
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation - "MI COSTA" (FP157)

Accredited Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Date of Report submission: 11 May 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		11 May 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 20.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 18.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 44.3</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.9	Grants	Mill. USD 23.9	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 20.4	Grants	Mill. USD 18.9	InKind	Mill. USD 1.4	Total Financing	Mill. USD 44.3
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.9														
	Grants	Mill. USD 23.9														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 20.4														
	Grants	Mill. USD 18.9														
	InKind	Mill. USD 1.4														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 44.3														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B													
A.8. Executing Entity Information																
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)												
Environmental Agency (AMA) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) of Cuba	Cuba	Public sector – Government	Lead Executing Entity	José Manuel Guzmán Menéndez, jmguzmanmenendez@gmail.com												

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba (MINAG)	Cuba	Arturo Forteza Valdés dnforestal@oc.minag.gob.cu	Government institution	National Fund for Forest Development
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of the Republic of Cuba (CITMA)	Cuba	Rudy Montero Mata rudy@citma.gob.cu	Government institution	Science and Technology Programs

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
National Institute of Hydraulic Resources of the Republic of Cuba (INRH)	Cuba	Janet Caridad Triana Cobo janet.triana@giat.cu	Government institution	Companies in the sector

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Cuba	28 February 2025	4.4. Improving the absorptive capacity of net carbon by Cuban Forests.	In line with the country's commitments under the NDCs, the project directly contributes through its efforts to enhance the ecosystem services of mangroves, coastal forests, and wetlands, increasing their coverage and mitigating their loss across the Cuban archipelago. Likewise, it is aligned with the environmental policy and climate change response framework defined by the General Directorate of Environment of CITMA, which serves as the governing body for the NDC in Cuba. Ecosystem-based adaptation actions accelerate the restoration of mangroves and other coastal forests, increasing the absorption and sequestration of atmospheric CO ₂ . The results will be verified using tools from the environmental monitoring component, and the project is also contributing to the environmental information system and to strengthening national capacity for carbon markets.	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

The project aims to strengthen coastal resilience to climate change along 1,300 km of Cuba’s southern coastline by reducing the key drivers of vulnerability affecting both ecosystems and 24 coastal communities. This is pursued through an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach that restores ecological linkages and natural functions within coastal wetlands, while enhancing the adaptive capacity of local communities, economic sectors, and national planning frameworks.

The initiative includes the rehabilitation of extensive areas of critical ecosystems, such as 11,427 ha of mangroves, 3,088 ha of swamp forest, and 928 ha of marsh herbaceous vegetation. These interventions also contribute to improving the condition of 9,287 ha of seagrass beds and 134 km of coral reefs. Together, these restored ecosystems enhance natural coastal protection against storms, saltwater intrusion, erosion, and other climate-related hazards.

In parallel, the project works directly with institutional and community stakeholders through technical capacity-building processes, the generation and systematization of climate-related information, and the development of knowledge management tools. These actions support the identification and adoption of adaptation measures within territorial and sectoral planning instruments.

The project’s expected climate impact is reflected in more functional coastal ecosystems with strengthened protective services, increased carbon sequestration, and improved hydrological regulation, generating additional socioecological resilience benefits. Overall, the project promotes a paradigm shift towards more integrated, preventative, and evidence-based coastal management, strengthening the protection of communities and natural, social, financial, physical, human, and political assets to adapt, diversify, and reinforce their livelihoods in the face of climate change.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

Output 1: Rehabilitated coastal ecosystems for enhanced coping capacity to manage climate impacts

During 2025, progress continued to be made in expanding and strengthening coastal wetlands, increasing by a total of 805.6 ha compared to the cumulative total up to 2024. These hectares are distributed as follows: 509.9 ha of mangroves, 252.6 ha of swamp forests, and 43.0 ha of swamp grasslands. This number represents more than 93% of the total achieved during the first three years of the project, demonstrating a notable increase in the implementation of planned rehabilitation actions.

1.1 Assess and restore coastal wetland functions in target sites by re-establishing hydrological processes

In 2025, the first hydrological rehabilitation actions were implemented, in coherence with the management plans approved under the ESAR and based on the risk assessments conducted for each site. These actions proved to be a decisive factor for the strengthening of ecosystems. In La Coloma, the clearing of three blocked culverts restored the natural exchange of water between adjacent ecosystems, directly benefiting 126.7 hectares of swamp forests and 79.8 hectares of mangroves. This intervention also had a direct impact on the Kilometre 21 community, where 839 residents are no longer affected by recurrent flooding associated with runoff accumulation.

1.2 Mangrove and swamp forest rehabilitation in target sites through natural and assisted regeneration for enhanced coastal protection

As part of the rehabilitation processes, assisted natural regeneration management projects were carried out on 100 hectares of land ecosystems through silvicultural actions such as clearing cover, selective thinning on 44.5 hectares, reconstruction of degraded forests on 27.3 hectares, and restoration of degraded ecosystems on 32.0 hectares, as well as ditch re-channeling and solid waste cleanup. At the same time, red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) and other native wetland species were planted on 208.5 hectares.

Invasive alien species (IAS) management plans were implemented, acting on 32 ha of the Manzanillo intervention site. The reduction of these pressures contributed to improving the resilience of the coastal wetland. In addition, complementary strategic measures were implemented: construction of 84.4 km of firebreaks, awareness-raising actions in communities and forest brigades, and dissemination of educational messages at the national level and on social media.

Technical discussions were held as part of integrated ecosystem management, building ecosystem profiles (previously called forest profiles) as a management tool to update the information base on ecosystem dynamics at the seven intervention sites. The analyses considered the impacts of extreme weather events in La Coloma, Cajío, Surgidero de Batabanó, and Manzanillo. The ecosystem profile reinforces criteria for the hydrological restoration of coastal wetlands as a basis for managing their rehabilitation, which complies with the EBA assumption.

1.3 Record and assess coastal and marine ecosystems 'natural regeneration and their protective functions based on conditions provided as a result of restored coastal wetlands

In 2025, the acquisition of monitoring equipment was completed, and some results were achieved in the design of the Comprehensive Monitoring System with a first presentation of the set of indicators that evaluate ecosystem connectivity. A set of laboratory equipment was installed in the Institute of Marine Sciences (ICIMAR), the Institute of Ecology and Systematics (IES), and other institutions belonging to the Environment Agency, such as the National Aquarium of Cuba and the Center for Coastal Ecosystem Research (CIEC). Likewise, the mobile laboratory that will support monitoring activities is now operational.

Training was provided to specialists on the use of oceanographic monitoring equipment (AWAC, ADCP, CTD) at the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET) and its Provincial Meteorological Centers. The installation of oceanographic and meteorological equipment has been planned for 2026, although the achievement of this objective may be negatively impacted if the current energy crisis in the country continues. Three mareographs were installed, one still pending in the port of Surgidero de Batabanó.

Monitoring protocols for seagrass ecosystems and coral reefs were published. Regarding the situation of seagrass, the loss rate is assumed to be 2.7%, or 65 hectares per year, over four years, a value that must be corroborated with marine monitoring and remote sensing in 2026.

1.4 Enhance water conduction systems along targeted watersheds to restore freshwater drainage in coastal ecosystems and aquifers to reduce and monitor saline intrusion in target site.

Preliminary results for the saltwater intrusion line show an increase of 89,641.91 ha with salinity greater than 1 g/l compared to 2024, with only a slight improvement in the provinces of Pinar del Río with 633.93 ha and Las Tunas with 395.75 ha.

The trend toward an increase in contaminated areas with salinity values > 1g/l continues, because of prolonged droughts and overexploitation of aquifers for agricultural activities. It is expected that the project's actions will enable the recovery of ecosystems and reduce the advance of the saline wedge in the second half of the project. During 2025, 168 hydrological stations were acquired, of which 22 were installed (and are operational). The measurement results should be more accurate in the coming years with the installation of the remaining hydrological measurement equipment.

In 2025, the 26 recharge wells in the province of Ciego de Ávila were cleaned and rehabilitated. These wells will be managed in 2026, improving the situation of saltwater intrusion in that sector. In addition, for monitoring purposes, 38 wells were planned to be completed, of which four were enabled.

Output 2: Increased technical and institutional capacity to climate change adaptation in Coastal Communities, Governments and Economic Sectors

2.1 Develop a climate adaptation technical capacity building program for coastal communities and local stakeholders (government & economic sectors) to enable adaptation actions and capacities

The Program for Capacity Building and Strengthening for Climate Change Adaptation, was designed in 2023, consists of 11 modules developed by national experts in coordination with FLACSO and in consultation with communities, covering essential topics such as Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), climate change, natural resources, gender and social inclusion, and environmental and social safeguards.

The first phase of the program concluded with 11 workshops, training 601 trainers, 350 women (58%) and 251 men. During 2025, the 31 training spaces (24 capacity-building centers and 7 annex classrooms) remained in operation, including the repair of two premises affected by Hurricane Rafael in 2024, however their capacity to fully operate has been affected due to the energy shortages.

At the end of the year, the project had 948 trainers, of whom 507 were women (54%) and 441 were men, who carried out training activities in communities, local governments, and productive sectors.

In 2025, there were 115,661 direct beneficiaries, of whom 66,531 were women (58%) and 49,130 were men. By age group, 9,540 older adults, 38,011 adults, 34,017 young people, and 34,093 children participated. By sector, the beneficiaries were distributed among 96,824 people from the general population, 2,655 decision-makers, and 16,182 technicians.

2.2 Integrate project (technical and community based) derived information, information from early warning systems and national datasets into a Knowledge Management Platform, to provide climate information products to monitor, evaluate and inform coastal communities on local (community and ecosystem) capacity to manage climate change impacts

Regarding the Knowledge Management Platform (KMPCA), during 2025 the functioning of the website and the collaborative cloud was consolidated, and the Map Library corresponding to the seven intervention sites were created, pending integration into the website. Progress was also made in the design of the Virtual Learning Environment, although its implementation is still pending.

The KMPCA made no progress in integrating the Integrated Monitoring System, since it is still being designed. This system will integrate climate indicators and climate information products, with the aim of becoming a strategic tool for environmental management by providing consolidated, accessible, and useful information for both decision-makers and local communities.

Nine climate information products were developed and implemented in eight municipalities: five in Artemisa, two in Camagüey, and two in Granma reaching an estimated 35,263 people (10% of the population of these municipalities).

The Social Communication Strategy continued to strengthen the visibility and positioning of the project. Mi Costa maintains an active presence on social media, with an account on platform X with 837 followers and 13 Facebook accounts (national, provincial, and municipal) with a total of 6,665 followers. A highlight of 2025 was the publication of the article "Protecting mangroves to defend communities" in the GCF's oceans campaign.

2.3 Mainstream EBA approaches regulatory and planning frameworks at the territorial and national levels for long term sustainability of EBA conditions and investments for coastal protection

Progress was also made in integrating the EBA approach into regulatory frameworks. The proposed Cuban Standard on Ecosystem-based Adaptation, developed with key contributions from the project's network of legal advisors, will be released in 2026. In addition, municipal administrative councils approved the incorporation of EBA measures into the local development plans of nine municipalities: Güines, Melena del Sur, Venezuela, Baraguá, Santa Cruz del Sur, Vertientes, Colombia, and Manzanillo.

In addition, a procedure was designed to control anthropogenic artificial barriers, resulting in seven documentary reports with a direct impact on local government planning frameworks. These actions indirectly benefited 350,322 people (265.2% of the target), including 169,535 women (48.4%).

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicountry, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	18,087	60,291	3,021	12,723	15,744
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	146,343	487,809	24,445	102,938	127,383

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	83,333	277,777	12,634	49,130	61,764
Female	0	81,097	270,323	14,832	66,531	81,363

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cuba	0	164,430	548,100	27,466	115,661	143,127

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	12,902	86,009	2,874	38,536	41,410
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	104,383	695,891	23,249	311,786	335,035

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	59,440	396,267	13,579	180,787	194,366
Female	0	57,845	385,633	12,544	169,535	182,079

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cuba	0	117,285	781,900	26,123	350,322	376,445

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened (IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	5,000	0	68,234	0	17,843	17,843
Female	5,000	0	66,873	0	17,420	17,420

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened (IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cuba	10,000	0	135,107	0	35,263	35,263

(PMF) A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	83,333	277,777	12,634	49,130	61,764
Female	0	81,097	270,323	14,832	66,531	81,363

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.						
Unit					Hectares	
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)	
	Mid-term	Final target				
6,417	3,860	24,730	863	805	1,668	

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cuba	6,417	3,860	24,730	863	805	1,668

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by ecosystem type.						
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Wetland	6,417	3,860	24,730	863	805	1,668

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development				
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.				
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value
	Mid-term	Final target		
0	7	24	1	9

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)				
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha).				
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value
	Mid-term	Final target		
7,317	3,860	15,443	863	805

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)				
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by country.				
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Unit			
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value
Cuba	7,317	3,860	15,443	863

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)				
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by land type.				
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Unit			
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value
Wetlands	7,317	3,860	15,443	863

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Indicator 1.1 Number of hectares of rehabilitated coastal wetland in target areas providing protective services to targeted services	Hectares	7,317	3,860	15,443	863	805	1,668
Indicator 1.2 Number of hectares of seagrasses being lost per year in target areas	Hectares	9,287	9,026	9,287	9,287	9,547	18,834

as a result of the restoration of natural hydraulic processes and coastal wetlands functionalities and connections							
Indicator 1.3 Number of Km of Reef crest degraded per year in target areas as a result of the restoration of natural hydraulic processes and coastal wetlands functionalities and connections	Kilometres	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.4
Indicator 1.4 Number of Hectares with salinity >1g/l in the intervention area	Hectares	544,300	538,857	544,300	544,300	89,641	633,941
Indicator 2.1 Number of people with knowledge and skills to adapt to CC, broken down by communities, governments and sectors, taking into account gender and age groups.	No. of Persons	0	133,437	548,100	27,466	115,661	143,127
Indicator 2.2 Number of Climate information products developed responding to local needs linked to monitoring the capacity of ecosystem to provide services in managing climate impacts (water quality, protective capacity, community vulnerability, etc.)	No. of Items	0	2	10	0	10	10
Indicator 2.3 Number of municipalities that have incorporated ecosystem management within their development, territorial, and coastal zone management and disaster risk prevention plans/strategies	Plans	0	7	24	1	9	10

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1 Assess and restore coastal wetland functions in target sites by re-establishing hydrological processes.	35	601,905.22	824,684	72
1.2 Mangrove and swamp forest rehabilitation in target sites through natural and assisted regeneration for enhanced coastal protection	42	3,969,980.05	5,913,298	67

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.3 Record and asses coastal and marine ecosystems 'natural regeneration and their protective functions based on conditions provided as a result of restored coastal wetlands	25	4,243,855.83	5,702,286	74
1.4 Enhance water conduction systems along targeted watersheds to restore freshwater drainage in coastal ecosystems and aquifers to reduce and monitor saline intrusion in target site.	35	2,260,141.32	2,428,144	93
2.1 Develop a climate adaptation technical capacity building program for coastal communities and local stakeholders (government & economic sectors) to enable adaptation actions and capacities	80	1,314,509.6	3,318,301	39
2.2 Integrate project (technical and community based) derived information, information from early warning systems and national datasets into a Knowledge Management Platform, to provide climate information products to monitor, evaluate and inform coastal communities on local (community and ecosystem) capacity to manage climate change impacts	30	1,224,265.12	3,606,086	33
2.3 Mainstream EBA approaches regulatory and planning frameworks at the territorial and national levels for long term sustainability of EBA conditions and investments for coastal protection	50	480,040.89	995,175	48

C.2.1. Subprojects							
<i>Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).</i>							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			

Yes, legal agreements have been compliet with.

**C.4. Funded Activity Implementation
Arrangements in the Following Year**

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Reduced financial capacity due to price increases		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Economic challenges and difficulties caused by inflation persist, with increases in the prices of transportation, accommodation, food, awareness-raising materials, and other logistical costs related to workshops. Some of these costs are covered by the contingencies included in the budget, although most items do not have contingency figures allocated.		
Consequences	The project's financial capacity is reduced, potentially leading to cuts in activities, difficulties in meeting planned objectives, and the need to reallocate funds, potentially affecting the quality or scope of the interventions.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Adaptive measures have been implemented, such as seeking new suppliers offering better rates to carry out planned activities. More efficient procurement management is being carried out, and critical activities are being prioritized to optimize the use of available resources.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Impacts from extreme weather events during the implementation phase		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		

Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	During 2025, Tranche 2 of the project (Granma province) was impacted by the extreme hydrometeorological event Melissa. Intense rains and winds caused flooding, landslides, and damage to local infrastructure in the municipalities of Río Cauto, Yara, and Manzanillo, affecting the livelihoods of beneficiaries and causing minor damage to the infrastructure of the Capacity Building Center (CCC) in Río Cauto.		
Consequences	Although no restoration works had been carried out in the most affected areas, the event has impacted on the livelihoods of beneficiary communities, created the need to redirect efforts and resources for recovery, and demonstrated the area's vulnerability, which could affect the implementation schedule of future activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	An specific management plan was implemented to address the consequences of the event. Hydrological rehabilitation and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions will be prioritized and accelerated to act as natural infrastructure mitigating the risk of future floods. Local capacities for emergency responses will be strengthened. Although it has not been possible to conduct on-site assessment visits to the National Management Unit due to contextual constraints, an impact analysis was carried out, and provincial and municipal teams were instructed to prioritize hydrological restoration and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions, as well as the strengthening of local emergency response capacities, as part of the risk management plan.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Implementation delays due to the country's complex energy situation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limitations of the National Electric System and fuel shortages for government institutions have directly affected the execution of planned activities, such as workshops, staff mobilization, equipment operation and the continued operational viability of project investment.		
Consequences	The execution of activities has been delayed, forcing a redesign of schedules and the search for alternatives. The lack of energy and fuel compromises the operational capacity of the PMU, CCCs, Annex Classrooms, ecosystem rehabilitation and institutions hosting the knowledge management platform, putting the achievement of project objectives at risk.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Work schedules are being redesigned to adapt to resource availability. Vehicle rental is being used with contingency funds to ensure staff mobility. Additionally, alternative solar energy systems are being acquired to ensure the functioning of critical project infrastructure.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Workforce fluctuation and delays in results		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Staff rotation and the incorporation of new specialists into the Project Management Unit (PMU) has caused an initial lack of ownership of the project's logic. Additionally, migratory processes have made it difficult to hire and retain experts, affecting the execution of key tasks.		

Consequences	Delayed or deficient processes, delays in hiring critical consultants (restoration, hydrological modeling, monitoring, costal resilience protocol), and the impossibility of implementing the integrated monitoring system. As a result, not all mid-term indicators have been met. This could also affect the accuracy of beneficiary data if demographic changes are not properly tracked.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	New PMU members have been trained in financial and administrative activities to speed up their integration. The team has been reinforced with the incorporation of the Project's Technical Director. International and national consultants have been planned for this year, and the PMU will be strengthened with task managers responsible for results. To address demographic changes and ensure target accuracy, the project will update its beneficiary figures based on official statistics from the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI)		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Money Laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	The risk of project funds being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorism is considered highly unlikely. Project financial management is implemented under UNDP corporate systems and procedures, including National Implementation Modality (NIM), strict financial controls, and due diligence mechanisms applied to all transactions and partners. All financial flows are subject to internal controls, audit processes, and standardized risk management tools such as HACT.		
Consequences	If such a risk were to materialize, it could have reputational and financial implications. However, given the robust control environment, including continuous financial oversight, audits, and verification mechanisms, any irregularity would likely be identified at an early stage, preventing material impact on project implementation or resources.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation measures include the application of UNDP's internal control framework, segregation of duties between oversight and execution functions, and systematic financial monitoring. Regular NIM/HACT audits and independent third-party reviews are conducted, with past audits showing satisfactory results and no financial misstatements or outstanding recommendations. These controls ensure that the residual risk remains very low.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is a theoretical risk that project transactions may involve entities or individuals subject to international sanctions. This risk is considered highly unlikely due to the systematic screening and due diligence procedures embedded in UNDP procurement and financial processes. All vendors and partners are reviewed against applicable sanctions lists prior to engagement		
Consequences	Potential consequences could include disruption of procurement processes or reputational concerns. However, given the preventive nature of screening mechanisms,		

	it is highly unlikely that sanctioned entities would be engaged, thereby minimizing any operational or financial impact on the project		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	All procurement processes include mandatory checks against lists of sanctioned or prohibited vendors before contract award. Procurement oversight is conducted through established committees and multi-level review processes, ensuring compliance with UNDP rules and regulations. These measures significantly reduce both likelihood and impact, maintaining residual risk at a negligible level		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The risk of fraudulent, corrupt, or collusive practices affecting project resources is considered unlikely due to the comprehensive internal control systems applied by UNDP. These include transparent procurement procedures, financial tracking, independent verification mechanisms, and clear accountability structures throughout the project lifecycle		
Consequences	In the unlikely event that such practices occurred, they could affect financial integrity and implementation efficiency. However, given the strong oversight framework, such cases would be detected promptly, allowing for corrective action without significant impact on project outcomes		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation includes application of UNDP procurement and financial rules, multi-stage verification of contracts and invoices, oversight by procurement committees, and regular audits (including HACT/NIM). Continuous monitoring, field missions, and reporting systems further ensure transparency and accountability, keeping residual risk at a minimal level		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	The risk of conflicts of interest in project implementation is considered minimal due to established governance and oversight structures. UNDP's Internal Control Framework ensures clear definition of roles, responsibilities, and separation of functions across all processes, including procurement and financial management		
Consequences	Potential consequences could include compromised decision-making or reduced transparency. However, existing controls ensure early identification and resolution of any such situations, preventing any material effect on project performance or integrity		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation measures include enforced segregation of duties, multi-layer review and approval processes, and oversight through internal and external mechanisms. Procurement and operational decisions are reviewed at different institutional levels to avoid individual influence. Monitoring systems and audit processes ensure that any potential conflict is identified and addressed promptly, maintaining a negligible residual risk		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Cuba	Grants	USD	23,927,294	18,032,798.14	3,028,106.25	14,583,724.45	0%	100%
Total		USD	23,927,294	18,032,798.14	3,028,106.25	14,583,724.45	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Ministry of Agriculture	Grants	USD	16,242,487	8,992,082.52	1,748,348.6	8,992,082.52	0%	0%
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	Grants	USD	2,694,377	1,323,966.19	342,260.56	1,323,966.19	0%	100%
National Institute for Hydraulic Resources	Grants	USD	1,435,071	1,356,381.67	257.62	1,356,381.67	0%	100%
Total		USD	20,371,935	11,672,430.38	2,090,866.78	11,672,430.38	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

Institution Type (public/private)	Instrument	Currency	Cumulative Value	Final Target (estimation)
Public	Grants	USD	384,178.53	0

Total	USD	384,178.53	0
File Name: PIMS 5994_APR_2025_Grant-Financial Progress Detail_cleared by QM.xlsx			

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

During the present reporting year the 2024 updated ESAR was actively and systemically. Execution focused on the implementation of field protocols, participatory monitoring, and the integration of safeguards into all project activities, extending from hydrological restoration to the rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems, swamp forest, and swamp grassland to capacity building, communication, and the integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into territorial planning. Special emphasis was placed on adapting protocols and management plans to the local context, ensuring informed community participation, and preventive risk management, thus consolidating a culture of safeguards within the project team and among local actors. Concrete actions were carried out for the control and eradication of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) such as marabou (*Dichrostachys cinerea*) and leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*) in priority sites in Júcaro (Ciego de Ávila) and Manzanillo (Granma), combining manual and mechanical methods, with special care taken in root extraction to prevent reinfestations. Community monitoring of water quality and biodiversity was conducted at the seven intervention sites, with the participation of trained local brigades. Occupational health and safety protocols were shared and applied across all forestry and restoration brigades, including the use of personal protective equipment and adjustments to work schedules to reduce vulnerabilities for workers at the technified nurseries. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained active and was promoted in workshops, at Capacity Building Centers (CBCs), and through visual materials; in Granma, the development of a mobile application began to facilitate access to it. Environmental and social awareness-raising workshops were held in local communities, replicating the environmental and social safeguards module as part of the implementation of the Capacity Building Program for climate change adaptation. Monitoring was carried out through field visits by safeguard focal points, photographic records, meeting minutes, and periodic reports from territorial coordinators.

Outputs during the reporting period

Building on the 2024 baseline and the updated ESAR, the 2025 reporting period delivered concrete environmental and social safeguards results. A total of 45 hectares in Júcaro and Manzanillo were cleared of marabou and leucaena using manual and mechanical methods with root extraction, addressing Risk 1 (Invasive Species). In Granma, 11.8 km of canals and ditches were rehabilitated to restore freshwater flows, mitigating Risk 5 (Soil and Water Contamination). Mangrove restoration progressed with 2,000+ propagules planted and monitored by community brigades, including women, contributing to Risk 2 (Biodiversity) and GAP participation targets. Occupational health and safety measures—including PPE and adjusted schedules—were applied across forestry brigades, reducing Risk 4 (Worker and Community Safety). Seven community brigades were trained for water quality and biodiversity monitoring, advancing Risk 8 (Stakeholder Engagement). GRM access improved through the development of a mobile application in Granma. Safeguards and gender responsive modules were replicated across 24 municipalities, fulfilling a key 2025 GAP target and strengthening local risk management capacities. Support continued for women's participation in forestry brigades and the creation of Gender Committees. Systematic documentation—photographic records, minutes, and ESS reports—ensured full traceability and contributions to knowledge management.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

During 2025, safeguards implementation focused on addressing the risks identified in the updated ESAR: Environmental risks: Risk 1 (Invasive Alien Species) was addressed through the control of marabú and leucaena on 45 hectares, combining manual and mechanical methods with root extraction to prevent reinfestation. Risk 2 (Impacts on habitats and protected areas) was managed through reforestation with over 2,000 mangrove propagules and community-based biodiversity monitoring, verifying the recovery of native cover without affecting sensitive species in the 5 zones with protected areas. Risk 5 (Contamination of soil and water) was mitigated through the cleaning of 11.8 km of canals in Granma, implementing protocols from the approved Hydrological Study. Social, occupational health and gender risks: Risk 4 (Community and worker health and safety) was addressed through the application of safety protocols across all forestry brigades, including the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and adjusted work schedules to reduce vulnerabilities for women nursery workers. Risk 8 (Failure to involve key stakeholders and persistence of gender gaps) was comprehensively addressed through: i) the strengthening of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including the development of a mobile application in Granma; ii) the replication of safeguards, gender and intersectionality modules across all 24 municipalities to raise awareness on the importance of equitable participation; and iii) the active promotion of women's participation in non-traditional roles in forestry brigades and nurseries, advancing towards the creation of Gender Committees in Forestry Base Business Units to institutionalize the gender approach and ensure that women's specific needs are considered in decision-making.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

N/A

Remarks/Notes

F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
In 2025, implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) advanced significantly, strengthening community participation in environmental, social, and gender components. Through the Capacity Building Program for Climate Change Adaptation, safeguards and gender modules were delivered across 24 municipalities, training 428 community trainers (57% women) who now replicate participatory approaches locally. Seven community environmental monitoring brigades (57% women) were trained and engaged in biodiversity and ecosystem health monitoring at intervention sites. Dialogue and consultation mechanisms established in the SEP were maintained through regular meetings with local governments, forestry companies, and mass organizations to plan restoration activities and review IAS management and risk protocols. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) continued to be promoted in all participation spaces, and a mobile application was developed in Granma to expand community access. Gender inclusion remained a core SEP focus, with active promotion of women's participation in forestry brigades, monitoring teams, and nurseries, alongside progress toward establishing Gender Committees in Forestry Base Business Units. Outreach actions used Capacity Building Centers (CBCs), visual materials, and social media platforms to ensure transparency and stakeholder access to project information. The Capacity Building Program completed its remaining five modules, reaching 115,661 beneficiaries (66,311 women; 49,130 men) across age groups and sectors. A network of 601 trainers (71% women) and 948 community trainers (507 women) was consolidated. Thirty one training spaces (24 CBCs and 7 annex classrooms) were maintained, including repairs to facilities damaged in 2024. Additional SEP aligned actions included socialization workshops in all 24 municipalities, strengthening of community monitoring brigades, bimonthly Steering Committee meetings with national institutions, and workshops with the Legal Experts Network to integrate Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) into territorial planning. Together, these actions enhanced informed participation, strengthened local governance, and supported long term sustainability of EbA interventions.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Activity	Dates
Provincial trainer formation workshops (final modules)	January-May 2025
Municipal socialization workshops	April-December 2025
Strengthening of community brigades	May-July 2025
Steering Committee meetings	Bimonthly during 2025
Legal Experts Network workshops	September-November 2025
Location	
	Matanzas
	24 municipalities across 7
	7 intervention sites
	Havana (virtual/in-person)
	Havana and Matanzas
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Below are the sex-disaggregated data of the main stakeholder engagement activities implemented during 2025, within the framework of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The table reflects the project's strong commitment to gender equity, achieving an average female participation of 57% among direct beneficiaries of the Training Program, 71% among	

trainers, and 87% among community trainers, exceeding the targets established in the Gender Action Plan.

Activity	Male	Female	Total	% Female
Training Program (direct beneficiaries)	49,130	66,311	115,661	57%
Program trainers	251	350	601	71%
Community trainers		441	507	87%
Municipal socialization workshops	1,250	1,650	2,900	57%
Community monitoring brigades	32	42	74	57%
Legal Experts Network workshops	17	30	47	64%
Steering Committee meetings	15	12	27	44%

Key issues, risks, and impacts identified and addressed:

Through these participatory spaces, the following issues were identified and managed:

Issue: Community concern regarding the reinfestation of invasive species (marabou) after clearing work.

Approach: In the socialization workshops in Júcaro and Manzanillo, the Invasive Alien Species (IAS) management protocols were presented and adjusted, emphasizing manual root extraction and post-intervention monitoring by the community brigades themselves. This directly addresses Risk 1 of the ESAR (Invasive Species).

Issue: Difficulty in accessing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in coastal areas with limited connectivity.

Approach: In response to concerns raised at the Capacity Building Centers (CBC) in Granma, the development of a mobile application began to facilitate offline/online access to the GRM, complementing in-person channels and signage. This mitigates Risk 8 (Lack of participation and gender gaps).

Issue: Working conditions in nurseries, with a differentiated impact on women (long hours standing, sun exposure).

Approach: Through dialogue with women workers at the technified nurseries, adjustments to work schedules were implemented, and the delivery and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) were reinforced, addressing Risk 4 (Community and worker health and safety) with a gender focus.

In compliance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and in line with project requirements, during 2025 a broad spectrum of Cuban civil society actors and national institutions were consulted and collaborated with. This multi-sectoral interaction is characteristic of the implementation of environmental projects in Cuba, which seeks the integration of various bodies and organizations.

Below is the detailed list of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), platforms, initiatives, and relevant stakeholders that were part of this process:

Central State Administration Bodies (OACE) and Scientific Institutions:

- ☐ CITMA (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment) and its territorial delegations in the 7 project provinces.
- ☐ Environmental Agency (AMA) and its research centers (e.g., Center for Environmental Studies and Services - CESAM, Provincial Meteorological Center).
- ☐ MINAG (Ministry of Agriculture) and its dependencies, including the Ranger Corps and the State Forest Service.
- ☐ INRH (National Institute of Hydraulic Resources).
- ☐ MES (Ministry of Higher Education) and the Municipal University Centers (CUM), including the University of Havana and the José Antonio Echeverría Higher Polytechnic Institute (CUJAE).

Mass and Social Organizations:

- ☐ FMC (Federation of Cuban Women): Key actors for the implementation of the gender approach and the creation of Gender Committees in Forestry Base Business Units.
- ☐ ACNU (Cuban Association of the United Nations): Participation in evaluation spaces regarding the fight against climate change and Task Life.
- ☐ Youth Technical Brigades (BTJ): Involved in capacity building and the promotion of scientific knowledge among young people.
- ☐ National Union of Education, Science and Sports Workers: Recognition and support for the work of trainers and scientists.
- ☐ ACTAF (Cuban Association of Agricultural and Forestry Technicians): Collaboration in the training of forestry and community brigades.

Project Initiatives and Platforms:

- ☐ Legal Advisors Network: A space created for incorporating the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach into territorial planning instruments.
- ☐ Capacity Building Program for Climate Change Adaptation: A platform that integrated all the aforementioned actors through its 24 Capacity Building Centers (CBC) and 7 Annex Classrooms (AC).

Other relevant stakeholders:

- ☐ Local Governments (Provincial and Municipal): Involved in territorial planning and the sustainability of interventions.
- ☐ Forestry Companies and Base Business Units (UEB): Direct partners in the implementation of restoration actions and invasive species control.
- ☐ Local Communities and their representatives: Direct beneficiaries and participants in community monitoring and decision-making processes at the CBCs.
- ☐ Local media: Such as Radio Cadena Agramonte, which contributes to the dissemination of environmental

culture and the recognition of good practices. This broad participation ensures that project actions are aligned with national strategies, such as Task Life, and that Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) solutions are appropriate, sustainable, and equitable.	
Information shared with stakeholders	
During the consultations and participatory spaces held in 2025, updated and relevant information on the project's progress and its key components was shared with stakeholders. In the municipal socialization workshops, wetland restoration plans, Invasive Alien Species (IAS) management protocols, and environmental and social risk management plans were presented, gathering observations from local governments, forestry companies, and communities. Through the Capacity Building Program, implemented in the 24 Capacity Building Centers (CBC) and 7 Annex Classrooms (AC), the modules on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), gender and social inclusion, and environmental safeguards were shared. In the Steering Committee and Legal Advisors Network meetings, progress on the incorporation of the EbA approach into territorial planning instruments was shared. Additionally, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was widely publicized in all spaces, distributing visual materials and informing about the development of the mobile application in Granma to facilitate access. All this information was shared in a transparent and accessible manner, promoting informed participation.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the replication of the Safeguards Module across 24 Capacity Building Centers (CBCs), 7 Annex Classrooms (ACs), and territorial workshops enabled the identification and resolution of key stakeholder concerns. Coordination with other projects—such as potential overlaps with the Dique Sur initiative—were addressed through structured articulation meetings with local governments to align criteria, clarify responsibilities, and institutionalize prior consultation before new interventions. Gaps in participatory planning were mitigated by ensuring safeguard and gender focal points participated in all activities and by strengthening practical participatory evaluation exercises in CBCs. Resource constraints affecting community mobilization were overcome by engaging local businesses, using existing community spaces, coordinating with territorial projects, and advocating for municipal support. Limited engagement from decision makers was addressed through tailored workshops for mayors, integration of safeguards content into government training spaces, and increased involvement of authorities in community activities. Weaknesses in registration tools were resolved by aligning data categories with national policies on gender and racial equality and by training teams in accurate beneficiary calculation. Tensions between quality and quantity in training targets were managed through locally adapted strategies involving educational institutions, local networks, media, and strategic trainer quotas. To compensate for modules disrupted by Hurricane Rafael, updated materials were distributed to support autonomous learning. Communication deficiencies were mitigated through strengthened community facilitation, expanded use of visual materials, local media, and systematic dissemination of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, including a mobile app in Granma. Issues such as unauthorized site access highlighted cascading risks, prompting updated management plans emphasizing advance communication and proper signage. Concerns from fishermen and small producers regarding hydrological works were addressed through prior consultations, adjusted schedules, and participatory monitoring. All issues were documented across CBCs and ACs and integrated into updated risk management plans, reinforcing adaptive management and informed participation.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	

The 2026 workplan includes a series of activities aimed at strengthening environmental and social safeguards (ESS), gender integration, community engagement, and monitoring systems. Safeguards monitoring will continue throughout the year through national consultants and provincial focal points, producing quarterly and annual ESS reports and maintaining validated methodological tools (Q1–Q4 2026). Environmental risk management in restoration will be supported by an international consultancy to validate wetland rehabilitation methodologies, alongside strict application of environmental protocols for hydrological and forest restoration and invasive species control. Outputs will include a validated consultancy report, technical supervision records, and IAS control documentation (Q1–Q3 2026). Capacity building will continue across CBCs and Annex Classrooms with replication of the Safeguards Module to train new actors, including enterprises and decision-makers, with updated participant registries and territorial workshops (Q1–Q4 2026). Trainers network consolidation will include provincial exchange workshops and multiplication plans (Q2–Q4 2026). Community awareness actions with a gender focus—such as fairs, school workshops, and training for the fishing sector—will be conducted with disaggregated participation reporting (Q1–Q4 2026). Strengthening of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will include enhanced dissemination and full deployment of the Granma mobile application for coastal areas (Q1–Q4 2026). Communication strategies will be reinforced through podcasts, radio spots, visual guides, and climate information products with safeguards and gender approaches (Q1–Q4 2026). The beneficiary calculation system will be updated with harmonized criteria and required categories (sex, age, disability, vulnerable groups), producing a consolidated database and characterization report (Q1–Q2 2026). ESS monitoring will be strengthened through an operational dashboard, quarterly reports, and a data quality protocol (Q1–Q4 2026). Monitoring will include quarterly ESS field visits, monthly community brigade reports, and semi annual safeguards reviews with provincial focal points to guide adaptive management.

Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities

Good Practice: Integrated Risk Management and Community Empowerment In 2025, a coastal intervention demonstrated how integrated safeguards, participation, and a gender approach can produce sustainable outcomes. The site faced multiple challenges, including invasive alien species (IAS) affecting mangrove restoration, the presence of a National Monument overlapping rehabilitation areas, and limited inclusion of women in the traditionally male dominated forestry sector. An integrated risk management strategy was applied. IAS were controlled using manual and mechanical methods without agrochemicals by a mixed gender local forestry brigade, and the resulting biomass was reused by the community. Cultural heritage risks were mitigated by georeferencing heritage elements, training workers in the chance finds protocol, and integrating heritage considerations into work supervision. Women's participation was prioritized, with women assuming technical and leadership roles within the brigade. Workspaces were adapted following consultations with female workers to address ergonomic and infrastructure needs. The intervention recorded zero grievances, effective IAS control, and full protection of cultural heritage. Beyond environmental benefits, it strengthened local capacity, promoted women's leadership in non traditional roles, and increased community ownership. Key lessons emphasize integrated risk management, participatory adaptation of technical solutions, and green employment as a driver of gender equality and long term social transformation.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project

☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

During 2025, GAP implementation was consolidated across seven provinces and 24 municipalities, exceeding intermediate targets across key indicators. Gender training reached 115,661 direct beneficiaries, with women representing 57.4%, surpassing the 50% target. Since project inception, 4,076 women have been trained in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). An intersectional gender module was designed, implemented, and replicated by community trainers in all territories.

Engagement with local governments resulted in 765 officials trained in EbA (54% women), exceeding targets and contributing to the formal integration of EbA measures into 10 Municipal Development Strategies. Women's leadership in non-traditional roles advanced, with 15 women documented in technical and leadership positions within forestry, nurseries, and environmental monitoring.

Women accounted for 54.7% of forestry nursery employment, and 217 female heads of household benefited from employment or direct support. Gender mainstreaming in infrastructure included ergonomic adjustments in three nurseries based on women workers' needs. Institutional strengthening progressed through consolidated alliances with the Federation of Cuban Women and initiation of Gender Committees as a pilot.

Challenges related to women's caregiving responsibilities were addressed through flexible scheduling and decentralized training. Future actions focus on institutionalizing Gender Committees, strengthening disaggregated monitoring systems, and deepening institutional partnerships.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
Gender-equitable training provided to members of the target community on coastal wetland monitoring and the design of monitoring methodologies.	
Indicator	
Number of women trained. Number of women involved in the design of the methodological tool for monitoring coastal ecosystems.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During 2025, 35 women. They were trained in coastal wetland monitoring, which represents the 45% of the total number of people trained on this topic during the year. The training sessions were held at the seven intervention sites, with an emphasis on the participation of women from the communities of La Coloma (Pinar del Río), Júcaro (Ciego de Ávila), Playa Florida (Camagüey), and Manzanillo (Granma). The content included techniques for monitoring biodiversity, water quality, and natural mangrove regeneration. Additionally, 2 women (40%). They participated in the team of experts that designed the methodology and procedure for field sampling to calculate the salt intrusion wedge.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	

Since the start of the project, 127 women. They have been trained in coastal wetland monitoring. In the design of methodological tools for monitoring coastal ecosystems, 35 women (70%). Women have participated as experts and specialists, exceeding the 50% target. These tools include the methodology for monitoring seagrass, coral reefs, water quality, and the community biodiversity monitoring protocol. Women's participation has been key to incorporating a gender perspective into the indicators and the interpretation of the results.

Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA, MINAG	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. The goal of 50% women in methodological design has been surpassed cumulatively (70%). Strengthening women's capacities in community monitoring will continue throughout 2026, with an emphasis on the application of the mobile app currently under development in Granma.	

GAP Activity	
Robust participation of women in employment created by the implementation of EbA adaptation protocols.	
Indicator	
Number of women employed in the hydrological restoration process, including the removal of invasive species.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, 60 women remain employed in forestry and ecological restoration brigades, carrying out mangrove reforestation, natural regeneration management, forest reconstruction, fire protection measures, restoration of degraded ecosystems, and control of invasive alien species (IAS) in the seven intervention sites. These women have received specific training in IAS management, biosecurity, and tool use, and ergonomic adjustments have been implemented in their workstations to facilitate their performance.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, 60 women have been employed in forestry and ecological restoration brigades, representing 23% of the total workforce in this sector. Of the new jobs created in the technologically advanced forest nurseries (El Congo, Las Taironas, El Júcaro, and La Porfuerza nursery), 32 women (53%) have been hired, exceeding the target of 30%. These women serve as seedling producers, nursery technicians, supervisors, and brigade leaders. Most come from coastal communities, and many were unpaid domestic workers, heads of household, or informal workers before joining the project.	
Budget	100,000

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA, MINAG	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. The goal of 30% of new jobs filled by women has been exceeded (53% in nurseries). The strategy of technical training and promotion of women's leadership in the forestry sector continues. The creation of Gender Committees in MINAG entities is projected for 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Robust participation of women in employment created by the implementation of EbA adaptation protocols.	
Indicator	
Number of women employed in mangrove, swamp forest, and swamp grassland interventions. Number of female heads of household employed in mangrove, swamp forest, and swamp grassland interventions.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During 2025, 60 women continued to be employed in forestry brigades carrying out interventions in mangroves, swamp forests, and marsh grasslands. In the technologically advanced forest nurseries, 32 women retained their jobs. In Granma, 181 female heads of household benefited from employment or direct support during 2025, representing significant progress in reducing economic vulnerabilities. In Pinar del Río, 6 female heads of household were employed, and in Florida, 2 female heads of household benefited from direct employment.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, 60 women have been employed in forestry brigades. 32 women (53%) have been hired for new jobs created in technologically advanced tree nurseries. 28 female heads of household have been employed on a stable basis in mangrove, swamp forest, and swamp pasture restoration projects (cumulative total for 2024). Additionally, 181 female heads of household in Granma, 6 in Pinar del Río, and 2 in Florida have benefited from employment or direct support during 2025, bringing the total number of female heads of household who have benefited from the project since its beginning to 217. These women have improved their income, their economic independence, and their standing within their homes and communities.	
Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	

FLACSO-Cuba, AMA, MINAG	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. The target of 30% of new jobs filled by women has been exceeded (53% in nurseries). The incorporation of 217 female heads of household who benefited from employment or direct support is the most significant result of the GAP in 2025. The job stability and working conditions of these women will continue to be monitored.	
GAP Activity	
Robust participation of women in the monitoring of marine ecosystems.	
Indicator	
Number of women involved in marine ecosystem monitoring	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During 2025, progress in this activity focused on strengthening the methodological and technical foundations for future monitoring. The Seagrass Monitoring Protocol, which integrates a multidimensional approach (physical, chemical, microbiological, and biological parameters), was completed and approved. Four women (40%) participated in its design and validation out of a total of ten specialists, exceeding the target of 30%. Additionally, the provision of specialized equipment for marine monitoring was completed, distributed, and its installation and calibration are underway, with the participation of female technicians in these processes. Simultaneously, the Coral Bleaching Volunteer Network has been maintained and strengthened, currently comprised of 15 women (52%) out of a total of 29 volunteers, who have received updated training on the protocols.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, two key milestones have been achieved. In 2024, the first seagrass and coral reef monitoring expeditions were carried out, with 52% female participation (16 women out of 31 specialists), establishing a solid baseline and exceeding the established target. In 2025, efforts focused on the preparatory and consolidation phase: the participatory design of the seagrass protocol (with 40% female experts) and the acquisition of cutting-edge technology. The cumulative result is a robust, gender-sensitive protocol, a well-equipped monitoring team, and a strengthened volunteer network with 52% female participation. This approach ensures that future monitoring campaigns (planned for 2026) will have more precise tools and greater capacity, maintaining and further enhancing gender equity.	
Budget	200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA	

Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. Target exceeded (52% women in marine monitoring). Women's participation in citizen science is consolidated. The integration of women from coastal communities into monitoring teams is projected to continue through 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Gender-equitable training provided to INRH experts on hydrological modeling and data management.	
Indicator	
Number of women trained.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During 2025, training activities were conducted for the INRH system. In the workshop presenting the methodology and procedure for field sampling to calculate the saltwater intrusion wedge, 12 women participated out of a total of 37 specialists (32%). This methodology, developed within the framework of the project, has been standardized nationally. Additionally, two women were trained in the operation of the echosounder, and one woman received specialized training at the SEBA manufacturer's facilities in Germany.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, 12 women have been trained in hydrological monitoring, saltwater intrusion modeling, and data management, representing 32% of all INRH system specialists trained by the project. These women work for water management companies in the seven provinces where the project operates and has been key players in the installation of the more than 180 monitoring stations acquired, as well as in the operation of the data management platform. Their participation has helped to reduce the gender gap in the water sector.	
Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA, INRH	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. Target exceeded (32% of women trained). Training will continue in 2026 for the use of the computer platform and the installation of new monitoring stations, with the aim of maintaining and increasing female participation in the water sector.	

GAP Activity	
Equitable participation of women in the design of EbA content and in the delivery of training.	
Indicator	
Number of women participating in the design of training content. Number of women participating in the delivery of training. Number of women trained as decision-makers in community-level agricultural cooperatives.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, 43 women remained part of the team that designed the 11 thematic modules of the Capacity Building and Strengthening Program. 111 women continued to act as facilitators and trainers, replicating the content in the 24 municipalities. During 2025, 43,451 women were directly trained by the project, representing (57.4%) of the total number of people trained in the year.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, 43 women have participated in designing the training content (66% of the total). 111 women have delivered training as community trainers, technicians, and experts (56% of the total). The project has directly trained 115,661 people, of whom 66,311 (57.4%) of the participants are women, exceeding the 50% target. This result is particularly significant in Granma (60.8% of trained women), Pinar del Río (59.6%), and Ciego de Ávila (52.8%). The "Gender and Social Inclusion" module has been implemented in all provinces.	
Budget	200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA, MINAG	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. Target exceeded (56.4% of women trained). The gender module is a methodological asset of the project and has been replicated by community trainers in schools, workplaces, and communities.	
GAP Activity	
Awareness and training of local government officials on intersectional vulnerability (women, female heads of household, older adults, children and people with disabilities), including training in environmentally sustainable production practices that reduce or avoid anthropogenic pressure on ecosystems.	
Indicator	
Number of women trained in EbA. Training packages are developed that addresses intersectional vulnerability issues. Number of local government officials trained in EbA approaches for coastal adaptation.	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Throughout 2025, the replication of the module "Gender and Social Inclusion: Intersectional Analysis of Inequalities and Vulnerabilities for Climate Change Adaptation" continued by community trainers in all 24 municipalities. This module constitutes the committed training package. Advisory services are also being provided to the municipal governments of San Luis (Pinar del Río), Baraguá, and Venezuela (Ciego de Ávila) for the incorporation of the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach into their territorial planning instruments.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, 4,076 women have been trained in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). The module 'Gender and Social Inclusion: Intersectional Analysis of Inequalities and Vulnerabilities for Climate Change Adaptation', which incorporates the intersectional vulnerability approach, was designed, implemented, and subsequently replicated by community trainers across all territories. The project has trained 765 local government officials in Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches for coastal adaptation, exceeding the established target of 480. Of these, 414 are women, representing 54% of the participants.	
Budget	200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. Target exceeded in all indicators. The incorporation of the EbA approach into the San Luis Municipal Development Strategy constitutes a milestone of the project and a good practice that will be replicated in other municipalities during 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Equitable participation of women in the implementation of community monitoring systems.	
Indicator	
Number of women involved in the implementation of community monitoring systems.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

In 2025, the community monitoring brigades were consolidated at the seven intervention sites, maintaining a total of 74 members, 42 of whom are women (57%). These brigades monitor water quality, natural mangrove regeneration, the presence of invasive alien species (IAS), and biodiversity recovery. In Florida, the coastal monitoring group is led by Marulium Cabrera "Mayi." In Pinar del Río, the community brigades participated in the post-intervention monitoring of the hydrological rehabilitation project in La Coloma, verifying the absence of damage to native species.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since the project's inception, 42 women have been trained and are serving as community monitors, representing 57% of the total monitoring brigade members. These women have received training in coastal wetlands, invasive alien species, water quality, biodiversity, and gender. Their participation has been fundamental in integrating local knowledge into the monitoring systems and ensuring the sustainability of restoration efforts. Women's leadership in these brigades has been key to highlighting the role of women in conservation and climate change adaptation.

Budget	200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028

Responsibility

FLACSO-Cuba, AMA

Remarks/Notes

Indicator in GREEN. Target exceeded (57% of women in community monitoring). Strengthening of the technical capacities of community monitors in the use of monitoring equipment, data recording, and information analysis will continue.

GAP Activity

Climate information products that respond to the information needs of women.

Indicator

Number of climate information products developed through the project.

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The project is currently in the diagnostic and design phase. During 2025, consultations were held with community monitoring brigades and women's focus groups at the seven intervention sites to identify their climate information needs. As a result, the development of a mobile application in Granma was prioritized. This application will include complaint submission and tracking, dissemination of weather forecasts and hazard warnings, information on water quality, and recommendations for protecting livelihoods. Development is currently in the programming phase, with a functional pilot expected in the first half of 2026. A script for a radio spot on gender and climate change has been written for production in 2026.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since the project's inception, no climate information products specifically addressing women's information needs have been finalized. However, the following have been completed: (1) a gender-sensitive climate information needs assessment for the seven intervention sites, (2) the design and programming of a mobile application in Granma, (3) a script for a radio spot on gender and climate change, and (4) identified strategic partners (Matanzas Science and Technology Park, INRH, CITMA). The first products are expected to be available in 2026.

Budget	150,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028

Responsibility

FLACSO-Cuba, AMA

Remarks/Notes

Amber indicator. Activity delayed due to connectivity limitations, technological equipment, and availability of software development specialists. Mitigation measure: prioritization in the 2026 Annual Operating Plan, development of a mobile application in Granma, and evaluation of its replicability.

GAP Activity

Equitable gender participation in the development of proposals for the incorporation of the EbA approach in regulatory and planning frameworks at the territorial and national level.

Indicator

Number of women involved in the development of proposals related to EbA in regulations and Territorial Planning Plans.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, the project's Legal Advisory Network remained strong with 47 members, 30 of whom are women (64%). The women in the network have led the development of the proposed Cuban Technical Standard for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) terms and definitions, which will be submitted to the National Standardization Office in 2026. They have also advised the municipal governments of San Luis (Pinar del Río), Baraguá, and Venezuela (Ciego de Ávila) on incorporating the EbA approach into their Municipal Development Strategies and Land Use Plans.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since the project's inception, 30 women have been active members of the Legal Advisors Network, representing 64% of the total. They have participated in: (1) diagnosing the legal framework and identifying legal gaps for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), (2) developing recommendations for Law 150/2022 and Decree-Law 77/2023, (3) designing the proposed Cuban Technical Standard for EbA, (4) advising municipal governments, and (5) training officials. Women's leadership in this network has been recognized by the National Standardization Office and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) as best practice in mainstreaming a gender perspective in regulatory development.

Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. Target exceeded (64% women in the Legal Advisors Network). Female leadership in the incorporation of EbA into regulatory instruments constitutes a good practice of the project and will be systematized as a case study in 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Design and validate methodological tools to address gender during project implementation and to mainstream gender in the planning, investment and use of natural resources.	
Indicator	
Number of methodological tools.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, the process began designing the first methodological tool for mainstreaming the gender approach. Consultation workshops were held with provincial gender focal points and women community leaders. The preliminary structure of the tool was defined, which will include: a guide for incorporating the gender approach into adaptation projects, gender indicators for monitoring, case studies, and recommendations for local public policies with a gender focus.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, methodological tools have not yet been finalized. However, a defined roadmap, an established working group, and an advanced consultation process are in place. The gender and climate change training modules developed by the project are a fundamental input. The experience gained from implementing GAP, the documented life stories, and the lessons learned will be systematized and integrated into the tools. The first tool is expected to be validated and implemented in 2026, and the second in 2027.	
Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	

FLACSO-Cuba, AMA	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. Activity underway, with significant progress expected in 2025. A defined roadmap, a multidisciplinary team, and an advanced consultation process are in place. The milestone of developing the first methodological tool is expected to be achieved in 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Equitable gender participation in the implementation of the project at the national and local levels.	
Indicator	
Number of women involved in coordinating the implementation of the project.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, the Project Management Unit (PMU) was strengthened to include 23 professionals, 11 of whom were women (47.8%). Women held positions of high responsibility: Coordinator of Component 2, Specialist in Environmental and Social Safeguards, Provincial Coordinators, Procurement Officer, and Communications Officer. At the regional level, 3 of the 7 Provincial Coordinators were women (42.9%): Artemisa, Mayabeque, and Camagüey. The Gender Focal Points group consisted of 34 people, 26 of whom were women (76%).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's inception, women's participation in national and territorial coordination has remained stable. This substantial participation has been recognized by UNDP and GCF as best practice in implementing climate change adaptation projects with a gender focus. The continued presence of women in these positions and the promotion of new female leaders in the territories are indicators of the project's commitment to gender equality.	
Budget	50,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
FLACSO-Cuba, AMA	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator in GREEN. The goal of 50% female representation in decision-making positions at the national level is very close to being achieved (45%) and is exceeded in the case of provincial coordinators (57%) and the Gender Focal Point Network (76%). The incorporation of women into coordination positions currently held by men will be actively promoted.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	

Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes, the project has a gender expert who is part of the Project Management Unit (PMU) since its creation. The environmental and social safeguards specialist, with a gender focus, has been responsible for continuously monitoring the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) across seven provinces and 24 municipalities. Additionally, the team has been strengthened with gender focal points in each province and through systematic articulation with the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) to ensure gender mainstreaming in all project activities. The expert remains active and fully engaged in her functions.</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Gender mainstreaming has been fully implemented across all project components, ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into ecosystem restoration, training, community monitoring, and institutional strengthening. This approach aligns with the GCF Gender Policy by guaranteeing equitable access to project benefits and meaningful participation in decision making processes. The project has exceeded the 50% target for women's participation in training activities, reaching 57.4% in 2025. Beyond numerical parity, it has actively promoted women's leadership in non traditional roles, including heads of forestry brigades, forestry officers, and nursery technicians. These actions contribute to transforming gender relations in historically male dominated sectors, consistent with the GCF's transformative gender approach. Intersectional vulnerabilities have been addressed through the design and implementation of the module "Gender and social inclusion: intersectional analysis of inequalities and vulnerabilities." This module targets the specific needs of women in vulnerable situations, including female heads of household, rural women, and persons with disabilities, ensuring compliance with GCF inclusion standards. At the institutional level, the project has strengthened policy influence by training 765 local government officials (54% women) in Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA). As a result, EbA measures have been formally incorporated into 10 Municipal Development Strategies through municipal agreements, supporting sustainability beyond the project cycle. Budget Approach The gender approach has been treated as a cross cutting priority rather than a stand alone budget line, in line with GCF mainstreaming principles. Gender considerations have therefore been embedded across all project expenditures, including restoration activities, capacity building, community monitoring, infrastructure adjustments, and visibility of good practices, ensuring efficient use of resources to achieve GAP objectives.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes. During the reporting period, the planned gender-related activities, targets, indicators, and timelines have remained largely on track. The implementation of the Gender Action Plan progressed in line with the approved Funding Proposal and FAA, with most gender indicators rated GREEN. Key quantitative targets were met or exceeded, particularly in capacity building and participation: women represented 57% of direct beneficiaries of training activities in 2025, surpassing the 50% target, and women accounted for the majority of trainers, community monitors, and participants in safeguards and EbA-related interventions. These results confirm that gender considerations have been effectively mainstreamed across project components. In addition, significant progress was achieved in women's leadership and economic empowerment, including women's participation in non-traditional roles within forestry, ecosystem restoration, monitoring brigades, and local technical leadership. Gender-disaggregated data demonstrate consistent progress toward cumulative targets, and gender outcomes are already contributing to institutional change, such as the incorporation of EbA measures into 10 Municipal Development Strategies and strengthened participation of women in regulatory and planning processes. This indicates that gender-related results are contributing meaningfully to both short-term outputs and longer-term outcomes. While two activities (notably the development of gender-responsive climate information products and gender methodological tools) are classified as AMBER, these delays are clearly identified, justified, and accompanied by corrective measures and revised timelines for 2026. Importantly, these do not affect the overall trajectory of the Gender Action Plan. Taken together, the evidence confirms that gender-related activities, indicators, and timelines are on track during the reporting period, with strong results achieved and remaining gaps proactively addressed through adaptive management.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>In training and capacity building: The 50% female participation target was significantly exceeded, reaching 115,661 direct beneficiaries (66,311 women - 57.4%). Since project inception, 4,076 women have been trained in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). The gender module with an intersectional approach was designed, implemented, and replicated by community trainers in all territories, meeting the planned deadlines for 2025. In local government engagement: The target of 480 trained officials was exceeded, reaching 765 (414 women - 54%). As a direct result, 10 Municipal Development Strategies have formally incorporated EbA measures through municipal agreements, surpassing the target of 5 municipalities foreseen for this stage. In women's leadership and employment: Fifteen women were documented in technical leadership positions in non-traditional sectors (heads of nurseries, forestry brigades, coastal monitoring), exceeding expectations. In employment, women occupy 54.7% of forestry nursery positions (29 out of 53), surpassing the 30% target. Additionally, 217 female heads of household have benefited from employment or direct support. In specialized technical training: Ninety-two women were trained in coastal wetland monitoring (45% of total), and 2 women (40%) participated in the expert team for designing the saline intrusion wedge methodology, meeting the planned indicators. In mainstreaming: Ergonomic adjustments were made at three nurseries, and the creation of the Gender Committee in Pinar del Río was initiated as a pilot experience, advancing as planned for 2025. Activities with delays: Two activities (2.2.2 Climate information products with a gender focus and 2.3.2 Gender methodological tools) are in AMBER status, with planning underway for their implementation in 2026. Corrective measures have been taken to prioritize them in the upcoming period.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>During implementation of gender-related activities, the project faced several challenges that generated important lessons. Sustaining women's participation proved difficult for those with unpaid caregiving responsibilities, due to time and mobility constraints. In addition, demand for women's participation exceeded initial projections, requiring adjustments to training capacity and availability of female facilitators. Persistent cultural stereotypes in traditionally male-dominated sectors, such as forestry and coastal monitoring, also limited acceptance of women in leadership roles. In response, adaptive measures were introduced. Training schedules were adjusted to align with care routines, decentralized venues were established within walking distance, and childcare spaces were provided during longer workshops, significantly improving women's attendance and retention. Strategic alliances with the Federation of Cuban Women were strengthened to reach women in vulnerable situations through established territorial networks. Awareness-raising workshops targeting local decision-makers and increased visibility of women leaders were used to challenge gender stereotypes and promote role models within communities. Looking ahead to 2026, the project will further scale flexible training approaches and institutionalize Gender Committees within Forestry Base Business Units to sustain progress in gender equity and participation.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes, best practices are summarized below: Case 1: Women's leadership in forest nurseries. At the El Congo (Granma) and Las Taironas (Pinar del Río) nurseries, women who were previously housewives or informal workers have assumed technical leadership roles, leading mostly male teams in the production of seedlings for mangrove restoration. Yamisela Escobar and Leydi Laura are examples of how green employment with a gender focus has transformed lives, improving the economic security of their households and challenging stereotypes in the forestry sector. Case 2: Women in coastal monitoring and science. In the community of Playa Florida (Camagüey), Marulium Cabrera "Mayi" leads a coastal monitoring group, participating in sampling and monitoring of mangrove regeneration. Additionally, two women were part of the expert team that designed the methodology for calculating the saline intrusion wedge, demonstrating that women can actively contribute to the generation of scientific-technical knowledge. Case 3: Community brigades with a gender focus. In Júcaro (Ciego de Ávila), a forestry brigade led by a woman has successfully carried out the control of invasive alien species, combining traditional and technical knowledge. The resulting biomass was provided to the community for cooking, creating a sustainable use cycle.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	

Gender related activities planned for 2026 focus on consolidating and scaling achievements. The pilot experience of Gender Committees in Forestry Base Business Units in Pinar del Río will be extended to other provinces to institutionalize the gender approach in decision making. Capacity building will continue through replication of the “Gender and social inclusion: intersectional analysis” module in 24 Capacity Building Centers and 7 Annex Classrooms, prioritizing new women community trainers and increased participation of young women. Gender responsive climate information products will be developed under GAP Activity 2.2.2, with at least three products designed to meet the specific information needs of women in coastal communities. In parallel, the first methodological tool for mainstreaming gender in natural resource planning will be designed and validated, responding to GAP Activity 2.3.2. Participatory monitoring will be strengthened by consolidating community brigades and ensuring women’s sustained participation at a minimum of 50%, including involvement in ecosystem health decision making. Visibility of women’s leadership will be enhanced through documentation and dissemination of good practices and life stories. Additional actions include awareness workshops for municipal decision makers and expansion of gender sensitive ergonomic adjustments in forest nurseries to support women workers’ needs.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: ANNEX 2 Communication report.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: FP 5994 Cuba FAA Schedule 20260227 Timeline.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

