

i. Institutional framework for climate action

Cuba's institutional system for climate transparency, created by Law No. 150 of 2023 on Natural Resources and the Environment, is led by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (**CITMA**), the governing body that coordinates the preparation and presentation of National Communications on Climate Change, Biennial Update Reports, Biennial Transparency Reports, and all other reports agreed upon within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and ensures that they contain up-to-date and timely information and that requirements relating to these reports are met. In addition, it is the body in charge of proposing and directing the State Plan for Confronting Climate Change, "Tarea Vida".

To fulfill these obligations, national and territorial institutions provide data for the preparation of sectoral reports and contribute to technical processes. Among them, the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) compiles information from the National Statistical Information System and ensures quality control of data provided by other entities. Additionally, other institutions affiliated with CITMA support the provision of climate-related data. These include: CUBAENERGIA, which coordinates the technical aspects of the Biennial Transparency Report (IBT); the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET), which leads the technical preparation of the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (NGHGEI); and the Agency of Social and Human Sciences (AXIS), which guides data disaggregation according to socio-demographic variables.

The Central State Administration Bodies (ministries and agencies), national entities, higher business management organizations, governors and municipal Administration Councils and institutions provide data and information on climate change consistent with the parameters established by CITMA and in accordance with the international standards agreed upon in the ETF of the Paris Agreement.

The following institutions stand out with key roles in this process:

Institution	Role
Ministerio de Agricultura (MINAG) [Ministry of Agriculture]	Coordinates the process of collecting, preparing, and analyzing information from Agriculture and LULUCF sectors, including activity data (AD) and other inputs for the inventory, monitoring of national contributions, climate change impact assessment, and management of the support needed and received. It also prepares the corresponding sectoral report.
Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MINEM) [Ministry of Energy and Mines]	Data and information collection and reporting. Analysis and monitoring of contributions.
Ministerio de Transporte (MITRANS) [Ministry of Transportation]	Data and information collection and reporting. Analysis and monitoring of contributions.
Ministerio de Industrias (MINDUS) [Ministry of Industries]	Data and information collection and reporting. Analysis and monitoring of contributions.
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (INRH) [National Institute of Hydraulic Resources]	Data and information collection and reporting. Analysis and monitoring of contributions.
Ministerio de Finanzas y precios Ministry of Finance and Prices	Provide specialized information relevant to national climate reports.
Ministerio de Salud Pública (MINSAP) [Ministry of Public Health]	
Ministerio de Construcción [Ministry of Construction]	
Ministerios de Educación y de Educación Superior (MINED/MES) [Ministries of Education and of Higher Education]	Contribute technical capacity, knowledge, and research results. Promote environmental education and climate change awareness at all school levels.
Ministerio de Comercio Exterior e Inversión Extranjera (MINCEX) [Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment]	Reports part of the result of the financing included in the support needed and received.

Banco Central de Cuba (BCC) [Central Bank of Cuba]	Manages financial aspects related to implementation of climate policies and mobilization of resources, both national and international, to finance climate projects.
Ministerio de Economía y Planificación (MEP) [Ministry of Economy and Planning]	Provides key economic information for national climate reports. Coordinates with other government stakeholders to ensure the integration of climate change policies into national economic planning.
Ministerio de Turismo (MINTUR) [Ministry of Tourism]	Develops climate change adaptation policies in the tourism sector, promoting the resilience of tourist destinations to extreme weather events and to the impact of climate variability on the sector. Facilitates the integration of climate change into sustainable tourism management.

There are other state institutions that contribute to climate action through their activities, corporate purpose or state mandate. The following are among them:

Instituto de Geofísica y Astronomía (IGA) [Institute of Geophysics and Astronomy]	<p>It conducts research and provides services in the fields of geophysics, astronomy, environmental geology, and disaster risk assessment for current and future scenarios, in the interest of the country's sustainable development.</p> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Havana Coastal Zone Adaptation Plan (AdaptHabana). • Hazard and Vulnerability Scenarios for Cuban Coastal Zone associated with sea level rise for the years 2050-2100 (Macroproject). • Disaster Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk (HVR) Studies: the basis for climate change adaptation in Cuba. 2024-2026 Period. • Early Warning System and Disaster Vulnerability and Risk Studies associated with thunderstorms in Cuba. • Network of capacity-building and knowledge management centers for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). • Geological hazard, vulnerability, and risks from karst development associated with mean sea level rise and groundwater levels in Ciego de Ávila province. Regional exchange for climate adaptation through sustainable entrepreneurship and resilient coasts (INNOVACUBA).
Instituto de Investigaciones Agroforestales (INAF) [Institute of Agroforestry Research]	<p>For over 20 years, it has developed a research line oriented to climate change, which includes reducing uncertainties in the calculation of the national emissions balance (NEB) of the forestry sector and the environmental, economic, and financial assessment of local mitigation actions. It is responsible for the initial preparation of reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>Project:</p> <p>Sustainable Agro-landscapes. National Institute of Agroforestry Research (INAF), Fundación "Antonio Núñez Jiménez" /MINAG.</p>
Centro de Investigación y Manejo Ambiental del Transporte (CIMAB) [Center for Research and Environmental Management of Transportation]	<p>It carries out scientific and technical research projects in environmental management activities in bays, ports and coastal areas.</p>
Instituto de Suelos (IS) [Institute of Soils]	<p>Institution that provides the scientific and technical basis for the correct use, management, conservation and improvement of the soils resource.</p>
Instituto de Investigaciones Ganaderas Tropicales (CIMAGT) [Institute of Tropical Livestock Research]	<p>Responsible for the study of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the livestock sector, as well as the research and development of mitigation strategies, with a focus on animal nutrition and sustainable waste management.</p>
Instituto de Investigaciones Porcinas (IIP) [Institute of Pig-Farming Research]	<p>It conducts research and proposes strategies to reduce methane emissions in pig-farming biodigesters through monitoring and data analysis.</p>
Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Agrícolas (INCA) [National Institute of Agricultural Sciences]	<p>It develops sustainable agricultural technologies, with an emphasis on climate change adaptation and resource efficiency in key crops for Cuba.</p> <p>Project:</p> <p>Research cooperation and development of legumes (black beans, kidney beans, and peanuts) adapting to climate change in Vietnam and Cuba.</p>
Instituto de Ciencia Animal (ICA) [Institute of Animal Science]	<p>It conducts research and promotes sustainable animal production systems, including nutrition, genetics, and waste management, to reduce the sector's environmental impact.</p>

Centro de Estudios de Tecnologías Energéticas Renovables (CETER) [Center for the Study of Renewable Energy Technologies]	Responsible for research and development in renewable energy technologies, key to mitigation in the energy sector and emissions reduction.
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ii. National policy framework

Cuba has established a robust policy framework to guide its response to climate change, in accordance with its international commitments. The following key instruments stand out:

Constitution of the Republic of Cuba (2019): In its Chapter II on international affairs, it establishes the State's commitment to environmental protection and conservation, as well as to confronting climate change. It recognizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, promotes a fair international economic order, and advocates for the eradication of unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

- **Law No. 150 On the System of Natural Resources and the Environment** establishes the regulatory foundations for the country's environmental management. Article 3 proposes the promotion of resilient, low-GHG-emission development through integrated planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the short, medium, and long term. Chapter IV, in Articles 108 and 109, specifies the National MRV System and the NGHGEI, respectively, under the responsibility of CITMA. Chapter II, Article 11.1 assigns CITMA the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating policies and regulatory instruments related to adaptation and mitigation, the sustainable use of natural resources, ecosystem protection, and pollution.

- **Decree 86 (2023) On Confronting Climate Change:** establishes the objectives, scope, subjects of application and its institutional framework.

- **State Plan for Confronting Climate Change, “Tarea Vida” (2017):** a long-term, cross-cutting public policy with a territorial focus that guides specific actions to reduce climate vulnerability in coastal areas, protect water resources, and ensure food security. It therefore constitutes a comprehensive action plan comprised of five strategic actions and eleven tasks. This Plan, aligned with the Paris Agreement, is recognized as a planning tool in the National Communications and the Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted to the UNFCCC.

- **Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0 (2025):** implies an increase in emissions reductions, above those to be achieved by 2030, as a result of the implementation of the NDC-2020.

- **National Strategy for Energy Transition (2024):** with support from the NDCs, it updates and establishes a roadmap towards the decarbonization of the national power system, with the goal of achieving 100% power generation from renewable sources by 2050.

This legal and programmatic framework reflects the Cuban State's commitment to environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and compliance with ETF. However, national reports also recognize pending challenges, such as the need to strengthen technical capacities, improve the MRV system, and secure financing for the implementation and scaling of climate actions effectively and inclusively. Furthermore, updates are required to align instruments such as Decree 86/2023 with the NDCs, incorporate carbon market mechanisms, and adapt sectoral regulations to updated climate goals, thus ensuring their consistency with international commitments.