SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

CUBA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Cuba**		
Year Started	2005		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	155	7	**162**
Grant amount committed	6,678,294	284,105	**6,962,399**
Project level co-financing in cash	11,277,347	346,366	**11,623,713**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,506,726	60,000	**1,566,726**
Total co-financing *			**13,474,544**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	-	-	**5**	-	**13**	**18**
Climate Change	-	-	-	**29**	-	**3**	**32**
Land Degradation	-	-	-	**11**	-	**10**	**21**
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	**1**
Total Projects Completed	-	-	-	**46**	-	**26**	**72**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	-	5	-	13	18
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	-	35,841	35,841
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	1	-	11	12
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	35,841	35,841
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	29	-	3	32
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	-	-	592	592
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	2	-	2	4

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	-	**57**	-	**5**	**62**
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	**1,113**	-	**143**	**1,256**
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	**29**	-	**3**	**32**
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	**11**	-	**10**	**21**
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	**1,642**	-	**824**	**2,466**
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	**1,642**	-	**824**	**2,466**
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	**6,552**	-	**2,839**	**9,391**
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	**672**	-	**99**	**771**
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	**21**	-	**26**	**47**
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	**1**
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	**2,500**	-	-	**2,500**

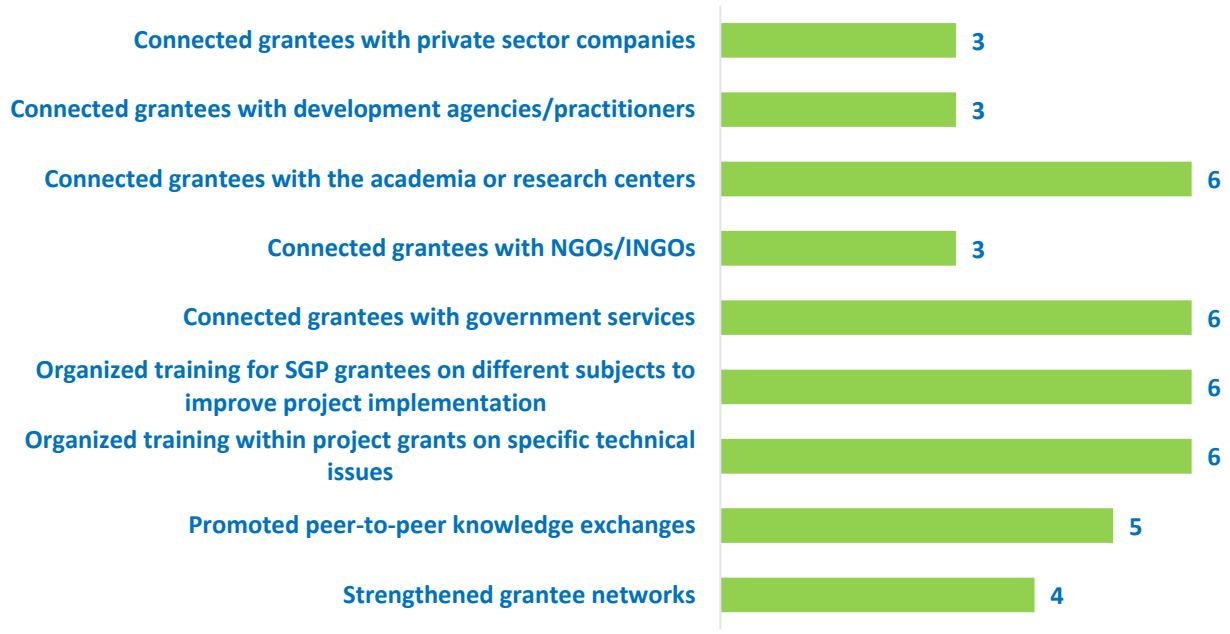
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Organic farming	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	4	2	2	-	-	8
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	-	46	-	25	71
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	-	15	-	9	24
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	46	-	26	72
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	3	4	2	-	-	-	9

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Community-level trainings conducted	1	4	3	2	-	-	10
Number of projects monitored through field visits	65	60	85	34	-	30	274
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	1	2	9	2	17
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	9	7	7	8	9	8
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	-	60	30	1	-	15

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

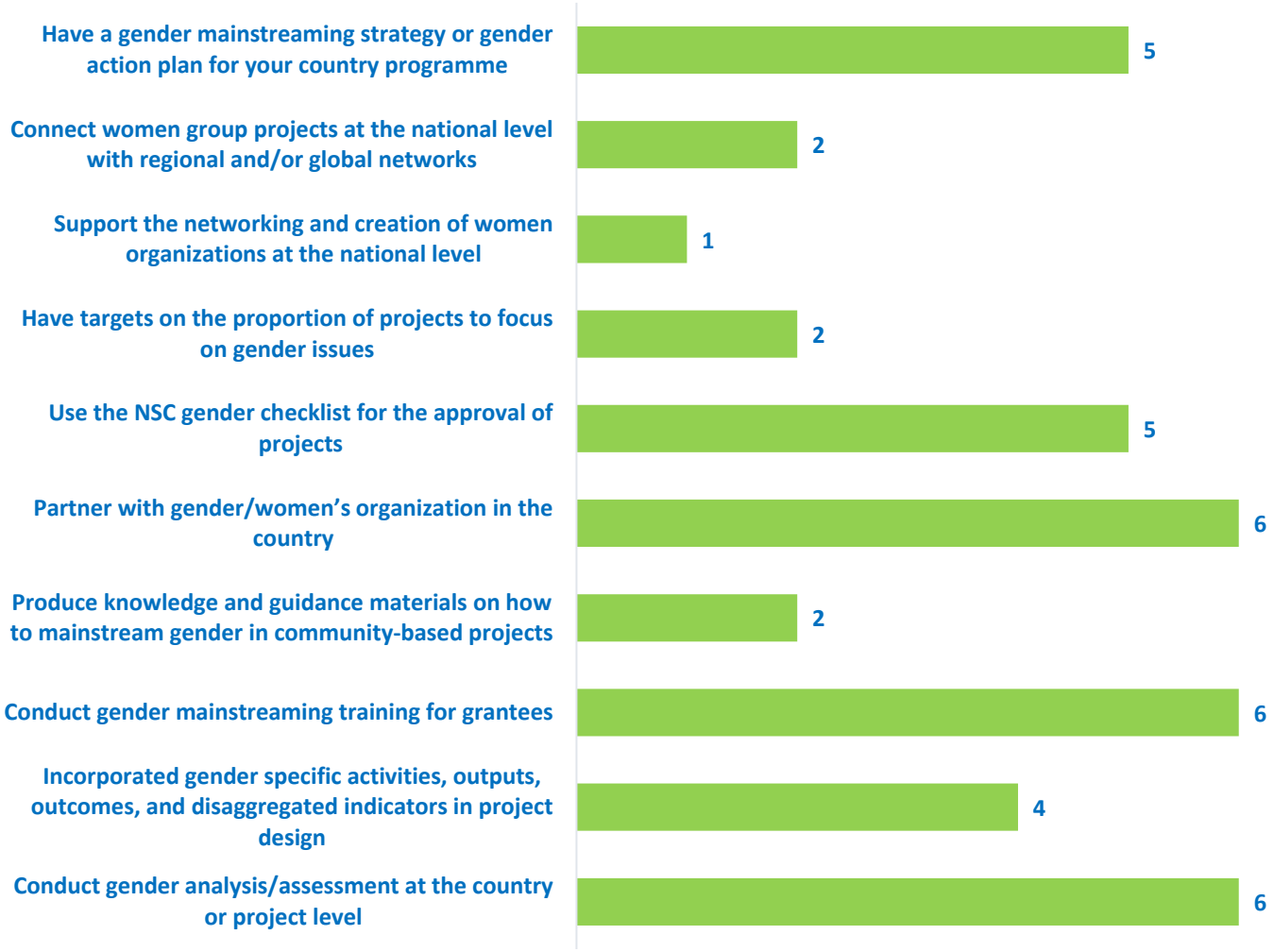
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



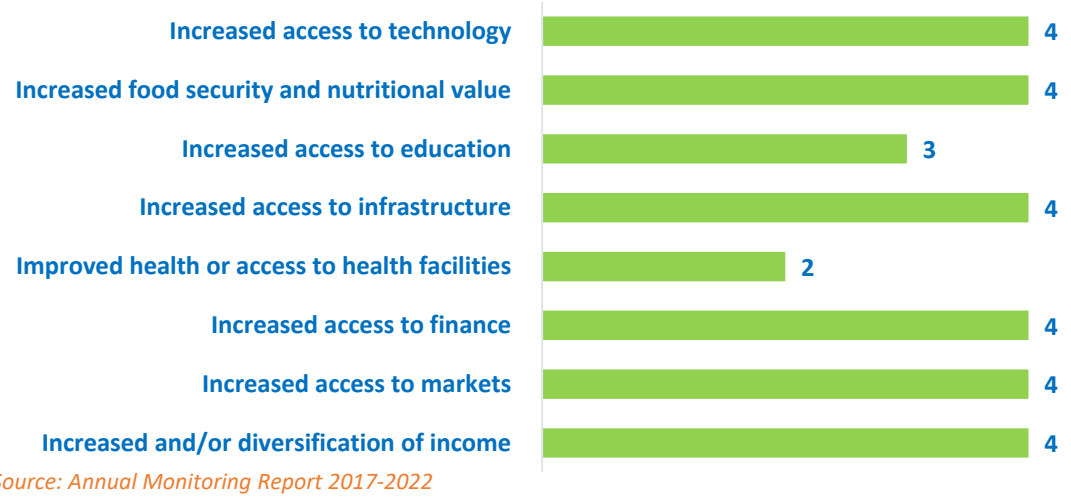
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



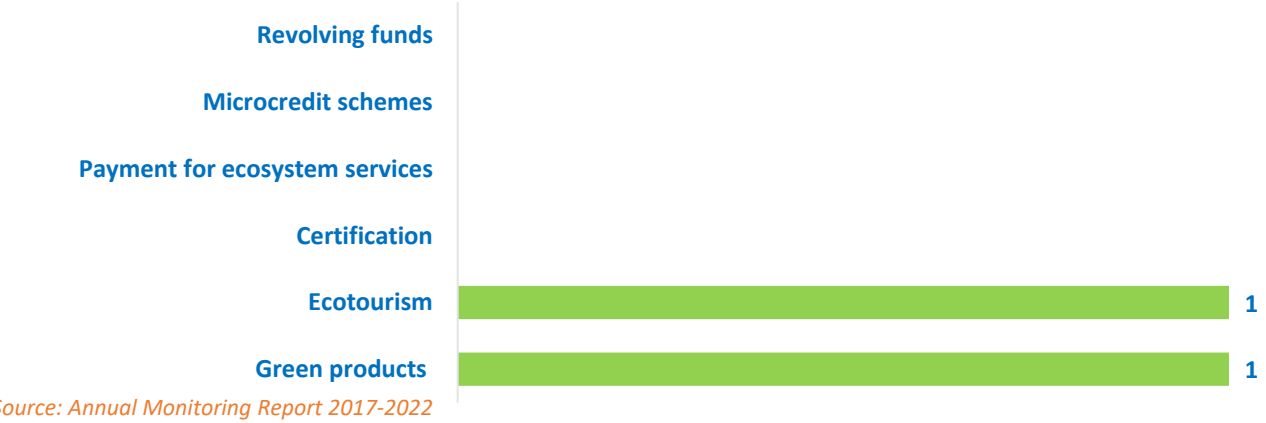
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Land Management

In **Cuba**, SGP supported grantee, Comunidad La Gloria, to strengthen the system of good practices for sustainable land management in the La Gloria community to adapt to climate change. La Gloria region has extreme climatic conditions and is prone to agrometeorological drought. It has insufficient water for irrigation, inappropriate land management practices, soil degradation due to salinity, acidity and low natural fertility and overgrazing, and deforested areas. This project served to improve the productivity and sustainability of this fragile ecosystem.

The actions undertaken through the project have managed to reverse these degrading processes. Sustainable land management plans implemented in eight farms with an area of 210.60 hectares was complemented with efficient management and use of water for irrigation through sprinkler irrigation systems and elimination of invasive species in more than 60 hectares. The technology of raising goats on a platform and mechanical milking increased the efficiency and productivity in milk production and reduced the impact on the ecosystem, from traditional forms of rearing goats with free grazing. In addition, 30 hectares of land reforested with fruit plantation. 35 families made up of 171 people participated in the project. The project's results can be expressed by the fact that the eight farms represented only 6% of the productive potential of the Agricultural Cooperative, but contributed 10% of its income, with an average annual increase in its production by 6%. Moreover, the family income of the participating farms increased by 6% on average. It also reduced gender gaps by promoting participation of rural women from training to the implementation of good practices and technologies. Women presented the results in fairs, national workshops, through exchange of experiences and audiovisual materials. The project was awarded by the Ministry of Science and Technology in 2019 and was nominated for the 2019 Equator Prize. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

In **Cuba**, El Jobero Community (Comunidad El Jobero) carried out a project on sustainable management and soil management for the conservation of agricultural biodiversity in the municipality of Cumanayagua, Cienfuegos. Through the project, the implementation of soil conservation and enhancement techniques improved the erosive process on 10 hectares of land. In particular, 30 tons of compost and 10 tons of earthworm humus were produced as organic fertilizers. The green fertilizers were incorporated into the ground at a rate of 29.12 tons per hectare. To strengthen the connectivity of the natural and agro-productive landscape, two hectares of live barriers as well as more than 2,000 posts were constructed in perimeter fences with forest species of protein value. As a result, the acidity of the soil was neutralized with the application of calcium carbonate, which improved its fertility. The combined sustainable land management actions not only contributed to the sustainable management of soil, water, and biodiversity resources but also had a significant influence on agricultural production and socioeconomic benefits of the community. 790,000 seedlings were strengthened with alternative substrates including compost, charcoal, and earthworm humus. The yields of banana, sweet potato, tomato, pepper, and onion crops all showed a noticeable improvement over the baseline. To promote this knowledge and methods of operation, communication materials were developed and disseminated on soil management and conservation, biofertilizers, and biodiversity protection. Additionally, training workshops, artistic presentations, and interest groups with allegorical themes related to the management of agricultural biodiversity were held taking advantage of the resources of local educational and cultural institutions. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Cuba**, the Viñales National Park, is a protected area of 11,200 hectares, located in the Guaniguanico mountain range, municipality of Viñales, Cuba. It is home to 80% of the endemic mogotes. One of the most important endemic and endangered species is known as cork palm that together with its surroundings has been declared National Natural Monument. SGP project is in the buffer zone of the protected area and aims to integrate the rural communities in the protection of natural resources To reduce the pressure on the ecosystem, the project supported the use of agro-ecological practices and involved the participation of local

communities in the recovery of endemic native species threatened with extinction, and in the management and restoration of forests. Communities received training and support in the implementation of agroforestry systems, management and control of invasive alien species, soil conservation, fire mitigation, reforestation, agri-tourism, and integrated management of coffee pests and diseases. As a result of the project, twelve hectares have been reforested and coffee production has been introduced in three farms. The agritourism program led to the reforestation, forest enrichment and soil conservation of 68 hectares. Key lessons is that it is important to strengthen the capacities of rural communities in the management of natural resources, taking advantage of agro-ecological practices and sustainable tourism for the long-term conservation of forests and ecosystems. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

South-South exchange

In December 2017, SGP supported a knowledge exchange with farmers from **Cuba, Belize and Jamaica**, on agro-ecology and agriculture tourism held in the Viñales National Park, Cuba. Participants received a certificate of training and academic credits for the training received in Cuba. Topics included organic agriculture, vermiculture, production and conservation of seeds, biological control of pests and diseases, use of bio-digesters for pig residual treatment, and agro-tourism activities. To sustain the south-south exchange, Professor Ruben Sanchez Curiel provided direct technical assistance and mentorship in April and May to farmers of the Maya Golden Landscape. In addition, SGP supported other exchanges between fishermen from Cuba and Belize in July 2017 on sustainable economic alternatives for fishing communities by cultivating seaweed, sponges and oysters, and on Coral Restoration between Jamaica and Belize in March 2018. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.