation measures for this risk, in the event of extreme meteorological events.

Standard 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions:

Environmental national legislation establishes safety and health regulations in the working environment. The rights to Protection, Safety and Hygiene at Work were established by Law No. 13, of February 27, 1977, "On Protection

and Hygiene at Work", its regulations and complementary legislation, which establishes the duty of the administrations of create adequate working conditions that guarantee the protection of the health of workers in the working environment. Currently these conditions are regulated by Law No. 116 "Labor Code", of December 20, 2013 (Chapter XI "Occupational Health and Safety") and Decree 326, of June 12, 2014, "Labor Code Regulations, (Chapter XI "Safety and Health at Work"). Resolution 283/2014, of June 16, 2014, of the Ministry of Public Health, which establishes the "List of occupational diseases and the procedure for their prevention, analysis and control in the National Health System". Resolution 284/2014, of June 16, 2014, of the Ministry of Public Health, establishes the "List of activities that, due to their characteristics, require pre-employment medical examinations and specialized newspapers".

Standard 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency:

National legislation establishes regulations for the import, transportation, use, storage and final disposal of chemical substances. Resolution 136/2009, of August 28, 2009, of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) "Regulation for the Comprehensive Management of Hazardous Wastes", which would be applicable in the event that ethanol becomes waste. The application of this regulation is the responsibility of the natural or legal person who owns the hazardous waste. Resolution 30/2018, January 25, 2018, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment (MINCEX) "Procedure for monitoring compliance with technical regulations on import and export products and indications for the preparation of the merchandise inspection procedure." (Within these goods are identified "Toxic chemicals and precursors of chemical weapons, ozone-depleting chemicals, chemicals for industrial use, whether they are persistent organic pollutants or not"). The application of this regulation is the responsibility of the entities empowered to carry out import and export activities.

The following national legislation is also relevant to the project implementation.

Environmental Impact Assessment Process:

Law No. 81 of July 11, 1997, "On the Environment", defines as one of its objectives (article 9, paragraph e) "to regulate the development of environmental assessment, control and monitoring activities" and by virtue of this, establishes, in its Chapter IV, the general provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, the management of which corresponds to the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment.

In accordance with a system of lists, Article 28 of the Law establishes a list of works or activities that must be submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment in order for the appropriate environmental impact assessment process to be carried out. **Resolution No. 132 of August 11, 2009, of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, contains the "Regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.**

This Resolution regulates the EIA process, defining the following as responsible authorities in the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment's system for its execution (Article 8): the Environmental Inspection and Control Centre belonging to the Office of Environmental Regulation and Nuclear Safety and the Territorial Delegations of this Ministry. Within the framework of the process, the Office of Environmental Regulation and Nuclear Safety has the power to grant, modify, renew, suspend and revoke environmental licenses that, due to their complexity, scope and economic and social significance, require it (Article 9).

The Office of Environmental Regulation and Nuclear Safety, at the request of the Environmental Inspection and Control Centre, determines the projects whose Environmental Impact Assessment is of interest to the Centre itself and to the Territorial Delegations of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (Article 10). The bodies of the Government Central Administration and the bodies that, as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, are consulted by the responsible authority in relation to a work or activity project are responsible for evaluating and issuing the corresponding criteria (Article 15).

The process begins as soon as the head of a project or activity subject to environmental impact assessment submits, prior to its execution, the corresponding application for an environmental license to the responsible authority. For those work or activity projects that respond to the investment process, the environmental license application is presented in the pre-investment phase, once the feasibility study of the project has been approved, in accordance with the Guidelines for the Investment Process issued by the Ministry of Economy and Planning (Article 17). The information that must accompany the request is listed in Article 18 of this standard.

Land tenure

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, **the socialist state holds ownership rights to** "lands that do not belong to small farmers or cooperatives integrated by them, subsoil, mines, **natural resources, both living and non-living within the Republic's maritime economic zone, forests**, waters and communication routes"[13]. There are also non-state-owned properties, which constitute the Basic Unit of Cooperative Production-UBPC, Cooperative of Agricultural Production-CPA, Cooperative of Credits and Services-CCS, owners, and usufructuaries'[14].

Regulatory Framework on Gender:

The Constitution of the Republic of Cuba expresses the political will to guarantee the protection of women. Article 43 of Chapter VI on equality states that: *"The State guarantees that women shall be offered the same opportunities and possibilities as men, in order to achieve their full participation in the development of the country."* The Cuban constitution also states *"Women and men enjoy equal economic, political, cultural, social and family rights. (...) The State strives to create conditions conducive to the realization of the principle of equality."*

Accordingly, Cuban labour legislation does not accept any discrimination in terms of pay, promotions, benefits or equal training. The creation of children's circles in 1961 and the system of semi-boarding schools were also decisive elements in the massive incorporation of women into working and social life. Thus, in the 1970s and 1980s in Cuba, important laws were passed that transformed the legal status of women and aimed to eliminate injustices derived exclusively from gender status. These legal reforms are expressed in the Maternity Act (1974), the Family Code (1975), the Labour Protection and Hygiene Act (1977), the Social Security Act (1979), the Labour Code (1984) and the Criminal Code (1987). Overall, laws in Cuba prohibit discrimination against women and there are currently no restrictions on their civil status.

The following is a summary of the laws currently in force that favour gender equity across spheres:

The Family Code, enacted in 1975 and currently being revised, has supported the strengthening of the family as the fundamental unit of society, together with the growing participation of women in all spheres of life and the equal rights of sons and daughters.

Regarding employment, Act No. 49, of December 28, 1984, established the first Labour Code, with special rules for women's work, such as Chapter VIII, which regulates jobs and their conditions and establishes special protections such as maternity. Therefore, this body of law manifests and recognizes the importance of women's participation in the workplace, their high social function of being mothers and the specific protection for adolescents and pregnant women. The current Labour Code (Act No. 116 of June 17, 2014) reaffirms the protection of working women in Chapter IV and their inclusion in the growing non-state sector of the economy.

The rights to Protection, Safety and Hygiene at Work were established by Law No. 13 of February 27, 1977 (and its regulations and attached legislation), which establishes the duty of administrations to create adequate working conditions that benefit women's participation in the work process. Act No. 116 of the Labour Code currently regulates these conditions.

These principles do not preclude women's right to prove their aptitude and ability to occupy complex jobs. For a time, there was an excess of "protectionism", excluding women from work options that they could perform, which

[13] Constitution of the Republic of Cuba

[14] Panorama land use. Cuba 2016

prevented the full exercise of their rights. Concepts and rules were then modified and applied, on the basis that only maternity protection constitutes a labour limit and not the sexist tendency to prohibit women from performing certain tasks. Today in Cuba, these concepts are perfected and enriched through scientific research, experience, and the practical results of women's work, in order to avoid masking discriminatory behaviour with false protectionism. In the enacted Social Security and Welfare laws, principles have been enacted that also protect women. The current Social Security Law No. 105 provides guidelines to ensure the maternity of working women and the protection of widows in the event of the death of their spouses.

Maternity laws have assessed the different stages of pregnancy and the protection that the woman and her daughter or child must have in the medical work order. The Working Women's Maternity Act and all the relevant articles of the Labour Code and other labour legislation are examples of the affirmative action measures that have been necessary to establish and that have served over the years to protect the rights that must be guaranteed to women in the labour structure. Under Decree-Law No. 234 of 2003 on the Maternity of Women Workers, parental leave was extended. Article 16 of Chapter VI of this decree, which refers to social benefits, provides that: "Once the postnatal leave is over, as well as the period of breastfeeding that must be guaranteed in order to promote the best development of children, the mother and father may decide which of them will take care of the child, how this responsibility will be distributed until the first year of life and who will receive the social benefit, communicating the decision in writing to the administration of each parent's workplace". The social custom, however, is that very few men have taken leave.

Rules on Participation and Access to information:

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, the Cuban citizens have the right to participate in the formation, exercise and control of the power of the State, in accordance with the Constitution and laws they can participate in popular consultations and other forms of democratic participation.

The legal and regulatory framework in force in Cuba is favourable to develop the necessary consultation processes in order to achieve the involvement of stakeholders interested in the implementation of these measures. In the country, the process of Public consultation is developed at the local level within the framework of the competences and functions defined in the Regulations of the Municipal Assembly of People's Power and in Law 91, of July 13, 2000, “On the Popular Councils”. The project will draw on the extensive experience of the Protected Area "Rincón de Guanabo" to maintain the proper involvement of divers and other residents of the community during the implementation of the Project. The Management Plan for this protected Area is also favourable in this regard.

3. International Agreements and Treaties

- Cuba is a signatory of more than 100 international and regional agreements and conventions, which are related to the environment. Table 2 reflects some of the key instruments to which Cuba signed/ratified/adhere since 1992.
- Some International Environmental Agreements signed by Cuba in the period 1992-2017, relevant to the Project.

Table 2. Conventions, Treaties, and Agreements of relevance of the project

Convention/Treaty **Includes the date on which it was opened for signature and the date on which Cuba became a party.**	**Main Objectives**

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (1994). **Cuba: 13/03/1997**	The objective of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa. This is achieved through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership agreements, within the framework of an integrated approach consistent with Agenda 21, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Achieving this goal will require the implementation in affected areas of integrated long-term strategies that simultaneously focus on increasing land productivity, rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable use of land and water resources, all with a view to improving living conditions, especially at the community level.
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001) **Cuba: 15/12/2006**	The objectives of the Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity, in accordance with sustainable agriculture and food security. These objectives will be achieved by closely linking the Treaty, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). **Cuba: 09/03/1994**	The objectives of the Convention are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, through, inter alia, adequate access to those resources and the appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights to those resources and technologies, as well as through appropriate financing.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). **Cuba: 05/04/1994**	It declares as its ultimate objective, and of any related legal instrument to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties, to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to continue in a sustainable manner.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997). **Cuba: 30/04/2002**	It shares its objective with the Framework Convention on Climate Change, adding more specific commitments, particularly for a group of industrialized countries.
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. **Cuba: 11/09/2003**	In accordance with the precautionary approach contained in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Protocol is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.

Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015). **Cuba: 27/1/2017**	The Agreement aims to enhance the implementation of the Climate Change Convention, including the achievement of its objective. It aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

4. UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards

This ESMF has been prepared in line with UNDP's updated Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which came into effect on 1 January 2021. These standards underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programmes and projects to support sustainable development and are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. Through the SES, UNDP meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Standards Policy.

The objectives of the SES are to:

- Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people

In accordance with the UNDP SES policy, the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been applied to the project during the project development phase. In accordance with the UNDP SES policy, a SES principle or standard is 'triggered' when a potential risk is identified and assessed as having either a 'moderate' or 'high' risk rating based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact. Risks that are assessed as 'low' do not trigger the related principle or standard.

A summary of the risk significance under each SES principle and standard, and the project-level safeguard standards triggered by each project (indicated with ticks) are shown in **Table 1**.

4.1. Purpose and scope of this ESMF

This ESMF is a management tool to assist in managing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with activities of this GEF-financed project, in line with the requirements of UNDP's SES. The implementing partner of the project and the Project Management Unit will follow this ESMF during the start of project implementation.

This ESMF identifies the steps for detailed screening and assessment of the project's potential social and environmental risks, and for preparing and approving the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating, and managing these adverse impacts. Both UNDP and UNEP will follow the procedures for further risk screening, assessment and management as described in this ESMF.

1. Potential Social and Environmental Impacts

During the PRODOC Formulation, the UNDP SESP was used to identify potential social and environmental risks and impacts associated with this Project. The screening also highlighted the positive project intentions as they related to mainstreaming human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, environmental and social sustainability and accountability.

The SESP (Annex 5) identified a total of eight (8) risks of which two (2) have been assessed as low significance and six (6) as moderate significance; hence the overall SESP risk categorization rating is "**moderate**". Table 1 provides an overview of the risks identified as moderate and the mitigation measures to be implemented during project implementation.

Moderate Risk projects, as defined by UNDP's SES are those that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are limited in scale (spatial and/or temporal), can mostly be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, application of nationally-available regulatory instruments or other established mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during Project implementation. In cases where the full extent of the impacts is still unclear (either because activities have yet to be designed in detail, or specific sites have yet to be selected), further risk screening and assessment will be carried out, as per this ESMF.

Table 1. Moderate Social and Environmental Safeguard Risks

Risk	Impact and Probability	Significance	Description of assessment and management measures
Risk 1: Women's comparatively lower involvement and benefits derived from the project **Principle 2, P.10**	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	Given the existing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector, there is a risk that women will not derive the same level of benefits as men from the Project's outputs (e.g., training) and that they will not be fully represented/considered in the stakeholder engagement process. During the PRODOC formulation process, gender equality was factored in the design of Project activities and these considerations are also reflected in the project logical framework and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP), included in Annex 10. The GAAP will be revised during the first year of implementation when more data is available and updated as needed. In addition, as part of the SEP (Annex 5), a baseline will be built/documented that characterizes the intervention areas from a gender perspective: percentage of women producers, roles and representation of women in the agricultural sector, exposure to the problem of land degradation, current agricultural practices used by women, etc.
Risk 2: Introduction of invasive species **Standard 1, q 1.2, 1.5 and 1.6**	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Reforestation actions will be implemented under the guidelines contained in the Forestry Law and the National Forest Manual. I.e., to carry out any reforestation activities, it is necessary to prepare an Executive Project, which will contain all the required details for the reforestation including, the species that will be used for reforestation and the management measures to combat the invasive alien species that may already exist. The project needs to be presented to the State Forestry Service for approval. The approval by the State Forestry Services is required for the implementation reforestations activities. During implementation, the State Forestry Service will inspect the sites and certify the approved reforestation actions. Also, the Project will prepare the Site Specific Management Plans for each demonstration sites (Outcome 5). These plans

			are the guiding document for all the activities of the project at the demonstration site level. It will be signed by the project director and the landowners in which the activities will be implemented. These plans will be monitored by the project team to detect on time if any of the planned activities are not fulfilled. Additionally, this management plans will be updated to take into account environmental and social considerations outlined in Annex 9.
Risk 3: Impacts of climate change on the Project's interventions **Standard 2, q2.2**	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	During the impact of extreme weather events the project will put in place the measures contained in the Disaster Risk reduction and adaptation to climate change plans. These measures will protect the project's assets and mitigate the impact of such events. Further, the project will be attentive to the information and guidance of the Civil Defense of Cuba in each case.
Risk 5: The Project activities could involve the application of pesticides for plague management, that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health**.** **Standard 3, q 3.7** **Standard 7 q 7.6** **Standard 8 q 8.5**	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	The application of pesticides will be restricted to Bayfidan Duo, Rometín or Malatión that are registered and permitted in the Central Pesticides Register of Cuba, in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution between the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture called "Regulations for the Use of Pesticide Formulations". The application of pesticides is one of the measures of the Integrated Pest Control included in the CPP Project 1 "Pest suppression on farms through agroecological practices. Questions and answers to support SLM" The workers who apply pesticides are subjected to periodic medical check-ups and pre-employment check-ups in accordance with the Ministry of public Health regulations. Besides, the project will also provide appropriate gear and equipment to handle and use pesticides and minimize run-offs.
Risk 7: Impacts on the livelihoods of producers and local communities in the demonstration sites **Standard 1, q 1.3** **Standard 5, q 5.2**	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	There are baseline gaps regarding the socioeconomic information on producers in the intervention areas. As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on the livelihoods target producers will be collected and documented. The Management Plans for each site will include a screening checklist for impacts on livelihoods. The project will analyze the different financial options created by previous program's projects (P1, P2, and P3) and its impact.
Risk 8: Stakeholders conflicts over unequal participation and benefits distribution **Principle 1, P.5** **Principle 4, P.13**	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	The current understating of producers and local communities' interests and expectations/concerns regarding the Project is limited. It is acknowledged that many farmers do not have the necessary technical capacity to deal with SLM problems. Although the demonstration SLM practices will be eventually extrapolated to other farms/areas, there might be a short-term disadvantage for the producers who do not take part in the demonstration projects. As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on local producers will be collected.

			As part of the SEP (Annex 9) implementation, baseline information on local producers, with an emphasis on identifying potential conflicts from Project implementation.

Table 4. Summary of the safeguards triggered by the project (marked by ticks) based on the screening conducted during the project's preparation.

Principle / Standard	**Risk Rating**
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	---
Human Rights	X Moderate
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X Moderate
Accountability	X Moderate
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X Moderate
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X Moderate
3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X Moderate
4. Cultural Heritage	☐
5. Displacement and Resettlement	X Moderate
6. Indigenous Peoples	☐
7. Labour and Working Conditions	X Moderate
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X Moderate
Number of risks in each risk rating category	
High	0
Moderate	6
Low	2
Total number of project risks	8
Overall Project Risk Categorization	**Moderate**
Number of safeguard standards triggered	**9**

More detailed information on **project-specific risks** is contained in the completed SESP found in Annex 5 of the UNDP ProDoc. (This SESP is also appended to the UNEP Prodoc).

4.3. Non-Applicable Risks

Risk: 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? ***(Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples)***

Analysis: Cuba is a multiracial society with strong origins in the Iberian Peninsula and the African continent. Cuban ethnography is the result of the mixing between three main groups: European whites, indigenous and African

blacks15. According to the 2012 Census conducted by the Cuban Statistics and Information Office, 64.1% of the population identified themselves as being white, 26.6% as mestizo or mulatto, and 9.3% as black. It is estimated that when Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492, there were 300,000 indigenous people in Cuba, belonging to the Siboney, Guanajatabey and Taino groups. By 1510 the indigenous population had been reduced to about 112,000 people, becoming only 3 900 in 1555. These peoples are thought to have disappeared completely by the end of the eighteenth century16. While there is not officially recognized or self-identified indigenous communities in Cuba today, the legacy of these peoples continues through culinary traditions, crafts, language, and customs, especially among those who live in the mountainous regions of the east of the country.

While the Cuban identity has inherited the culture of some pre-Hispanic original peoples (Taínos, Guanahatabeyes, Ciboneyes, Subtaínos, Ceramists, Preceramistas, Preagroalfareros, Agro-potters, among others), the results of scientific investigations carried out in Cuba suggest that as a result of the Spanish colonization in Cuba, a process of "demographic ethnocide, not a cultural genocide" occurred, as a consequence of which it is considered that there is no presence of indigenous peoples in Cuba.

The national counterpart considers that in Cuba standard 6 does not apply, neither in a *strictu sensus* consideration nor in a broader interpretation of "Indigenous peoples".

The national counterparts argue the following:

- The presence of different groups based on tribal, ethnic or other criteria is not recognized in Cuba, regardless of local, national and regional terms. (For example, "tribal towns", "first towns", "registered tribes", "shepherds", "hill towns").

- For this reason, the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) disaggregates the population into "urban" and "rural".

- The Cuban population (rural and urban) in Cuba is not distinguished by any of the following definitions (most commonly accepted definitions of indigenous peoples):

  • has pursued its own concept and form of human development in a specific socio-economic, political and historical context; (this underlined point is deepened below)

  • has attempted to maintain its group identity, language, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews and distinctive ways of life;

  • has exercised control and management of the lands, natural resources and territories that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection and on which its physical and cultural survival as an indigenous people depends;

  • self-identifies as belonging to indigenous peoples; and it has a previous existence to those who colonized the lands.

- The proponents consider that due to the singularities and the evolution of Cuban society, there is not a sufficient criterion to say that there are communities in certain regions in Cuba in relation to which it could be stated that "… they have pursued their own concept and form of human development in a specific socio-economic, political and historical context". In this sense, they maintain that:

  • Cuba is a country that, although it has different communities, due to the national development process itself, the closing of important social gaps due to the effort of the government for more than six decades, schooling, social benefits, industrial and agrarian policy, among other factors, these communities have been converging towards mostly urban and cohesive societies.

[15] «Todo mezclado: el mestizaje cubano». Inter Press Service en Cuba.
[16] «Aborígenes de Cuba». EcuRed.

• It is not considered that there is any specific community context in Cuba in the social, economic or historical aspects that has allowed a particular group to have its own concept and form of development different from that conceived for the entire nation.

• This does not mean that there are no individuals who have a different approach to development, but they are individuals, not communities. Communities such as, say, the inhabitants of the mountains or the coastal zone, do not currently differ much in the cultural aspects of the city.

Even considering the broader options of the Standards identified by UNDP regarding "indigenous peoples", it is difficult to adapt this to the particular conditions of Cuba, so we continue to consider that any inclusion of that Standard would be forced and strange to our realities.

Of course, there are particularities in local identities, which can produce singularities that differentiate one coastal community from another that is located in mountainous areas, or the inhabitants of rural areas from those who reside in urban centers. You can also find singular culinary or cultural practices, certain differences in the terms used to identify personal or family items, and other characteristic typical of communities that create their own traditions and customs.

In this sense, the aforementioned Article on the influence of the Taino culture (which is not a scientific article but of a professional travel writer, with a predominantly tourist focus and political bias), is a limited expression of a reality much more complex than the one described, since a multitude of elements from other indigenous groups converge in Cuba, beside an important weight of African culture,- with their own variations and differences,- in addition to elements of Chinese and even Japanese culture, among others.

However, this mixture of elements that enrich Cuban culture, in no case translates into communities with "their own concept and ways of human development", and much less in particular "forms of ownership or possession of natural resources", custom law, institutions of any type, or any claim of territorial right. In this sense, the Cuban Constitution, adopted by popular vote, can be examined, under which there is a homogeneous recognition of the rights and obligations of all Cubans, without making any distinction of this type.

For all of the above, we hold the position that Standard 6 does not apply to the Cuba case and therefore to this Project.

Once this qualification is made, the answers from 6.2 to 6.9 remain negative, as the project will not change the category of or access to use or management of lands or resources, and will be developed in consultation with local communities, as already explained.

UNDP-Cuba recommends the following scientific publications to support this:

-El pueblo originario de Cuba: ¿un legado olvidado o ignorado? Antonio Martínez Fuentes y Julia Leigh Radomski. Revista Espacio Laical No. 3 del 2013. http://www.espaciolaical.org/contens/35/7177.pdf

-Las antiguas culturas del archipiélago cubano. Lillián Moreira de Lima. Revista Estudios. Universidad de Costa Rica, 2008. https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/estudios/article/view/24324

5. Procedures for Screening, Assessment and Management Social and Environmental Impacts

This ESMF has been developed as part of UNDP's due diligence process in the project cycle, following the screening of this UNDP-supported project with the SESP template (Note: activities supported by UNEP were also included in the risk screening to ensure consistent safeguards risk management across the project).

This section of the ESMF outlines the procedures for screening, assessing and managing these risks that must be undertaken during implementation, as follows:

Targeted assessment and management of potential social and environmental risks:

(i) In accordance with the UNDP SES policy, Moderate Risk projects require targeted forms of social and environmental risk assessment and management. The SESP completed for the project is being used as the basis of these targeted assessments.

(ii) UNDP requirements on environmental and social management, such as environmental and social impact assessment and health and safety measures, are included in Cuba's national legislation. The project would enhance the application of these standards through the following considerations when applied to the project's interventions:

- Expansion of the requirements for public participation in the EIA;
- Increased attention to impacts related to climate change and human health;
- Focus on project monitoring and adaptive management; and
- Incorporation of the mitigation hierarchy, as a good practice, particularly the consideration of compensation for loss of biodiversity.

(iii) The activities to be implemented in the pilot sites (i.e., developing baseline information, evaluating monitoring methodologies, strengthening strategic partners' capacities and introduction of sustainable farming and land management practices), will be monitored regularly for risks and impacts unforeseen during the elaboration of the SESP and mitigation measures will be developed as needed.

(iv) The project will monitor the co-financed activities related to planning at the landscape level and the introduction of sustainable farming and land management practices for consistency with the UNDP SES. Table 1 provides a summary of the project's required SES management instruments.

5.1. Screening

During implementation, the project will be re-screened with the UNDP SESP as needed in the course of required assessments; when determined necessary by the respective Project Manager (after consideration of the advice from PMU staff with responsibility for safeguards), the Project Steering Committee, or UNDP; and/or when project circumstances change in a substantive or relevant way. In any case, during preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR), the SESP will be reviewed and updated if any of the risks or risk ratings have changed or if there is evidence of newly-emerged risks.

A sub-set of screening questions.

6. Institutional arrangements and capacity building

Roles and responsibilities for implementing this ESMF

The roles and responsibilities of project staff and associated agencies in implementation of this ESMF are elaborated upon below.

Implementing Partner (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment –CITMA– through its Environmental Agency –AMA–)**:**

- Ensure that the required assessments are developed, disclosed for public consultation and approved, and management measures are adopted and integrated during project implementation.
- Report, fairly and accurately, on project progress against agreed work plans in accordance with the reporting schedule and required formats.
- Maintain documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources in conformity with the signed Project Document and in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures (e.g., SES).
- Ensure all requirements of UNDP's SES and national regulatory/policy frameworks and relevant international standards have been addressed (e.g., EIA and health and safety).

National Steering Committee: The NSC will be co-chaired by Ministry for Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment (MINCEX), Ministry for Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA), UNDP and UN Environment.

- Monitor implementation of this ESMF and compliance with national and international regulations, and UNDP SES (e.g., EIA and health and safety).
- Decision making for the adoption of necessary measures including full integration of management measures within project Outputs and annual work plans.

UNDP:

- Provide oversight on all matters related to safeguards.
- Inform all the stakeholders and right-holders involved in, or potentially impacted, positively or negatively, by the GEF-financed projects, about the UNDP's corporate Accountability Mechanism (described below).
- Ensure that the Compliance Review and the Stakeholder Response Mechanisms are operational during the lifetime of the projects.
- Ensure adherence to the SES for project activities implemented using funds channelled through UNDP's accounts and undertake appropriate measures to address any shortcomings.
- Verify and document that all UNDP SES requirements have been addressed. And that UNDP standards are complied with (e.g., EIA and health and safety).
- Provide technical guidance on implementation of this ESMF and monitor adherence of project activities to the ESMF and UNDP policies and procedures.

Project Management Unit:

- Supervise and manage implementation of measures defined in this ESMF.
- Assign specific responsibilities for implementation of this ESMF, including monitoring, and community consultations on the draft management plans to a staff member(s) of the PMO.
- Maintain relevant records associated with management of environmental and social risks, including updated SESPs, impact assessments, a log of grievances together with documentation of management measures implemented.
- Report to the Implementing Partner, the Project Steering Committee, and UNDP CO on the implementation of the ESMF.
- Ensure that all service providers are informed of their responsibilities for the day-to-day compliance with the ESMF.
- Establish and support GRM mechanism to address any grievances.

Strategic Partners

- Local Governments at territorial level in the two projects intervention sites - *Cauto River Basin and Guantanamo-Guaso Basin; governmental organisms associated with the natural and agricultural sectors such as* Institute of Tropical Geography (IGT/AMA), CITMA territorial delegations and Environmental Units (UMA), Soils and Fertilizers Department (MINAG), Soil Institute (IS), among others, territorial delegations and communities organized under the Popular Councils. For the complete list of stakeholders and strategic partners see Annex 9.

7. Capacity Building

During project implementation, UNDP will provide advice to the project team as needed to support the implementation of this ESMF. A national expert with expertise in stakeholder engagement and gender will be part of the project team and the project will have ad dedicated Safeguards Officer. These project staff will receive training in application of UNDP's SES Policy by UNDP CO, with support from relevant regional and technical safeguards advisors in the Regional Bureau and NCE teams.

The Project Steering Committee will have the final responsibility for the integration of the ESMF in the execution of the project. The integration of the measures will consider particular institutional needs within the implementation framework for application of this ESMF. Where necessary, capacity building and technical assistance activities should be included to enable proper implementation of this ESMF.

In particular, capacity building will be implemented for gender mainstreaming in all project activities and especially in the training programs for security forces regarding gender-based violence. Other strategic partners will be engaged in capacity building activities during project execution, as necessary.

Capacity building on existing COVID protocols will be required for all project activities. If needed, specific protocols will be developed.

An essential capacity to be developed by the project that has the potential to assist social and environmental risk management is related to the landscape scale planning to implement sustainable farming and land management practices. Such an encompassing approach in which the whole territory and the population is taken into account will be instrumental for a comprehensive perspective to prevent and mitigate social and environmental risks. A fundamental factor for success is the training and capacity building activities oriented to key actors.

8. Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure

Discussions with project stakeholders, commenced during the project development phase. A list of the stakeholders engaged in these consultations has been annexed to the Project Document (Annex 9). The project has also prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Analysis and Action Plan, Annexes 9 and 11 of the Project Document, respectively. These Plans will be followed to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in project implementation and particularly in the further assessment of social and environmental impacts and the development of appropriate management measures. The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated during project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in line with this ESMF, as needed.

Potentially affected stakeholders will be engaged during the implementation of this ESMF.

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, UNDP's SES require that project stakeholders have access to relevant information. Specifically, the SES (SES, Policy Delivery Process, paragraph 21) stipulates that, among other disclosures specified by UNDP's policies and procedures, UNDP will ensure that the following information be made available:

- Stakeholder engagement plan and summary reports of stakeholder consultations.
- Social and environmental screening report with project documentation.
- Draft social and environmental management plan.
- Final social and environmental management plan.
- Any required social and environmental monitoring reports.

The project key documents will be available to project stakeholders through the AMA/CITMA website and UNDP CO website and the UNDP Transparency Portal.

As outlined in the SES and UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), the type and timing of assessments and management plans vary depending on the level of social and environmental risk associated with a project as well as timing of the social and environmental assessment.

This ESMF (and the project's SESP) will be translated and disclosed via the UNDP Cuba website in accordance with UNDP SES policy. Subsequent project stand-alone management plans will also be publicly disclosed via the UNDP Cuba website once drafted, and finalized and adopted only after the required time period for disclosure has elapsed.

These requirements for stakeholder engagement and disclosure will be adhered to during the implementation of this ESMF and any stand-alone management plans.

The main stakeholders for the purposes of social risk management are the residents of the communities of the intervention sites of the project.

AMA, in its capacity as National Project Execution Agency, also plays an important role in relation to the management of the identified environmental and social risks, particularly in those cases in which the measure defined for the risks management is related to the observance of the regulations in force in the country and with the monitoring of the execution of the Civil Defense Measures Plan.

Please see Annex 15, Characteristics of the selected farms – demonstration units.

9. Accountability and Grievance Redress Mechanisms

9.1. UNDP's Accountability Mechanisms

UNDP's SES recognize that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, the SES are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components:

1. A Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (SECU) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and
2. A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is available to all of UNDP's project stakeholders.

The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigates concerns about non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedure raised by project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism helps project-affected stakeholders, UNDP's partners (governments, NGOs, businesses) and others jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects.

Further information, including how to submit a request to SECU or SRM, is found on the UNDP website at: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/secu-srm/

9.2 Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms

As described in the Project Document (see section "risks", paragraph 47 in chapter IV. Results and Partnerships), the project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the start of implementation. The full details of these GRMs will be confirmed upon during the Inception Phase, a process that will be overseen by the Project Manager with the member of the PMU in charge of the safeguards.

A three-tier structure has been developed to address all complaints and/or grievances. The first-tier mechanism involves the receipt of a complaint and/or grievance at the project-level, with the PMU (based in AMA/CITMA) being responsible for coordinating with the concerned people to redress the grievances. There may be certain problems that are more complex and cannot be solved through project-level mechanisms. In the second tier, a Grievance Redress Committee formed at the Municipal level to addresses the complaint and/or grievance. In addition to the first and second-tier redress mechanisms, complainants have the option to access a third tier, either through existing nationally legislated frameworks or through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, which includes: (i) Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and (ii) Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU). **Although this project is co-implemented by two GEF Agencies, the project will have a single Grievance Redress mechanism**

10. Budget and action plan for ESMF Implementation

Funding for implementation of the ESMF has been fully incorporated into the budget of the project as the project's continuous monitoring and evaluation will take into consideration the follow-up on the identified environmental and social risks.

Table 6. Indicatives costs for Ses measures.

SES measure	**Budget**	**Source of funds**	**Responsible person/s or agencies**	**Timing**	**Explanatory notes**
Site-specific Management Plans	22, 000 USD	GEF Budget	CPP Coordination Unit	Project Year 1	This budget refers to budget note B, H of component 1 I of component 2, and 2 of component 3.
Update and implementation of GAP	20, 000 USD	GEF Budget	CPP Coordination Unit	4 years	This budget refers to budget note B, H of component 1 I of component 2, and 2 of component 3.
Update and implementation of SEP	20, 000 USD	GEF Budget	CPP Coordination Unit	4 years	This budget refers to budget note B, H of component 1 I of component 2, and 2 of component 3.
Safeguards Officer, Gender and Stakeholder Officer	14,000 USD	Co-finance	CPP Coordination Unit	4 years	This officer will form part of the national coordination unit of the CPP program

11. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

Reporting on progress and issues in the implementation of this ESMF will be documented in the project's quarterly reports and annual project implementation reports (PIRs). Implementation of the ESMF will be the responsibility for the Project Team. The ESMF monitoring and evaluation plan is outlined below in **Table 7**.

Table 7: ESMF M&E plan and estimated budget

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	**Description**	**Frequency / Timeframe**	**Expected Action**	**Roles and Responsibilities**	**Cost (if any)**
Track progress of ESMF implementation.	Implementation of ESMF and results reported to National Steering Committee.	Annually	Required ESMF steps are completed in a timely manner.	Project Manager, with support from Project M&E Officers	None
Updating of the ESMF if needed in line with project activities.	Carried out after inception phase for validation of identified risks and mitigation measures, drafted in participatory manner.	Quarters 1 and 2 (Y1) of project implementation	Risks and potential impacts are validated with support of UNDP CO and participation of project team and stakeholders; management actions identified and incorporated into project implementation strategies.	Project M&E Officer With guidance from UNDP and Project Manager	None
Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential impacts as per this ESMF.	Permanent and participatory implementation and monitoring of impacts and mitigation measures, in accordance with ESMF	Continuous	Implementation of ESMF Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager, UNDP CO, M&E Officer	None
a) Identified risks related to intervention areas or contextual elements that determine the emergence of a new risk.	Activities to be implemented on the pilot sites, such as developing baseline information, implementation of new farming and land management practices, evaluating monitoring methodologies, strengthening strategic partners capacities and implementing measures to prevent impact on biodiversity / health of ecosystems.	Continuous	Analyze any risks and impacts unforeseen at SESP stage and develop mitigation measures if needed.	Project Manager, UNDP CO, M&E Officer	None

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any)
b) Identified policy risks.	Activities based on participatory processes for the elaboration of policy, legal and procedure instruments / methodologies.	Continuous	Make sure to engage and consult all stakeholders in accordance with specific requirements if applicable, for example divers and other beneficiaries from local communities.	Project Manager, UNDP CO, M&E Officer, Pilot Coordinators	None
c) Risks on co-financed activities	Co-financed small-scale road infrastructure works will need to comply with national and local EIA legislation, included biological safety legislation, and other regulations identified during SESP and ESMF elaboration process, as well as other UNDP required standards.	Continuous	The project will monitor the co-financed infrastructure works to ensure they comply with national and local EIA legislation, included biological safety legislation, and other regulations as well as other standards required by UNDP.	Project Manager, UNDP CO, M&E Officer, Pilot Coordinators	None
Learning	Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned regarding social and environmental risk management will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the Project Team and used to inform management decisions.	Project Manager, KM/Communications Officer	None
Annual project quality assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Project Manager, with support from and Project M&E Officer	None

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any)
	to improve the project.				
Review and make course corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the National Steering Committee and used to make course corrections.	Project Board (considering stakeholders' opinions)	None
Project report (PIR)	As part of progress report to be presented to the National Steering Committee and key stakeholders, analysis, updating and recommendations for risk management will be included.	Annually	Updates on progress of ESMF will be reported in the project's annual GEF PIRs.	Project Manager	None
Project review	National Steering Committee will hold regular project reviews during which an updated analysis of risks and recommended risk mitigation measures will be discussed.	At least annually	Any risks and/ or impacts that are not adequately addressed by national mechanisms or Project Team will be discussed by the National Steering Committee. Recommendations will be made, discussed and agreed upon.	National Steering Committee Project Manager	None

12. Indicative Outline of a Site-Specific Management Plan (incorporating targeted measures for management of environmental and social safeguards risks)

Following further site-based risk screening, applying the UNDP SESP, **Environmental and Social Management site plans** will be included in the Site Specific Management Plans (Outcome 5). These plans will be broadly consistent with the requirements of Environmental and Social Management Plans or targeted management plans as described in UNDP's SES Policy. Please refer to the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management for additional information.

(1) Mitigation: Identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to

acceptable levels. Specifically, the ESMP: (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse social and environmental impacts;

Anticipated risks for this Project include the following:

Biodiversity risks

Key questions to consider in this assessment include:

- Which fauna species currently inhabit or use the areas to be intervened?
- Will the intervention result in the loss of habitat? Consider intervention actions that might reduce available habitat (e.g., clearing of vegetation). Identify species that are currently using these areas and might be affected by a reduction in the quantity or quality of available habitat.
- Are the affected areas used by migratory species or species with seasonal behaviours?
- Will intervention actions be located in the proximity of nesting, nurseries or other environmentally sensitive areas? Interventions in these areas are to be avoided.
- Will intervention actions happen at a critical time (e.g., reproduction, nesting) for any species?

Table 2: Suggested key elements of the Biodiversity Risk Assessment

(1) Description of biodiversity context	
Protected area(s):	*(name)*
Location of interventions:	*(indicate where the interventions activities will take place.)*
Conservation values:	
(brief description of the key biodiversity features: species of main concern/priority species, ecological processes and functions, landscape features, habitat types)	
(2) Objectives and targets: biodiversity actions and mitigation	
***Indicate if the proposed interventions will**:*	Yes/No
• *Result in the loss of habitat*	
• *Affect areas used by migratory species or species with seasonal behaviors*	
• *Be located in areas used by key species from the Protected Area*	
• *Be located in the proximity of nesting, nurseries or other habitat fragile areas*	
• *Be located in breeding or feeding grounds or areas of special importance for key species*	
• *Happen at a critical time (e.g., reproduction, nesting) in the life cycle of species of conservation concern*	
***List identified risks and required mitigation actions**:* *(if the answer to any of the questions above is a 'Yes', identify appropriate mitigation actions to reduce the risk to acceptable levels)*	
Risk	***Mitigation action***
• *(reduce nesting area for bird X due to vegetation clearing)*	• *(schedule controlled clearing out of the nesting period)*
(3) Implementation action plan	

(Outlines an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the BAP)
(4) Stakeholder engagement
(Outlines context-specific plan to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with relevant stakeholders, including locally affected groups)

Risks to local livelihoods

Screening checklist

This series of questions provides a framework to conduct a simple, site-specific assessment of potential risks to the ecosystem-based livelihoods of local communities. This guidance is based on the *Weaving Ecosystem Services into Impact Assessment: A Step-by-Step Method*[17] by the World Resources Institute.

I. Description of the intervention area
Intervention area: *(name of the intervention site)*
Ecosystem types: *(check all those that apply provide a description of the types of ecosystems present in the intervention area)*
Current status of the ecosystem(s): *(briefly describe the current status of the ecosystem that will be intervened, existing human pressures, signs of degradation, presence of environmentally sensitive areas, etc.)*
Description of the intervention: *(list the various project activities that could be implemented in natural areas)*
Distance to settlements: *(indicate the location of the intervention area relative to nearby communities, what is the distance to the closest settlement? Is it the site close to a road? It would be informative to include here a map or sketch of the area showing the intervention site and nearby communities)*
Area with restricted community access: *(this section refers to the area that will be effectively closed off for community use; e.g., the patch of mangrove that will be under restoration and cannot be accessed.)* - Surface *(indicate ha or m^2)*: - Location *(approximate or in coordinates)*:

II. Potential impacts to ecosystem services and associate livelihoods

[17] http://pdf.wri.org/weaving_ecosystem_services_into_impact_assessment.pdf

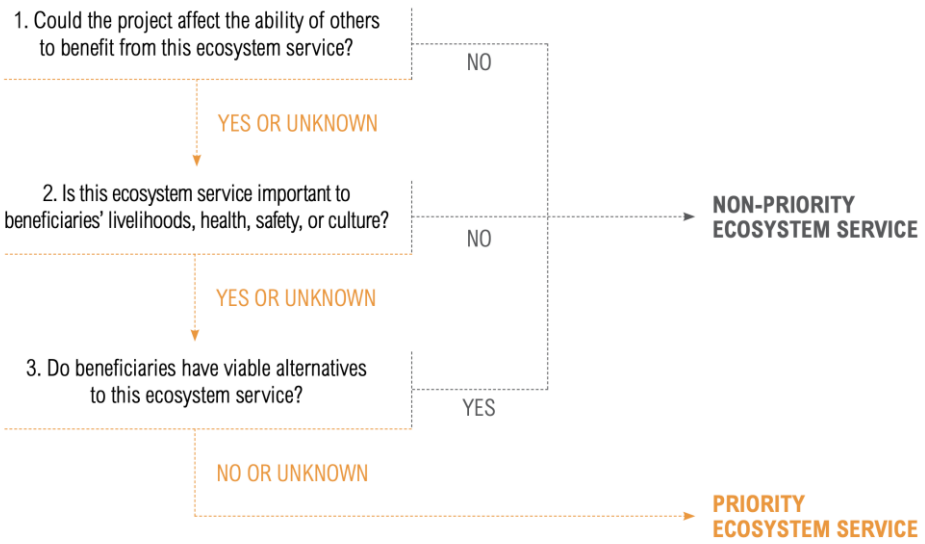
1. **Indicate current local uses of the ecosystem(s) that will be intervened:**

- Production of charcoal □
- Extraction of tannin □
- Extraction of wood □
- Production of honey □
- Others? □ Please indicate:

(identify ecosystem services and goods that local communities derive from the ecosystems that will be intervened. For reference, a list of ecosystem services types and examples is provided in this Appendix)

2. **For each ecosystem service or good identified in the previous question, determine if it is a priority ecosystem service**:

- Could the restriction of access affect the ability of local communities to benefit from this ecosystem service? Yes □ No □
- Is this ecosystem service/good important to beneficiaries' livelihoods, health, safety, or culture? Yes □ No □
- Are there viable alternatives to this ecosystem service? (e.g., other areas that can be used by communities) Yes □ No □



Decision tree to support the identification of priority ecosystem services (World Resources Institute)

3. **For priority ecosystem services/goods impacted by the intervention consider the following aspects:**

- Does the restriction of access to this ecosystem service/good affect the communities' ability to meet their needs for?
    - Livelihoods/source of income □
    - Food □
    - Energy supplies □
    - Recreational/cultural activities □
- Does the restriction of access to this ecosystem service/good will result in any of the following?
    - Increase in travelling time to obtain the service/good □
    - Ecosystem services/goods of lesser quality and/or quantity □
    - Increase human pressure in other areas □

4. Based on the analysis of ecosystem services and goods in the intervention area ensure the site Management Plan includes mitigation measures to:

- Guaranteed access to ecosystem services/goods of equivalent quantity and quality during the lifetime of the project □
- Alternative areas for ecosystem services/goods are identified in consultation with the communities □
- Benefiting of ecosystem services/goods in alternative areas does not result in environmental degradation □
- Clear delimitation of restoration areas in which access is restricted and communities are informed of these areas □
- The project does not result in a deterioration of livelihood conditions for local communities □

List of ecosystem services and goods[18]

[18] http://pdf.wri.org/weaving_ecosystem_services_into_impact_assessment.pdf

Table 1 | **Indicative list of ecosystem services with definitions and examples**

SERVICE	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Provisioning services: The goods or products obtained from ecosystems			
Food	Crops	Cultivated plants or agricultural products harvested by people for human or animal consumption as food	■ Grains ■ Vegetables ■ Fruits
	Livestock	Animals raised for domestic or commercial consumption or use	■ Chickens ■ Pigs ■ Cattle
	Capture fisheries	Wild fish captured through trawling and other non-farming methods	■ Cod ■ Crabs ■ Tuna
	Aquaculture	Fish, shellfish, and/or plants that are bred and reared in ponds, enclosures, and other forms of freshwater or saltwater confinement for purposes of harvesting	■ Shrimp ■ Oysters ■ Salmon
	Wild foods	Edible plant and animal species gathered or captured in the wild	■ Fruits and nuts ■ Fungi ■ Bushmeat
Biological raw materials	Timber and other wood products	Products made from trees harvested from natural forest ecosystems, plantations, or non-forested lands	■ Industrial roundwood ■ Wood pulp ■ Paper
	Fibers and resins	Non-wood and non-fuel fibers and resins	■ Cotton, silk, hemp ■ Twine, rope ■ Natural rubber
	Animal skins	Processed skins of cattle, deer, pigs, snakes, sting rays, or other animals	■ Leather, rawhide, cordwain
	Sand	Sand formed from coral and shells	■ White sand from coral and white shells ■ Colored sand from shells
	Ornamental resources	Products derived from ecosystems that serve aesthetic purposes	■ Tagua nut, wild fowers, coral jewery
Biomass fuel		Biological material derived from living or recently living organisms—both plant and animal—that serves as a source of energy	■ Fuelwood and charcoal ■ Grain for ethanol production ■ Dung
Freshwater		Inland bodies of water, groundwater, rainwater, and surface waters for household, industrial, and agricultural uses	■ Freshwater for drinking, cleaning, cooling, industrial processes, electricity generation, or mode of transportation
Genetic resources		Genes and genetic information used for animal breeding, plant improvement, and biotechnology	■ Genes used to increase crop resistance to disease or pests
Biochemicals, natural medicines, and pharmaceuticals		Medicines, biocides, food additives, and other biological materials derived from ecosystems for commercial or domestic use	■ Echinacea, ginseng, garlic ■ Paclitaxe as basis for cancer drugs ■ Tree extracts used for pest control

Table 1 | **Indicative list of ecosystem services with definitions and examples (cont.)**

SERVICE	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Regulating services: The contributions to human well-being arising from an ecosystem's control of natural processes			
Regulation of air quality		Influence ecosystems have on air quality by emitting chemicals to the atmosphere (i.e., serving as a "source") or extracting chemicals from the atmosphere (i.e., serving as a "sink")	■ Lakes serve as a sink for industrial emissions of sufur compounds ■ Tree and shrub leaves trap air polutants near roadways
Regulation of climate	Global	Influence ecosystems have on the global climate by emitting greenhouse gases or aerosols to the atmosphere or by absorbing greenhouse gases or aerosols from the atmosphere	■ Forests capture and store carbon dioxide ■ Cattlle and rice paddies emit methane
	Regional and local	Influence ecosystems have on local or regional temperature, precipitation, and other climatic factors	■ Forests can impact regional rainfall levels
Regulation of water timing and flows		Influence ecosystems have on the timing and magnitude of water runoff, flooding, and aquifer recharge, particularly in terms of the water storage potential of the ecosystem or landscape	■ Permeable soil facilitates aquifer recharge ■ River floodplains and wetlands retain water—which can decrease flooding—reducing the need for engineered flood control infrastructure
Erosion control		Role ecosystems play in retaining and replenishing soil and sand deposits	■ Vegetation such as grass and trees prevents soil loss due to wind and rain and prevents siltation of waterways ■ Coral reefs, oyster reefs, and sea grass beds reduce loss of land and beaches due to waves and storms
Water purification and waste treatment		Role ecosystems play in the filtration and decomposition of organic wastes and pollutants in water; assimilation and detoxification of compounds through soil and subsoil processes	■ Wetlands remove harmful pollutants from water by trapping metals and organic materials ■ Soil microbes degrade organic waste, rendering it less harmful
Regulation of diseases		Influence that ecosystems have on the incidence and abundance of human pathogens	■ Some intact forests reduce the occurrence of standing water—a breeding area for mosquitoes—which lowers the prevalence of malaria
Regulation of soil quality		Role ecosystems play in sustaining soil's biological activity, diversity, and productivity; regulating and partitioning water and solute flow; storing and recycling nutrients and gases; among other functions	■ Some organisms aid in decomposition of organic matter, increasing soil nutrient levels ■ Some organisms aerate soil, improve soil chemistry, and increase moisture retention
Regulation of pests		Influence ecosystems have on the prevalence of crop and livestock pests and diseases	■ Predators from nearby forests—such as bats, toads, and snakes—consume crop pests

(b) describes – with technical details – each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential social and environmental impacts of these measures and any residual impacts following mitigation; and (d) takes into account, and is consistent with, other required mitigation plans (e.g. for displacement, indigenous peoples).

(2) Monitoring: Identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(3) Capacity development and training: To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level. Specifically, the ESMP provides a description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). Where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(4) Stakeholder Engagement: Outlines plan to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with affected stakeholders. Includes information on (a) means used to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process; (b) summary of stakeholder engagement plan for meaningful, effective consultations during project implementation, including identification of milestones for consultations, information disclosure, and periodic reporting on progress on project implementation; and (c) description of effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the project's social and environmental performance.

(5) Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates): For all four above aspects (mitigation, monitoring, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement), ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables. Each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Will be updated under project year 1.

1. Gender Policy in Cuba

In Cuba, women have been active subjects and main beneficiaries of all development achieved. As part of the actions for social justice that the country has developed, the battle for the full exercise of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all areas and at all levels of society has been ongoing. This is supported by the adoption of legislative, judicial and administrative measures that have guaranteed the fulfilment of the fundamental Human Rights of all the people and, in particular, of women, thereby creating the necessary bases for the implementation of legislation that proclaims and underpins these principles; among which occupies a priority place to fight to eradicate any type of inequality or discrimination, including that caused by gender.

The Constitution of the Republic of Cuba (2019) provides that the State recognizes and guarantees to the person the enjoyment and the inalienable, imprescriptible, indivisible, universal and interdependent exercise of human rights, in accordance with the principles of progressiveness, equality and not discrimination (Article 41), being its respect and guarantee of obligatory compliance for all. The principle of equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity is explicitly recognized (Articles 42 and 48). All people are equal before the law, receive the same protection and treatment from the authorities and enjoy the same rights, freedoms and opportunities, without any discrimination based on sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, ethnic origin, skin colour, religious belief, disability, national or territorial origin, or any other personal condition or circumstance that implies a distinction that is harmful to human dignity. Similarly, they have the right to enjoy the same public spaces and service establishments. They also receive equal pay for equal work, without discrimination. Violation of the principle of equality is proscribed and is sanctioned by law. All these principles are in accordance with the National Follow-up Action Plan of the IV UN Conference on Women (PAN) that defines the “gender policy”.

Cuba was the first country in the world to sign the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, on March 7, 1980, and the second to ratify it, on July 17 of that year. The Cuban State has periodically submitted its reports to the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in fulfilment of its international commitments and obligations and in correspondence with the political will of the Cuban Party and Government to guarantee the full exercise of the equality of the women in all areas of society.

Cuba's employment policy since 1959 has been based on the principles of guaranteed employment, which translates into full employment for all citizens, the principle of equality and non-discrimination based on skin colour, sex or religious beliefs and the principle of harmony between communal and individual interests. The legal framework related to employment is based on the Constitution of the Republic. However, while the gender equality policy is strong, in practice, Cuban women continue to be burdened with domestic and childcare responsibilities, and this, together with insufficient technical training, reduces women's chances of gaining access. to more complex leadership and salary positions in some sectors of society.

The Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), an organization created by the will of the women themselves and officially established on August 23, 1960, has played a fundamental role in all this process. The FMC has been and is a decisive factor in the initiative, proposal and materialization of the laws for the benefit of women and the family throughout these years, particularly with concrete actions such as the case of the creation of the Children's Circles in all the municipalities of the country from the first years of the Revolution. These entities dedicated to the care and education of children during preschool age, which have allowed mothers to enter their jobs at this complex stage of their lives. With its proposals and initiatives, the FMC has decisively influenced Cuban legislation to contemplate a different perspective of man-woman relations at the level of the entire society. Thus, the FMC has been the main contributor in Cuba for the design and implementation of gender actions. Since its inception, its actions have been aimed

at reducing social inequalities and establishing mechanisms for the incorporation of women into the economic and social development of the country.

The country has also dedicated special care in legislation for working women. Both the Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC) and the FMC have been promoters and decisive factors in the study and proposal of laws that benefit and support both working women and the family. The current Labor Code (Law No. 116, June 17, 2014) reaffirms the protection of working women in its Chapter IV and its inclusion in the growing non-state sector of the economy, with special regulations for the work of the woman. This is the case of Chapter VIII of the Code, which regulates jobs and their working conditions and establishes special protections when required, such as the stage of motherhood. This legal body manifests and recognizes the importance of the participation of women in work, their high social function of being a mother and the specific protection for adolescents and pregnant women.

The rights to Protection, Safety and Hygiene at Work were established by Law No.13 of February 27, 1977, its regulation and attached legislation that establishes the duty of administrations to create adequate working conditions that benefit the participation of the woman in the labor process. Currently, these conditions are regulated by Law No. 116 Labor Code. These principles do not exclude the right of women to prove their aptitude and ability to fill complex jobs. For a time, there was an excess of "protectionism", excluding it from work options that it could perform, which prevented the full exercise of its rights. Later, concepts and regulations were applied, modified on the basis that only maternity protection constitutes a work limit and not the sexist tendency to prohibit her from carrying out certain tasks.

Currently, these concepts are perfected and enriched through research, experiences and practical results of female labor activity, in order to prevent false protectionism from masking discriminatory behaviours. In the laws enacted for Social Security and Assistance, the principles that also protect women have been established. The current Social Security Law No. 105 establishes guidelines to ensure the maternity of the working woman and the protection of the widow in the event of the death of her spouse.

In maternity laws, the different stages of pregnancy and the protection that women and their daughter or son should have in the occupational medical order have been valued. The Maternity Law for Working Women and all the articles that both the Labor Code and other labor laws have in relation to the subject, are an example of the positive discrimination measures that have been necessary to establish and that have served throughout the years to protect the rights that women must be guaranteed in the labor order.

Other actors in the country involved in the development and implementation of actions aimed at reducing social inequalities and establishing mechanisms for the incorporation of women into the country's economic and social development are the Commission for the Care of Children, Youth and Equal Rights of Women of the National Assembly of People's Power, the National Center for Sexual Education and its provincial and municipal commissions, the Prevention and Social Care Commissions at all levels. In addition, the universities have played a fundamental role in the development of gender studies, the Chairs of Women and the Family have been created and at the University of Havana a Master's Degree in Gender Studies is developed.

Finally, the actions of both Cuban and international NGOs stand out, which, by including programs based on the gender approach within their cooperation projects in various areas of action (health, agriculture, local human development, natural disasters, environment and sustainable development, among others) have, in general, enabled high levels of participation in decision-making, in training and the creation of new jobs or in accompanying national authorities in fulfilling the purposes and commitments of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action.

2. National Statistics on Gender

According to data obtained from the last Cuba Territorial Panorama 2016, the Cuban population was 11,239,300 people. Of these, 50.2% were women and 49.8% were men. Cuba is the oldest country in the Latin American region with 18.3% of its population aged 60 and over. In this demographic panorama,

women survive the longest with a longer life expectancy than men[19]. Although, the Cuban population is an aged population, it is active in the labour market, since Law No. 105 on Social Security extended retirement to 60 years in the case of women and 65 in the case of men, giving the possibility of returning to be hired after retirement.

In general, women constitute a slight majority in the country. Similar situation is observed in the Project intervention areas (Cauto River Basin and Guantanamo-Guaso Basin) in all communities involved.

3. Presence of women in the social and economic development

Cuban women face large workloads, including managing the demands of domestic work that in many home environments is considered “women's work”. In 1958, only 20% of the female population between the ages of 25 and 44 was employed, mainly in domestic work. While, in 1983, 59% of the total female population of the same age was already employed, including occupation in jobs that require high professional and technical specialization. However, Cuban families continue to reproduce today in raising children the sexual division of labor within the home that they learned from previous generations. Thus, the so-called "double shift" and other gender gaps that threaten economic autonomy, professional development, self-care and free time of women are reproduced. They are also the ones who mostly assume the tasks related to the care and attention of the elderly, chronically ill and dependent people, a function that in recent years with population aging has increasingly occupied the time of the female population.

Some statistics cited by comrade Raúl Castro Ruz during the Conference of global leaders on gender equality and the empowerment of women, held in New York in 2015, attest to the presence of women in the economic and social development of the country: *“They represent 48% of the total number of persons employed in the civil state sector and 46% of senior management positions; 78.5% of health personnel, 48% of scientific researchers and 66.8% of the force with the highest technical and professional qualification. They study, on average, 10.2 degrees and are 65.2% of the graduates in higher education. 48.86% of our Parliament is made up of women, which places us as the second country in the American hemisphere, second only to Bolivia, and fourth in the world.” Likewise, during his speech the president acknowledged that "we still have a lot to do."*

The political participation of women in Cuba has also been one of the purposes of the revolutionary government since 1959, with an impact of their presence in public life and the promotion of their contribution to the economic-social development of the country. In the last six decades, the number of Cuban women in the current composition of the National Assembly of People's Power (2018) has grown significantly with more than 53%. These statistics place Cuba as the country that holds the second place in the world with the highest proportion of women executives or with legislative work. Consequently, the participation of women in decision-making has increased in Cuba, not only because of their presence in Parliament, but also because their presence in the Council of State and in the Council of Ministers. Although they do not represent the majority in ministerial sectors, multiple ministries are chaired by women, in particular 8 of them (Minister of Food Industry, Minister of Internal Trade, Minister of Education, Minister of Finance and Price, Minister of Labor and Security Social, Minister of Science, Technology and Environment, Minister-President of the Central Bank of Cuba, the Comptroller General of the Republic). In addition, more and more women hold positions and hold leadership positions in Institutes, educational institutions at all levels of education and culture, service centers and key institutions for the economy and of social relevance in Cuba. However, their high educational level sometimes does not correspond to the jobs they occupy, which shows that some forms of gender inequality still persist in Cuban society.

In particular, the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) System that represents the set of social actors that operate within the national scope in this sector and the dynamic articulation of their competences,

[19] Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (2019) Panorama Territorial Cuba 2018.

is favoured by the presence of women. The Cuban CTI infrastructure includes 222 entities (including 136 research centers) and 52 universities, to which 30 CTI entities and 94 municipal headquarters are attached. In the country there are 89,214 people dedicated to system activities and 53 percent are women. The personnel dedicated to research-development and innovation in the STI entities add up to 57,198 workers, 54 percent are women. 77 percent of the staff have higher or technical degrees, and 6,954 researchers are categorized, 47 percent, women.

The decisive participation of women within the country's STI system is reflected in this project, in the institutions and actors involved in it. To cite an example, in the Environmental Agency (AMA), which is the guiding Institution of the project's activities, the presence of women predominates, representing 56% of all workers. Likewise, in the conception, coordination and execution of project tasks from AMA, the presence of women predominates. This panorama is representative of the human potential of the rest of the institutions and of the two intervention areas involved.

Particularly within the agricultural sector, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) has established a gender strategy – a management tool to work for a political and ideological priority of the farming, forestry, and tobacco sector to realize and enjoy rights for women and men fully. The document was elaborated in correspondence with international and nationals' agreements on gender equality and women's empowerment. It represents a contribution of the MINAG to the solution of social problems addressed by the National Conference of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), related to gender violence and the need to face prejudice and discriminatory behaviours due to skin colour, gender, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, and territorial origin among others.

In short, the strategy:

• recognizes and empowers women and their essential role in all spaces of the sector where the agreed actions will be implemented; in particular, highlights farms and cooperatives, companies, and economic management that many women play a leading role in monitoring income, expenses, and other indicators of productivity;

• reinforces the training of these women, supporting their studies and preparation;

• enhances the work with those who hold management positions or identify with potentialities for this, including colleagues who carry out responsibilities in the management of agricultural cooperatives;

• prioritizes the improvement of the working conditions of all colleagues, creating better workspaces for those who today make up the farming sector, tobacco, and forestry and for those who join it;

• recognizes and promotes the existence of leading men who are protagonists of equality and non-exclusive masculinities that promote non-discrimination based on sex and gender and justice for all;

• promotes management changes and innovative processes that contribute to the equality of genre.

2. Gender Action Plan (update during project year 1)				
Objectives	**Specific actions for Gender**	**Indicators and goals**	**Responsible Institutions**	**Budget**
Output 1. (associated with GEF basic indicator 3**): In the P4 intervention zones, degraded agricultural areas have been restored as a result from SLM with a landscape scale**				
Activity 1.1. Integrated planning to assess the situation in the territory related with the experiences of SLM	1.1. Important role of women in the entire participatory process carried out in the community, to decide SLM distribution in the territory	Number of women working in the sector and participating in landscape planning Baseline: 0 Target: 40% of women (not only those in the agricultural sector)	AMA	USD198,400 Additional baseline national funding dedicated to monitoring outside of project budget as it relies on existing national experts
Activity 1.2. Formative and informative actions on the benefits obtained by planning SLM at landscape scale.	1.2 Important participation of women in training programs and awareness-raising for institutional actors, on the projection of SLM. Participation is carried out both in teaching courses and preparing training materials	Indicator (s): Number of women participating in training and outreach programs. Target: 50%		
Activity 1.3. Sustainable land management practices are carried out in the different types of agroecosystems	1.3 Women have been incorporated into all tasks of agricultural production systems (various crops, agroforestry, silvopastoral) in an equitable manner, proportional to their participation in the agricultural sector	Number of women working in SLM practices in pilot areas (35%)		
Output 2. (associated with GEF basic indicator 4): **In the P4 intervention areas, the benefits of SLM-LS on biodiversity and other conservation values are demonstrated**				
Activity 2.1. Areas with agroforestry management respond to planning criteria at the landscape scale.	2.1 Women participate equally and equitably in all agroforestry planning and management tasks, both with restoration and conservation criteria	No. of women participating in the different agroforestry management activities Goal 50%.	AMA	USD 198,400 Additional baseline national funding dedicated to monitoring outside of project budget as it relies on existing national experts
Activity 2.2. Increases the diversity of cultivated species and types of livestock strengthening food security	2.2. Women have a relevant role in capacity building and knowledge management related to food security, with special attention to the diversity of cultivated species and crop yield	No. of women involved in the entire chain of knowledge and techniques aimed at achieving food security. Goal 60%		
Activity 2.3. Equitable participation of women in the application of integrated and multi-criteria evaluation systems	2.3 Women participation in a multi-criteria evaluation and follow-up of the project results that includes social and cultural aspects, at the community and neighboring population levels, is effectively achieved	No. of women participating in the application of monitoring and evaluation systems in the community Baseline: 0 Goal 50%.		

Annex 11: Procurement Plan (First Year)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST (ESTIMATED) US$	QTY	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	IMPORT (US$)	START DATE OF PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (SPECIFICATIONS REVIEW)	START DATE OF CONTRACT
INTERNATONAL PROCUREMENT / IMPORT:						
Pick-up	40,000.00	3	Item	120,000		
Motorcycles with sidecar	4,000.00	4	Item	16,000		
Flame Photometers	21,800.00	1	Item	21,800		
Scale 1000g	1,500.00	1	Item	1,500		
Mill for soil samples	5,000.00	1	Item	5,000		
Chair	100.00	25	Item	2,500		
Table	140.00	25	Item	3,500		
Shelf	192.00	25	Item	4,800		
Rubber gloves (pair)	6.00	65	Item	390		
Rubber boots (pair)	8.09	150	Item	1,214		
Leather boots (pair)	55.51	150	Item	8,327		
Working clothes (pants)	22.60	150	Item	3,390		
Working clothes (shirt)	10.00	150	Item	1,500		
Projector and projection screen	2,000.00	3	Item	6,000	QTR1-YR1	QTR2-YR1
Desktop, monitor, mouse and keyboard	1,000.00	10	Módulo	10,000		
Back up	150.00	10	Item	1,500		
Printer B/W	250.00	10	Item	2,500		
Laptop	1,000.00	5	Item	5,000		
Color printer	600.00	2	Item	1,200		
Multifunctional printer	700.00	2	Item	1,400		
Toner 83A	75.00	25	Item	1,875		
Toner 30A	75.00	60	Item	4,500		
Toner for color printer	240.00	10	Item	2,400		
Paper (ream)	4.40	1000	Item	4,400		
Pens	0.30	2000	Item	600		
Staples	0.35	300	Item	105		
Plastic files	0.60	500	Item	300		
Lever Clip Files	10.00	200	Item	2,000		
				233,700		
NATIONAL PROCUREMENT (GOODS AND SERVICES):						

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST (ESTIMATED) US$	QTY	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	IMPORT (US$)	START DATE OF PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (SPECIFICATIONS REVIEW)	START DATE OF CONTRACT
Exchange of experiences with similar projects in the region (Panama-Dominican Republic-Ecuador-Colombia) and in Spain). Participation of 5 Cuban specialists.	8,000.00	1	Viaje	8,000	QTR3-YR1	QTR3-YR1
Visits to demonstration and replication sites in the intervention areas (Cauto-Guantánamo Basin) to monitor and evaluate the results of the project and follow up on the implementation of management plans.	2,000.00	2	Visita	4,000	QTR2-YR1	QTR2-4-YR1
Training workshops on the incorporation of the landscape approach to the SLM model already implemented, and the restoration of ecosystem services in the Cauto River Basin, Guantánamo	5,000.00	2	Taller	10,000	QTR2-YR1	QTR2-3-YR1
Logistical support to ensure the collection of field information for landscape-scale SLM planning and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the application of landscape-scale SLM practices at demonstration sites.	2,300.00	1	Visita	2,300	QTR1-YR1	QTR1-YR1
Mobile telephone services	600.00	12	Meses	7,200	QTR1-YR1	QTR1-2-3-4-YR1
Logistical services related to procurement	1,770.00	10	Meses	17,700	QTR3-YR1	QTR1-2-3-4-YR1
Printing services (brochures)	4.00	1000	Item	4,000	QTR3-YR1	QTR4-YR1
Fuel	3,000.00	6	Meses	18,000	QTR1-2-3-4-YR1	QTR1-2-3-4-YR1
Vehicle insurance (annual)	5,000.00	1	Año	5,000	QTR1-YR1	QTR1-YR1
Vehicle maintenance	625.00	4	Servicio	2,500	QTR1-YR1	QTR1-2-3-4-YR1
Direct Project Services (UNDP)	3,500.00	1	Año	3,500	QTR1-YR1	QTR1-2-3-4-YR1
				82,200		
				315,900		

Annex 12: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2,1+2,2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			10,000		***11,500***	***13,000***	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					600	***14,500***
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					200	***400***
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Agricultural land			***300***	***850***
		Silvopastoril land			***100***	***250***
		Forest Land			***200***	***400***
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6,1+6,2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*N/A*	*2,950*		
		Male	*N/A*	*6,650*		
		Total	*N/A*	*9,600*		

Annex 13: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☐**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☐**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☐**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☐**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☐SMEs	
		☐Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☐Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	

	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
		☒Behavior Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☒**Learning**		
		☒Theory of Change	
		☒Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒**Innovation**		
	☒**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☒Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☒Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	

		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☒**Integrated Programs**		
		☒Commodity Supply Chains ([20]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☒Sustainable Commodities Production
			☒Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☒Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☒Smallholder Farmers
			☒Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☒Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☒Sustainable Food Systems
			☒Landscape Restoration

			☒Sustainable Commodity Production
			☒Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☒Integrated Landscapes
			☒Food Value Chains
			☒Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☒Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☒Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐Tourism
			☒Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure

			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☒Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☒Plant Genetic Resources
			☒Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☒Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers
			☐Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☒Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☒Financial and Accounting	
			☒Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒**Forests**		

		☒Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☒**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☒Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒Ecosystem Approach
			☒Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☒Sustainable Agriculture
			☒Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☒Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☒Land Productivity
			☒Land Cover and Land cover change
			☒Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☒Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin

		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☒SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☒**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	

		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☒Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☒Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☒**Climate Change**		
		☒**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☒Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☒Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan

			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☒Community-based Adaptation
			☒Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☒Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex 14: List of Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) Projects

- **Project 1** (Years 1-8 of CPP, 2008 - 2015): Capacity Building for Planning, Decision Making and Regulatory Systems & Awareness Building/Sustainable Land Management in Severely Degraded Ecosystems (in *Guantanamo*, aiming to halt land degradation and rehabilitate dry lands and xeric scrub regions, and in *Pinar del Rio*, on monitoring of extreme climatic events such as droughts and hurricanes);
- **Project 2** (Years 8-13 of CPP, 2015 - 2020): Capacity Building for Information Coordination and Monitoring Systems/SLM in Areas with Water Resource Management Problems (in *Havana-Matanzas* focusing on sustainable use of ground water, in *Pinar del Rio* on strengthening resistance to drought and other extreme climatic events in agricultural lands, in *Guantanamo* on replicating demonstration activities, conserving rainwater and testing high efficient irrigation systems, and in *Cauto River Basin* on Sustainable management of water resources, drought prevention and management of water reserves for SLM);
- **Project 3** (Years 13-16 of CPP, 2019 - 2023): Capacity Building for Sustainable Financing Mechanisms / Sustainable Land Management in Dry land Forest Ecosystems and Cattle Ranching Areas (in *Guamuhaya* focusing on improved SLM techniques in a pre-mountainous ecosystem, with dry forest & livestock, and in *Cauto River Basin* on sustainable management of dry forest resources, integrated forest farms and water regulations);
- **Project 4 (Years 14-17 of CPP, 2021 - 2024): Validation of SLM Models at Landscape Scale (in *Cauto River Basin* focusing on replication of demonstration activities in micro watersheds, and in Guantanamo Guaso Basin focusing on soil management and irrigation in agricultural land;** and
- **Project 5** (Years 1-14 of CPP, 2008-2021): Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Cuba CPP.

Annex 15: Characteristics of the selected farms – demonstration units

	Guantanamo, CCSF "Mariana Grajales"	**Cauto River Basin, CCSF "Braulio Coroneaux"**
Total surface area	1,220 km^2	9,540 km^2
Provinces	Guantanamo	Granma
Municipalities	El Salvador Guantánamo	Guisa
Key LD processes	Highly degraded ecosystem. Semi-arid climate, soil erosion, poor drainage.	Degraded ecosystem
Main land uses	Fruit trees (mango, guava, pumpkin fruit, lemon); staple crops (plantain, cassava and sweet potato); grains (beans, corn, and sorghum); vegetables (tomato, onion, cucumber, beet). Minor cattle (pig, sheep-goat), and poultry.	Tobacco, staple crops (plantain, cassava, sweet potato); grains (beans, corn, peanuts, sorghum, sunflower); vegetables (tomato, cucumber, chili, onion, cabbage, eggplant); sugar cane for animal feed; animal husbandry (birds, pigs, cattle and goats) and fruit trees.
Scale of intervention	Medium scale	Medium scale
Number of demonstration sites	One farm whose experience (other CPP projects) will be translated to the intervention area, 23 farms	One farm whose experience (other CPP projects) will be translated to the area intervention, 29 farms
Key lines of action	Sustainable Land Management – SLM practices planned at the Landscape Scale • Soil conservation and improvement. • Water resource management • Adaptation of the vegetation cover to the characteristics of the area • Adaptation of agricultural production (agriculture and livestock) taking into account the characteristics of the area	
Expected impacts	• Increased awareness in the protection of natural resources, soil and water resources. • Stopped soil degradation. • Increased yields as a consequence of soil improvement. • High productive capacity of soils. • Adequate soil conservation measures and water resource management in response to climate change. • Increased diversification of production • Increased reforested areas and fruit trees Improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants.	

Annex 16: IP requesting UNDP Support Services

CITMA
MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA TECNOLOGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

International Relations Department

DRI: ///7/2023

Havana, August 7, 2023

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya,
Execute Coordinator
Environmental Finance, BPPS
UNDP

Subject: Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for the project "Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at landscape scale" (PIMS 6206).

1. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Cuba, I hereby request UNDP, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis.

2. The execution services provided by UNDP are expected to include:

   - Financial transactions (Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions).

3. The execution services to be provided by the Environmental Agency (AMA) belonging to Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA) of Cuba are expected to include:

   - Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel and consultants.
   - Procurement of services, goods and equipment.
   - Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops.
   - Visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements.

4. Execution activities, including those provided by UNDP will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget.

Sincerely,

MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA TECNOLOGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE
DIRECCIÓN DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Sr. Ulises Fernández Gomez
GEF Political and Operational Focal Point

Execution Support Services Justification.

The Cuban GEF OFP reached out to the GEF Secretariat regarding a government request to have UNDP's support to implementation by facilitating financial transactions (including payments, vendors, disbursements, and other financial transactions) on behalf of the government. This is a common practice in Cuba and other implementing agencies continuously provide this support in their GEF projects.

As such, the bullet points below provide a succinct justification for this request.

- • The UNDP country office has facilitated payments for 15 years for all projects under execution regardless of finance source at the request of the government. Over several years the cost of this service was 100% covered by UNDP CO. Given the guidelines proposed by the GEF and UNDP, since 2018 it was agreed that these costs would be recovered from the project based on LOAs signed by the government and UNDP. Until this date this practice has worked satisfactorily as confirmed by audits and supervision by the government and UNDP.
- • The cost to be included in the project related to UNDP support would be USD 3,500 per year, USD 14,000 in total.
- • It is necessary to highlight that due to the low availability of products in the national market in Cuba, an important amount of GEF resources it meant to buy from international providers. The payment to these providers from national accounts has been limited due to the economic, commercial, and financial embargo of the government of the USA to Cuba. Due to this, the government of Cuba has reiterated its request to UNDP to make payments to these international providers. This practice is also followed by all other GEF implementing agencies currently supporting projects in Cuba.
- • The UNDP CO has made an analysis of the current national context and has not identified another organization that has the conditions to immediately provide support services to execution, particularly the financial transactions to be provided, to the GEF projects.

Annex 17. Components and budget managed by UNEP.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *2. Zero Hunger; 4. Quality Education; 5. Gender Equality; 6. Clean Water and Sanitation; 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; 12. Responsible Consumption and Production; 13. Climate Action; 15. Life on Land; and 17. Partnerships for the Goals*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Effect 3 of the Country Document, agreed between the Government of Cuba and the UNDP for the 2020-24 period, indicates: "Institutions, the productive and service sectors, territorial governments and communities improve protection and the rational use of ecosystems and natural resources, resilience to climate change and comprehensive management to reduce the risk of disasters, of disaster."*				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline[21]**	**Mid-term Target[22]**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective:	*Validate the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models that have demonstrated effectiveness in the three previous CPP-OP15 projects at the landscape scale.*			
	Mandatory Indicator #1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)[23]	22,500 (6,700)	Total: 3,745 (Men: 2750. Women 1,175), of which are 2,540 producers (Men: 1790. Women: 750).	Total: 9,600 (Men: 6650. Women: 2,950), of which 6,100 producers (Men: 4,550. Women: 1,550).
	Mandatory Indicator (GEF Core Indicators) #2: Restored area (ha) by SLM, in the P4 intervention areas:	10,000	11,500 (1,500)	13,000 (3000)
	Mandatory Indicator (*GEF Core Indicator*) #3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	Agricultural: 0 Grasslands and silvopastoral systems: 0 Forest land: 0	Agricultural: 300 Grasslands and silvopastoral systems: 100 Forest land: 200	Agricultural: 850 Grasslands and silvopastoral systems: 250 Forest land: 400
Project component 1	*Institutional framework with strengthened technical capacity and tools to apply the SLM models at the landscape scale (SLM-LS).*			
Project Outcome 1. Updated national and sectoral administrative and technical regulations systems, with the incorporation of SLM at the landscape level.	<u>Indicator #4:</u> Number of normative and regulatory instruments that incorporate SLM with a landscape scale.	0	1	4

[21] *Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.*

[22] *Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review (N/A for this project) and then again by the terminal evaluation.*

[23] *Provide total number of all direct project beneficiaries expected to benefit from all project activities until project closure. Separate the total number by female and male. This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources.*

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1. Proposal to update the SLM national technical standard, with the incorporation of the landscape level approach elaborated; as well as the inputs to update the norms of the agricultural-forestry, hydraulic and territorial planning sectors including gender considerations.			
Project Outcome 2. Established commitment mechanism with key institutions and actors, at the national level and in the intervention areas, to support and/or apply SLM at the landscape scale.	Indicator #5: Number of collaboration agreements established with key institutions and actors to promote SLM at the landscape scale.	0	6	12
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1. Collaboration agreements between the program and institutions and key stakeholders (forestry and agricultural enterprises, local governments, Basin hydrographic Councils and nature conservation sectors) to support or apply the SLM at landscape scale established including gender considerations.			
Project component 2	Developed the methodological base and the preparation and sensitization of the key institutions and actors for the incorporation of the SLM, at a landscape scale, in the strategies and management plans of the intervention areas.			
Project Outcome 3. Capacities have been created, at the intervention area level, for the incorporation of SLM at landscape-scale into institutional and sectoral strategies and management plans	Indicator #6: Number of producers in P4 intervention areas receiving technical assistance and training on SLM practices and planning with landscape criteria.	0	2,450 (35% women and 65% men)	6,100 (35% women and 65% men)
	Indicator #7: Number of institutional strategies and plans that incorporated SLM principles with landscape criteria, in the intervention areas.	0	3	8
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1. Theoretical and practical training program for key actors and institutions developed, at the intervention area level, in the methodology, use of agricultural equipment and machinery, tools and financial incentives for the implementation of SLM at the landscape scale including gender considerations. Output 3.2. Demonstration site management plans incorporate SLM practices at the landscape scale.			
Project Outcome 4. Application of SLM at the landscape level promoted in intervention areas, through the recognition of its economic and environmental benefits, and the access of producers to financial incentives	Indicator #8: Number of Producers in the intervention areas who obtain benefits from at least one financing scheme.	0	300 (35% women and 65% men)	6,100 (35% women and 65% men)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1. Updated SLM manual, incorporating the landscape scale projection and its social, economic, and environmental benefits. Output 4.2. Awareness plan at the intervention area level implemented, focused on promoting financial incentives derived from the SLM application, including gender considerations.			

ANNEX - RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET LINE (GEF FUNDS ONLY US$)													
Project title: Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) model at landscape scale.													
Project number:													
Project executing partner: Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment													
Project implementation period:			Expenditure by project component/activity (provide description)						*Insert actual year				
From:	**2024**		Add additional components/activities as required						Add additional years as required				
To:	**2028**								Expenditure by calendar year				
UNEP Budget Line			1	2	3	4	5	Total	Year 1*	Year 2*	Year 3*	Year 4*	Total
10	**PERSONNEL COMPONENT**												
	1200	Consultants											
	1201	International Consultants	23,000					23,000	8,000		15,000		23,000
	1202	National Consultants						0					0
	1299	**Sub-total**	**23,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**23,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**15,000**	**0**	**23,000**
	1600	Travel on official business											
	1601	Staff Travel & Transport	18,500	82,750				101,250	26,500	32,500	27,750	14,500	101,250
	1699	**Sub-total**	**18,500**	**82,750**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**101,250**	**26,500**	**32,500**	**27,750**	**14,500**	**101,250**
1999	**Component total**		**41,500**	**82,750**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**124,250**	**34,500**	**32,500**	**42,750**	**14,500**	**124,250**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**												

	2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)											
	2201	Sub-contracts to governmental agencies	7,500	32,000				39,500	14,000	23,000	2,500		39,500
	2299	**Sub-total**	**7,500**	**42,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,000**	**17,000**	**26,000**	**5,000**	**2,000**	**50,000**
	2301	Sub-contracts to private firms		10,500				10,500	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,000	10,500
	2399	**Sub-total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2999	**Component total**		**7,500**	**42,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50,000**	**17,000**	**26,000**	**5,000**	**2,000**	**50,000**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**												
	3200	Group training											
	3201	Training	23,000					23,000	6,000	8,000	9,000		23,000
	3301	Meetings/Conferences	58,000	24,500				82,500	18,000	35,000	16,500	13,000	82,500
	3299	**Sub-total**	**81,000**	**24,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105,500**	**24,000**	**43,000**	**25,500**	**13,000**	**105,500**
3999	**Component total**		**81,000**	**24,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105,500**	**24,000**	**43,000**	**25,500**	**13,000**	**105,500**
40	**EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT**												
	4100	Expendable equipment											
	4101	Office supplies and consumables	4,100	61,800				65,900	24,100	27,400	14,400		65,900
	4201	Non Laboratory purchase		233,400				233,400	84,500	148,900			233,400
	4199	**Sub-total**	**4,100**	**295,200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**299,300**	**108,600**	**176,300**	**14,400**	**0**	**299,300**
4999	**Component total**		**4,100**	**295,200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**299,300**	**108,600**	**176,300**	**14,400**	**0**	**299,300**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**												

	5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment											
	5101	Equipment Maintenance	7,600	9,000				16,600	3,000	6,500	5,100	2,000	16,600
	5201	Publications, Translations, Dissemination, and reporting costs	25,000	20,000				45,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	8,000	45,000
	5301	Communications (tel, fax, e-mail, etc.)	8,000	2,000				10,000	4,000	6,000			10,000
	5302	Others	6,100	19,500				25,600	14,600	8,000	1,000	2,000	25,600
	5399	**Sub-total**	**46,700**	**50,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**97,200**	**34,600**	**32,500**	**18,100**	**12,000**	**97,200**
5999	**Component total**		**46,700**	**50,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**97,200**	**34,600**	**32,500**	**18,100**	**12,000**	**97,200**
99	**GRAND TOTAL**		**180,800**	**495,450**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**676,250**	**218,700**	**310,300**	**105,750**	**41,500**	**676,250**

Annex 18. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment

In a separate file.

Annex 19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

UNDP Online Platform

Annex 20. Co-Financing Letters

Environment Agency

ama ORGANIZACIÓN SUPERIOR DE DIRECCIÓN
Agencia de Medio Ambiente

MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE
Agencia de Medio Ambiente

The President

Havana, February 8, 2024
"Year of the 66th Anniversary of the Revolution"

To: Ulises Fernández Gómez
Director of International Relations
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

Ref. Presentation of the cofinancing of Project No.4 of Program OP-15

Dear Ulises:

You are hereby informed that the Environment Agency will make a contribution of 4 million 859 thousand CUP as co-financing ***in kind***, representing 202,459.00 USD for Project No.4 "Validation of Sustainable Land Management Models on the Lanscape Scale" of " Country Pilot Partnership" (CPP OP-15) in "Support for the Implementation of the National Program to Combat Desertification and Drought in the Republic of Cuba." This amount is related to the levels of actors participating in the project.

The exchange rate for the conversion is taken as 24.00 CUP = 1.00 USD

Best regards

Dra. Maritza García García

Agencia Medio Ambiente
AMA
PRESIDENCIA

Calle 20, #4017 entre 18A y 47, Playa, La Habana, Cuba • CP: 11300
72028242 • 72021071 ama@ama.cu www.ama.cu agenciademedioambiente cuba_ama AMA_CUBA

Ministry of Agriculture

Ordinario
Ejemplar No.__

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE LA AGRICULTURA
Dirección del Servicio Estatal Forestal

Havana March 8, 2024
"Year 66 of the Revolution"

To: Maritza Garcia Garcia
President of Environment Agency

In July 2020, Forest, Wild Flora and Fauna Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba issued a certification stating that National Forest Development Fund (FONADEF) would finance no less than 8 million pesos as a contribution from Cuban Government to activities related to Country Pilot Partnership (CPP-OP15) and the start of Project 4 "Validation cf.Sustainable Land Management Models at Landscape Scale for its four years of duration.

Taking into account in January 1 rst, 2021, Cuba began a process of monetary and exchange regulation where prices of inputs and services were modified, we inform the decision to increase the financing value in the same proportion in which it was they adjusted the cost tokens, value updated is 32 million pesos, co-financing that would be in-kind and converted at the current exchange rate (24.00 CUP = 1.00 USD) represents 1,333,333.33 USD.

Best regards,

Arturo Forteza Valdés
Director

RS: 17/2024
Ejecuta: DSEF

MINISTERIO DE LA AGRICULTURA

Ministerio de la Agricultura
Conill y Esq Avenida Independencia, Plaza de la Revolución, Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba
Teléfono: 78847519
Correo: secdforestal@minag.gob.cu

-Referencia:

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE LA AGRICULTURA
Dirección de Suelos y Fertilizantes.

ENDORSEMENT LETTER

Havana February 15, 2024

In favor of Project 4 "Validation of Sustainable Land Management Models at Landscape Scale" of the "Country Pilot Partnership" (CPP OP-15) in "Support for the implementation of the National Program to Combat Desertification and the Drought of the Republic of Cuba"

To: Maritza Garcia Garcia
President of Environmental Agency

Ref. Contribution of Department of Soil and Fertilizers to Project 4 of CPP OP-15

Dear Maritza,

The Direction of Soil and Fertilizers of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Republic of Cuba is pleased to inform you its decision to support Project 4 "Validation of Models of Sustainable Land Management at Landscape Scale" of the CPP OP-15 throughout its implementation period.

Taking into account our institution's role achieving project's objectives, The Direction of Soils and Fertilizers is willing to contribute achieving successful results of the Project 4, with an amount of 45 000 000.00 pesos in National Currency, through the Soil Improvement and Conservation National Program as part of the contribution of Cuban Government, co-financing that would be in-kind and converted at the current exchange rate (24.00 CUP = 1.00 USD) represents 1,875,000 USD.

Co-financing aspects to take into account in Project 4 of the CPP

I. Human resources. Salaries for personnel linked to the development of the project.

Ministerio de la Agricultura
Conill y Esq. Avenida Independencia, Plaza de la Revolución, La Habana, Cuba
Teléfonos: 78847646; **Correo:** jsuelos@oc.minag.gob.cu

-Referencia:

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE LA AGRICULTURA
Dirección de Suelos y Fertilizantes.

II. Technical services from both national and territorial institutions.

III. Infrastructure.

IV. Science and Technology.

V. National Program Funds applied to SLM.

VI. Training services.

VII. Services related to the Regulatory Framework for the SLM.

Kind regards



Dagoberto Rodríguez Lozano

Ministerio de la Agricultura
Conill y Esq. Avenida Independencia, Plaza de la Revolución, La Habana, Cuba
Teléfonos: 78847846; **Correo:** jsuelos@oc.minag.gob.cu

Annex 21: Notes on vehicles purchase.

This Note is to confirm that during the Project 4 of CPP formulation phase, three vehicles and four motorcycles were programmed to support the mobility of specialists in function of national coordination activities, support and monitoring of demonstrative sites managements plans, biophysicist monitoring at interventions areas and development of capacities at national and local levels.

The national co-financing programmed by the Cuban government to Project 4, does not cover the acquisition of vehicles. This is a regular practice in Cuba and that is why the costs to acquire this equipment are covered by cooperation resources.

In the Project Document, the cost of vehicles was programmed in budget note 4: "Automotive vehicles (3 pick-ups and 4 motorcycles) to strengthen the capacities of key local and national actors, for the mobility to areas of difficult access in demonstrative sites: Coordination Unit, Soils Delegation in Guantanamo, MINAG Delegation in Guantanamo, MINAG Delegation in Guisa, UMA in Guantanamo and UMA in Granma".

Accordingly, three vehicles and four motorcycles will be acquired, which is essential to strengthen the capacities of the key national and local institutions involved to fulfill the objectives and goals of the project. This equipment will support technical activities in Havana and in the two provinces, specifically: update national and sectional administrative and technical regulations systems, with the incorporation of sustainable land management at the landscape level; establish commitment mechanism with key institutions, at the national level and in the intervention areas, to support and/or apply sustainable land management at the landscape scale; applicate of sustainable land management at the landscape level promoted in intervention areas, through the recognition of its economic and environmental benefit, and the access of producers to financial incentives; develop sustainable land management actions at the landscape scale contained in demonstration sites management plans implemented; demonstrate the relevance of the sustainable land management practices implementation at landscape scale to sustainability and food security and proper management ensures compliance with the main project`s and Program`s milestones and results. On the other hand, it will support the coordination between national and local actors involved in the other project under the same National Country Partnerships aims to ensure the programmatic focus of intervention.

In Cuba there are significant difficulties regarding transportation availability and stability. The implementation of the different activities planned at both national and local level requires the efficient provision of transportation services to meet the objectives set out in the Project and in the established schedules, at the lowest possible cost. These services can be rented occasionally and with difficulties from different entities, either public or private individual carriers. Unlike other countries, in Cuba there are no agencies or dealers of the major international manufacturers of means of transportation, such as Hyundai, Volvo, VW, Mitsubishi, Nissan, etc., that offer rental plans (leasing) at reasonable rates, or purchase within the country. In addition, the services that can be rented in the country do not include offers for specialized transportation equipment, which are required to access some specific hard to reach areas in the Project's intervention sites.

It is cheaper, more viable and safer for the stability of required services to acquire vehicles than hiring transportation services. This can be confirmed in the tables below that summarizes and compares the rates of those services versus the price for the acquisition and operation of the vehicles:

1. Tariffs of transportation services	2. **Vehicles transportation needs** for the achievement of the project's objectives:
	• Daily movements in Havana City, from the PMU (AMA) to the UNDP-office

available in the country: -Km in the city: 0.9 USD -Km on the road: 0.75 USD	in Havana, MINAG, INRH, CITMA, EMIDICT, AZCUBA, ANAP, IPF, MEP, MFP, MINCEX and other stakeholders offices, premises for workshops, etc.: 112 Km.
	•1 trip per month to provinces by road, including municipalities for support and monitoring of demonstrative sites managements plans (participants: CITMA, MINAG, AZCUBA, INRH):
	-Average Km for 1 trip to Granma and Guantánamo province and municipalities: 2,379Km.
	-A trip to province includes: Departure from Havana on Day 1, work on Days 2, 3, 4 and 5, Return to Havana on Day 6. Total: 5 nights per trip.
	• 2 trips per year to provinces by road, including municipalities for biophysicist monitoring (participants: Soil Institute, IAGRI, IGT, IES):
	-Average Km for 1 trip to Granma and Guantánamo province and municipalities: 2,379Km.
	• 4 trips per year to provinces by road, including municipalities for update agreement compliance between national and local actors jointly whit the local Government. (participants: MINAG, INRH, CITMA, EMIDICT, AZCUBA, ANAP, IPF, MEP, MFP).
	-Average Km for 1 trip to Villa Clara and Pinar del Río: 1,086Km.
	• Daily movements in Guantanamo City, from the PMU (MINAG) to the INRH, CITMA, AZCUBA, ANAP, IPF, MEP, MFP, MINCEX and other stakeholders offices, premises for workshops, etc.: 42 Km.
	• 2 trips per month for coordination activities at Guantanamo – Guaso intervention area including 5 municipalities
	-Average Km for 1 trip to at Guantanamo – Guaso intervention area including 5 municipalities: 582
	3. **Motorcycles transportation needs** for the achievement of the project's objectives: • Daily movements in Guantanamo City, from the UMA (CITMA) and MINAG to the INRH, AZCUBA, ANAP, IPF, MEP, MFP, MINCEX and others stakeholder's offices: 76 Km. • 2 trips per month for training activities at Guantanamo – Guaso intervention area including 5 municipalities: 752 Km • Daily movements in Bayamo and Guisa cities, from the UMA (CITMA) and MINAG to the INRH, AZCUBA, ANAP, IPF, MEP, MFP, MINCEX and others stakeholder's offices: 68 Km.

	• 2 trips per month for training activities at Cauto intervention area including 3 municipalities: 792 Km

. **Cost of hiring the transportation services** for the 48 months of project execution in:

Daily movements in Havana: 112 Km * 24 days * 48 months = 129,024 Km * 0.9 USD = 116,121 USD

1 Trips to Granma and Guantánamo: 2.379 Km * 48 months = 114,192 Km* 0.75 USD = 85,644 USD

1 Trips to Granma and Guantánamo: 2.379 Km * 8 months = 19,032 Km* 0.75 UDS = 14,274 USD

1 Trips to Villa Clara and Pinar del Río: 1,086 Km * 16 months = 17,376 * 0.75 USD = 13,032 USD

Daily movements in Guantanamo: 118 Km * 24 days * 48 months = 135,936 Km * 0.90 USD = 122,342.40 USD

2 Trips to Guantanamo – Guaso intervention area including 5 municipalities: 1164 Km * 48 months = 91,968 Km * 0.75 USD = 68,976 USD

Daily movements in Bayamo and Guisa cities: 68 Km * 24 days * 48 months = 78,336 Km * 0.90 USD = 7,050.24 USD

2 Trips to Cauto intervention area including 3 municipalities: 792 Km * 48 months = 38,016 Km * 0.75 USD = 28,512 USD

Total cost: 455,951.64 USD

1. **Costs of acquire and operate a vehicles and motorcycles**

Cost **Costs of acquire and operate vehicles and motorcycles:**

- Cost of the 3 vehicles acquired: 120,000 USD
- Cost of insurance: 2,650 USD * 3 vehicles * 4 years = 31,800 USD
- Cost of spare parts and maintenance: 3,000 USD * 3 vehicles * 3 years = 27,000 USD
- Cost of fuel: 129,024 Km + 114,192 Km + 19,032 Km + 17,376 Km + 48,384 Km + 55,872 Km = 383,380 Km / 10Km/liter * 1USD liter = 38,338 USD

Total cost of acquire and operate the vehicles: 217,138 USD

- Cost of the 4 motorcycles acquired: 16,000 USD
- Cost of insurance: 360 USD * 4 motorcycles * 4 years = 5,760 USD
- Cost of spare parts and maintenance: 122 USD * 4 motorcycles * 3 years = 1,464 USD
- Cost of fuel:
  - Cost of fuel for Guantanamo – Guaso intervention area:
    - 76 Km * 24 days * 48 months = 87,552 Km
    - 752 Km * 48 months = 36,096 Km

    87,552 Km + 36,096 Km = 123,648 Km / 25 Km/liter * 1 USD liter = 4,945.92 USD
  - Cost of fuel for Cauto intervention area:
    - 68 Km * 24 days * 48 months = 78,336 Km
    - 792 Km * 48 months = 38,016 Km

    78,336 Km + 38,016 Km = 116,352 Km / 25 Km/liter * 1 USD liter 4,654.08 USD

  Total cost of fuel: 9,600 USD

Total cost of acquire and operate the motorcycles: 32,824 USD

Total cost of acquire and operate the vehicles and motorcycles: 249,962 USD

Annex 22: Standard Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Cuba for the provision of support services.

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

Dear :

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Implementing partner in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall support the strengthening of the capacity of the Implementing Partner to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

(a) Financial transactions.

4. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the Implementing partner.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Cuba and UNDP, signed in Havana in May 17, 1975 (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through the Implementing partner. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office three signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between the Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of UNDP

7/07/2025

[*Date*]

For the Government

[*Date*]

Jose Fidel Santana Núñez
Viceministro Primero
CITMA
25/06/2025

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Reference is made to consultations between the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA), the institution designated by the Government of Cuba and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for GEF Project: **"**Validation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) models at landscape scale**",** Award ID: 1377312, Project ID: 01003566.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed and the *project document referred to above*, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the *Project* as described below.

2. Support services to be provided:

Support services	**Schedule for the provision of the support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions -Unit price: Approx. $33,33 -Estimated amount of transactions per years: 105 *($33.33x105x4years)*	During project implementation	Universal Price List	Direct Project Costs charged to the Project Budget.
		Total: Up to USD 14,000 from GEF grant	

3. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved:

The project will be conducted through the National Implementation Modality of UNDP (NIM). The Environment Agency (AMA) belongued Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA) will act as the National Implementing Partner. UNDP will act as the GEF Implementing Agency. Additional information regarding functions and responsibilities of the parties involved is described in the Project Document.

UNDP will provide technical and operational support for the implementation of specific activities when requested by AMA/CITMA. In those cases, UNDP office will ensure that consultant contracts, purchases orders and contracts for company services are in compliance with UNDP standards and procedures. Therefore, these processes will not be subjected to the national implementation audits. Instead, they will be covered by the internal UNDP audits.