



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Cuba Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- NDC We Want
- Short Way to Go
- Some Way to Go
- NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
	<b>MITIGATION</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	The NDC mentions that in the energy sector, based on the potential of renewable sources available in the country, the installation of 2 144 MW of power connected to the national electricity grid is planned. It is estimated that these actions will allow the generation of more than 7 thousand GWh per year with renewable sources, ceasing to emit into the atmosphere more than 6 million tons of CO2.	The NDC mentions targets related to the sectors of Energy and AFOLU, including i) Increase up to 24% of electricity generation based on renewable energy sources in the Cuban electricity matrix by 2030 (with 14% for sugarcane biomass; and 10% for wind, solar and hydro); ii) Reduction of the consumption of fossil fuels in terrestrial vehicles by 50% by 2030; iii) Increase forest coverage in the country up to 33% by 2030; and iv) Treatment of 100% of wastewaters from swine breeding.	The 2020 NDC does not present an overall GHG mitigation target. Mitigation targets and measures are presented for the sectors of Energy (including renewables, energy efficient and transport); and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU). The Energy sector target of installation of 2.144 MW of power connected to the national electricity grid is repeated in both NDCs.
<b>2</b>	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	The updated NDC does not present a 2030 economy-wide target, focusing on specific targets in the sectors of Energy and AFOLU. It mentions the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2030 (PNDES 2030), which introduces strategic policies and the concept of a less intense greenhouse gas emissions development.
<b>3</b>	<b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not mention a carbon budget or any reference of alignment with a 1.5 trajectory.

4	<b>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	No reference is made to a 2050 or net-zero strategy.
<b>ADAPTATION</b>				
5	<b>Clear adaptation objectives</b>	<p>The NDC mentions that adaptation is a priority for Cuba and in correspondence with the studies and evaluations carried out, the main adaptation measures are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce coastal vulnerability for settlements threatened by sea level rise .</li> <li>2. Recover the most affected mangrove areas and halt the destruction of coral reefs</li> <li>3. Incorporate the dimension of adaptation to programs, plans and projects r</li> <li>4. Set up an environmental monitoring network</li> <li>5. Reduce vulnerability in the health sector,</li> <li>6. Sustain and develop comprehensive research to protect, conserve and rehabilitate the environment and adapt the environmental policy to the new projections of the economic and social environment.</li> </ol>	<p>Priority measures for adaptation focus on coastal zones, water-related systems and infrastructure; sectoral policies related to food security, land and urban planning, fishing, agriculture, health, tourism, construction, transportation, industry and forest management.</p> <p>In addition, they include strengthening monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems (to systematically evaluate the state and quality of the coastal zone, the water, drought, forest, human, animal and plant health); as well as prioritizing actions to raise the perception of risk, increase the level of knowledge and the degree of participation of the entire population in confronting climate change, and a culture that encourages water saving.</p>	<p>Both NDCs provide clear adaptation goals. The 2020 NDC prioritizes measures for adaptation in various sectors, reinforcing its importance when confronting climate change in the country, with particular attention to coastal zones.</p>
<b>FINANCE</b>				
6	<b>Finance Commitments</b>	<p>Cuba identifies in the Economy Annual Plan the resources for adaptation, proportional to the financial possibilities of the country. In the energy sector the installation of 2.144 MW of power connected to the national electricity grid is planned. The execution of energy programs requires a financial amount not less than 4 billion of dollars.</p>	<p>Cuba has the intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of mitigation results and international transfers. Overall, it is expected that financing to implement the programs is obtained from two sources: long-term credit and by domestic resources. All conditional and unconditional targets present an estimate of national resources and international support.</p>	<p>It was not possible to identify how much in terms of domestic funds has been allocated for the adaptation component. As for mitigation, the 2020 NDC mentions for each commitment the estimate of domestic funds to be allocated and how much is expected from international cooperation.</p>

7	<b>Clear conditional targets</b>	The NDC mentions that carrying out the actions identified for adaptation and mitigation demands the support of international cooperation and financing mechanisms.	For each commitment, the NDC presents a total investment value for implementation including domestic funds and international support. In the energy sector, the total estimated cost is \$ 7.723 million, expected to come from two main sources: long-term credits to cover technology imports (US \$ 4.713 million) and financing (mainly from the state budget, 3,010 million USD). In the transport sector, long-term credits, mainly to cover technology imports are estimated at US \$ 1,261 million. In the forest sector, to increase in the country's forest coverage to 33% in 2030, long-term credit support in the amount of US \$ 2,291 million is required (conditional contribution). For the reduction of GHG emissions from swine breeding, support for long-term credits of US \$ 95 million is required to import the technology and donations of US\$ 10 million for the establishment of the program's MRV system and training. The financing cost is estimated at USD 230 million.	The 2020 NDC mentions that all areas associated with the economic and social development of the country will demand financial resources, technology and capacity building coming from international cooperation and the fulfillment of the obligations of the industrialized countries under the UNFCCC. The 2020 NDC defines how much in terms of domestic and international cooperation funds is expected for its implementation. However, it does not provide a clear rationale for estimating the amounts.
8	<b>Moving from conditional to unconditional targets</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned	The NDC presents conditional and unconditional targets without any reference to moving from conditional to unconditional targets.
<b>FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE</b>				
9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	The sectors covered by the 2015 NDC are Energy and Agriculture.	The sectors covered by the 2020 NDC are Energy (including transport); and Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Uses (AFOLU).	The updated NDC has expanded its sectoral coverage to Energy, Transport and AFOLU.

10	<b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>	Quantitative sectoral targets refer specifically to the energy sector. The installation of 2.144 MW of power connected to the national electricity grid is planned, which includes the construction of 19 bioelectric plants attached to the sugar plants with 755 MW from sugarcane and forest biomass; 13 wind farms with 633 MW; 700 MW Photovoltaic; and 74 small hydroelectric plants. Other projects include the installation of 200 thousand m2 of solar heaters in the residential and industrial sectors. There are also measures to increase energy efficiency.	The 2020 NDC describes non-GHG quantitative targets for the sectors of Energy; Transport; and AFOLU. Energy: - Increase to 24% of electricity generation based on Renewable Energy Sources in the Cuban electricity matrix by 2030; increased energy efficiency. Transport: introduction of more than 55 thousand electric vehicles and the installation of about 25 thousand points or charging stations by the year 2030; and reduction of the consumption of fossil fuels in terrestrial vehicles by 50% by 2030. AFOLU: Increase of forest coverage in the country to 33% by 2030	The 2020 NDC brings additional mitigation goals for the Energy sector. In addition to what was presented in the 2015 NDC on renewables and energy efficiency, it also brings quantitative targets for the transport and AFOLU sectors.
11	<b>Key structural sectors included</b>	Cuba proposes adaptation actions aimed at health and is also committed to disseminating environmental studies and information to ensure environmental education for the population. Adaptation measures include i) incorporating the dimension of adaptation to programs, plans and projects linked to food production, tourism and health; and ii) reducing vulnerability in the health sector, based on better knowledge and understanding the relationships between climate variability, climate change and human health.	Cuba proposes adaptation actions aimed at health, and is also committed to disseminating environmental studies and information to ensure environmental education for the population.	Cuba proposes adaptation measures focused on the sectors of health and education.
12	<b>Just transition policies</b>	Not mentioned.	By supplying new stoves and changing the energy sources for cooking, Cuba will improve the working conditions and the life of the producers, especially the women, while improving the cooking and working conditions.	The NDC mentions a broad concern to guarantee fair social development and equity.

13	<b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>	One of the main adaptation actions is reducing vulnerability in the health sector, based on better knowledge and understanding of the relationships between climate variability, climate change and human health, on two essential axes: infectious diseases and monitoring and early warning systems in the health sector.	One of the main adaptation measures is to strengthen monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems to evaluate systematically the state and quality of the coastal zone, water, drought, forest, human, animal and plant health. Another adaptation priority is to accelerate the implementation of policies and programs of science, technology and innovation, integrating them into territorial and sectoral policies. In the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2030, mitigation of greenhouse gases is considered an essential dimension of development that contributes to modernization and technological development on the basis of sustainability, strengthening capacities, improving the effectiveness and process efficiency.	Reducing vulnerability in the health sector, based on research, knowledge and understanding of the relationships between climate variability, climate change and human health, as well as the adoption of monitoring and early warning systems are presented as cross-sectoral approaches. The National Plan For Economic and Social Development 2030 is also cross-sectoral.
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## INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	<b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	No information about participatory processes in the NDC design and implementation phases is presented.
15	<b>Disclosure of information</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
16	<b>Reporting back on process</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
17	<b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>	Not mentioned.	The NDC briefly mentions the participation of Ministries in the definition of goals, as well as a 'Forest, Flora and Fauna Directorate', linked to the Ministry of Agriculture.	No structured or detailed information about climate governance structures is provided.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	<b>Linkages with SDGs</b>	Not mentioned.	The 2020 NDC mentions that the Economic and Social Policy, approved by the National Assembly of People's Power in 2016, addresses climate change and indicates in its Guideline 237 that the hydraulic program will continue to be developed with far-reaching investments to face the impact of climate change and materialize adaptation measures, such as water reuse; the uptake of rain; desalination of seawater and the sustainability of all associated services, which allows reaching and exceeding sustainable development goals.	The 2020 NDC mentions sustainable development goals generically, with no reference about to specific SDGs.
19	<b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b>	The NDC mentions that adaptation measures include nature-based solutions such as the direct reforestation towards the maximum protection of soils and waters in quantity and quality; the recovery of the most affected mangroves; prioritizing reservoirs, channels and hydroregulatory strips of the basins of the main bays and of the coasts of the island platform; stopping the deterioration, rehabilitating and conserving the coral reefs throughout the archipelago; avoiding overfishing.	<p>The 2020 NDCs mentions nature-based solutions, such as direct reforestation towards the maximum protection of soils and waters in quantity and quality; recovery of the most affected mangroves; prioritization of reservoirs, channels and hydroregulatory strips of the basins of the main bays and of the coasts of the island platform; stopping the deterioration, rehabilitating and conserving coral reefs throughout the archipelago, etc.</p> <p>The NDC brings an AFOLU target to increase forest coverage in the country to 33% by 2030, which would increase forest coverage by 165 000ha in the period 2019-2030, removing 169,9 million tons of atmospheric CO2 in the period 2019-2030.</p>	The 2020 NDC elaborates on measurable NBS related to forests: increasing in the country's forest cover up to 33% in the year 2030, removing 169,9 million tons of atmospheric CO2 for the 2019-2030 period.

## TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b>	Not mentioned.	The NDC acknowledges the need to establish MRV systems.	No national system to track implementation is currently in place. The updated NDC mentions that it is necessary to establish MRV systems for each of the commitments established in the NDC.
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## WWF checklist for Cuba's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Cuba's rating grade after assessment:



## For more information

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