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Country Programme Document for Cuba (2026-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Cuba is making significant efforts to achieve sustainable development. In 2022, it recorded a high Human Development Index of 0.764¹. This result is a consequence of a social model based on universal coverage and free access to social services, which promotes rights and non-discrimination through its policies and programmes.

2. The country maintains robust social indicators: Life expectancy at birth is 78 years (81 for women); the infant mortality rate is 7.1 per 1,000 live births; the average schooling among the adult population is 10.5 years; and women account for 55.7 per cent of members of parliament. These achievements are complemented by high levels of citizen security and qualified human capital. However, in the current economic context, real household incomes have deteriorated, and access to and quality of certain social services have been affected. The average annual population growth rate is negative, with a natural decline recorded in the last three years, and 24.4 per cent of the population is over 60 years of age². This situation, which has a multidimensional impact, especially on vulnerable populations, threatens the achievements made.

3. The country's development has, in recent years, been impacted by international conflicts and the increased frequency and intensity of natural and climate events. All of this occurs in an increasingly complex context due to the impact of the unilateral measures³ and Cuba's continued presence on the list of state sponsors of terrorism, which drastically limits access to international markets, investments, and financing. These measures have had critical effects on the availability of food, fuel, medicines, technology, and inputs, and have restricted access to key financial institutions. Cuba sees these actions as the main obstacle to implementing the National Economic and Social Development Plan to 2030 and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. The economy is being affected by limited access to international financing, low productivity in key sectors, and macroeconomic imbalances. Between 2019 and 2023, the country's gross domestic product experienced a cumulative decline of 10 per cent, with production decreases in sectors such as food and pharmaceutical production. Productive transformation was also limited by the reduction of 379,000 state jobs between 2018 and 2023 (with an increase of 180,000 jobs in the private sector). In 2023, 63 per cent of the working-age population was formally employed (51 per cent among women), compared to 72 per cent in 2014 (56 per cent among women⁴). The electricity system is also being seriously affected, due to the difficulties in acquiring spare parts, machinery and fuel, as a result, there are recurrent power outages with strong impacts on the productive and residential sectors. In response, the government has implemented an energy transition strategy to generate 24 per cent of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2030.

5. The country has also been affected by rising average annual temperatures, sea level rise, and increased variability in hurricane activity, which have led to land loss and salinization of coastal aquifers and soils, and have put 122 of the country's 262 low-lying settlements at risk. Freshwater availability has since 1990 decreased by over 20 per cent; droughts are more frequent and longer; and usable water potential is expected to decline by 60 per cent, intensifying human-nature interlinkages.

6. Responding effectively and comprehensively to this complex situation is a priority for the Government, which is implementing an economic recovery programme that prioritizes strategic sectors for the country. The measures under implementation recognize the role of

¹ UNDP (2024): Human Development Report 2023/2024.

² National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI 2023): El Envejecimiento de la Población. Cuba y sus territorios-2023

³ United Nations (2024): (A/79/L.6) Necessity to end the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

⁴ ONEI (2024a): Statistical Yearbook of Cuba 2023.

interconnected stakeholders in employment and the provision of goods and services, as well as the need to strengthen institutions, advance digital transformation, change institutional frameworks to accelerate recovery, and promote regulatory frameworks that support the rights of all people. This response requires strengthening institutional capacities, primarily at the territorial level.

7. The government remains committed to sustainable development. In 2021, Cuba submitted its first voluntary report on progress towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and will, in 2025, submit its Nationally Determined Contribution, in accordance with its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

8. This Programme stems from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2030 and is aligned with the priorities of the National Development Plan to 2030, and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and 2026-2029. The programme and the expected results are informed by a broad consultation process that involved national and local stakeholders, representatives of national entities, local governments, academia, civil society, and cooperation partners.

9. The programme addresses four strategic priorities for the country identified in the UNSDCF: 1) promoting productive transformation for economic recovery; 2) strengthening institutions and access to development financing; 3) fostering green and resilient development models in the face of climate challenges and disaster risks; and 4) preserving and enhancing the well-being of the population with equity. Cross-cutting issues include rights, equality, non-discrimination between men and women, and the empowerment of women, youth engagement, and the promotion of participatory approaches that advance the right to a healthy and balanced environment.

10. UNDP has significant comparative advantages in these areas: technical knowledge based on the organization's network of experts; experience working in the field and with communities; trust generated with local, national and global partners; strong partnerships with institutions and United Nations entities; and development results achieved. UNDP understands the country's challenges and opportunities and will promote innovative problem-solving practices that integrate the various dimensions of development.

11. In the 2020-2025 period, UNDP supported progress towards: Capacity building for local governance and productive transformation generated an enabling environment for the decentralization process; the local development strategy promoted by the Articulated Platform for Comprehensive Territorial Development was institutionalized; and support for micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives contributed to positioning these economic stakeholders and fostered the development of Public-Private Partnerships. Access to new sources of financing was facilitated through connections with financial institutions and the use of new mechanisms and tools for planning, accessing, and implementing financial solutions. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) contributed their expertise to local governance and participation. The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean supported productive transformation in selected sectors, and United Nations Volunteers helped promote volunteerism for local development.

12. UNDP strategically supported sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, addressing rising sea levels, temperature increases, and disaster risks. It implemented an integrated approach to drought prevention and coastal ecosystem management for resilience against extreme weather. Additionally, UNDP fostered a just energy transition towards renewable energy and efficiency, with technical input from UNIDO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Food Programme (WFP), and FAO.

13. South-South cooperation was key in areas such as disaster risk prevention, food production, and HIV response.

14. Progress was made in integrating the rights-based approach and equality between men and women, empowering women, and highlighting inequalities, discrimination, and challenges to achieve more equitable development for all. Contributions were made to reducing barriers that limit access to health care for vulnerable populations. Cooperation was provided by UNFPA, the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

15. The efforts made at strengthening information systems in partnership with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, promoting digital transformation, and working with vulnerable populations contributed to enhancing national capacity to obtain and produce data⁵, and highlighted the potential for consolidating public policies targeting youth, women, and older people.

16. The Independent Country Programme Evaluation concluded that the programme's consistency with previous cycles, its effective implementation at national and local levels, and its ability to adapt to new challenges enabled UNDP to remain strategically positioned as a trusted and respected development partner in Cuba and to expand the scope and results of the programme originally proposed.

17. The evaluation recognized the need to further promote digital transformation and development financing, support the decentralization process, maximize the impacts of productive transformation, back up the transition to a resilient and less carbon-intensive energy model, respond to climate challenges and risks, strengthen strategic areas under the health system, and help bridge the gaps between men and women by applying a rights-based and intersectional approach.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

18. This programme will contribute to economic recovery, which entails moving towards a sustainable, productive transformation, coordinating stakeholders, and promoting accelerator initiatives in a context of scarce resources, while supporting national efforts to preserve social gains and improve the quality of selected services. It will also contribute to enhancing the capacities of the public administration system so that, in this complex setting, it can be better positioned to effectively and innovatively lead development efforts for the well-being and participation of the population, without discrimination and under conditions of equity. All this will be pursued by applying a sustainability approach and considering the challenges inherent to a Small Island Developing State, such as building a resilient economy; fostering a safe, healthy and prosperous society; ensuring a secure future; and promoting environmental protection and planetary sustainability.

19. UNDP will facilitate access to innovation and promote the following development acceleration factors: digital transformation with equity, access to development financing, promotion of robust statistics, and energy efficiency and transition. The participatory approach will foster ownership by people, without discrimination on any ground, such as gender, age, disability, or skin colour. Institutional partnerships and people's participation will contribute to the programme's sustainability.

20. UNDP will leverage its capacity to build partnerships between public and private stakeholders, in accordance with national legislation, and with civil society organizations and participating communities, whose combined action will contribute to development. Partnerships and South-South cooperation will be promoted on topics such as energy transition, decentralization, risk management, and food security, among others. United Nations agencies will contribute their expertise and knowledge to enhance the efficiency of

⁵ This refers to the national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI).

fund utilization. Volunteerism and partnerships with the United Nations Volunteers Programme will continue to be promoted.

21. The expected results under this programme will take into account and contribute to the National Development Plan to 2030⁶ and the UNDP Strategic Plan (2026-2029), and will seek to link the country's priorities with global resources and knowledge.

Economic Recovery and Sustainable and Resilient Productive Transformation

22. UNDP will support economic recovery, and sustainable, resilient, and inclusive productive transformation, contributing to the development of key strategic sectors and the effective participation of economic stakeholders, with an emphasis on youth and women, using an intersectional approach. This process will respond to challenges associated with growth restricted by the balance of payments; the labour force; gaps between men and women in economic participation; the transformation of the microeconomic environment; the development and incorporation of science and innovation; the energy transition toward greater use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; and the sustainable development of key sectors such as food, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals, among others.

23. UNDP will contribute to strengthening the institutional and public policy framework for productive transformation, while supporting the recovery of local economies in selected territories. Support will foster the efficient use of human capital and productive resources, promote stakeholder coordination, facilitate access to financing, and contribute to eliminating discrimination.

24. UNDP will support capacity development through knowledge management and the transfer of innovative and energy-efficient technologies, and the use of renewable energy sources will be promoted. Digital transformation and innovation will be fostered to promote value chains that substitute imports and/or generate exports and increase competitiveness. Capacity building will be supported for public and private stakeholders to enhance their management skills and empower them, with priority given to women and youth.

25. Partnerships with FAO, WFP, and UNICEF will aim to increase efficiency and the production of nutritious foods; with PAHO/WHO to obtain technical advice on drug production; and with UNIDO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the International Trade Centre to address energy and new technologies. The European Union and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration will remain key partners.

Institutional Strengthening and Public Administration Modernization

26. UNDP will contribute to modernizing public administration and promoting decentralization to design and implement territorial development strategies for the benefit of all people, in an inclusive and participatory manner, applying a rights-based and non-discriminatory approach.

27. To achieve this, cooperation will address the challenges associated with development financing; public finance and macroeconomics; the diverse capacities of governments and other actors at the local and national levels to address territorial development and the decentralization process; accountability and participation; institutionalization aimed at strengthening regulatory frameworks, public policies, governance, and digital transformation; and the modernization of the statistical system for decision-making.

28. Capacities will be developed to modernize public finance, macroeconomic management, and access to new tools and sources of funding that contribute to creating an enabling environment for recovery, and to diversifying and efficiently using financing options. The capacities of public institutions will be strengthened for the planning and management of

⁶ The National Economic and Social Development Plan, a guiding document that establishes strategies, objectives, and goals for 2030, from a holistic perspective.

development policies, programmes, and plans, with special emphasis on those that promote decentralization and territorial development processes.

29. Sustainability, equity, and inclusion will remain priorities, alongside mechanisms for effective participation in decentralization efforts. Enhancing the capacities of the statistical system at national and local levels, will focus on producing relevant information for decision-making, addressing vulnerabilities and inequalities, and incorporating demographic dynamics. Additionally, access to innovation and digital transformation services will be promoted equitably for the population.

30. Partnerships with WFP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the European Union, and Italy will be fostered.

Environmental Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Variability Response

31. As a contribution to the enjoyment of a healthy and balanced environment on an equal basis, UNDP will support productive and service sectors, institutions, local governments, communities, and individuals in managing natural resources, the environment, disaster risk, and the impacts of climate variability effectively, comprehensively, and sustainably.

32. To achieve this, UNDP will address the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems; soil degradation; impacts on forest cover; comprehensive and sustainable water management; sanitation, hygiene, and environmental pollution; the implementation of the new environmental legal framework; the integration of economic and social development and environmental management, including a local perspective; the adverse impacts of climate change; and preparation for and response to the impact of events associated with multiple types of hazards, whether natural, technological, or health-related, including anticipatory action and positioning strategies, with gender-responsive and intersectional approaches

33. UNDP will promote a shift towards low-carbon development models based on greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification through coordinated participation of sectors, governments, and communities, as well as a nature-positive development model that enhances ecosystem services, public participation, and quality of life.

34. For this purpose, UNDP will promote the adoption of circularity principles and a just energy transition, and strengthen the capacities of local governments, economic and social sectors, and communities for the sustainable management of natural resources and the conservation of ecosystems. Comprehensive disaster risk reduction and climate resilience management will be addressed in a holistic manner at all stages, including their impact on the population, in accordance with key dimensions (sex, age, and disability). All of this will contribute to sustainable, less carbon-intensive, equitable, and non-discriminatory development.

35. Access to global funds will be further promoted, and partnerships with the European Union, Spain, Italy, and other countries will continue to be fostered. Key partners include UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, WFP, and UNICEF.

Social Protection Programmes and Services

36. In addressing the needs of the population, UNDP will support the strengthening and sustainability of public policies and social protection services, both in their design and implementation, to contribute to meeting national priorities of gender equality and non-discrimination. A health and development approach will play a key role in this regard.

37. UNDP will consider the multiple challenges and tensions currently faced due to the complex economic situation. Cooperation will support national efforts to close gaps that persist or emerge, strengthening care and protection that are sensitive to differences, and to

people in vulnerable situations. This process will address challenges associated with the quality of and access to basic services, particularly the health and well-being of people from a health and development perspective; the availability and access to food; social and income inequality; inequalities and discrimination; the life plans of young people; people's participation; the social security and assistance system; the strengthening of social protection services; and care services and women's unpaid work. Authorities will also be supported in capitalizing on existing opportunities and generating new ones to enhance capacities, inclusion, and participation of people, particularly those in vulnerable situations.

38. This process will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and organizations through new tools and knowledge to provide social services that meet the differentiated needs of vulnerable people and territories, applying an intersectional and rights-based approach. This will contribute to promoting equality between women and men, and shared responsibility in care, reducing stigma and discrimination, and preventing and responding to violence against women.

39. Actions and the measurement of their effectiveness will be encouraged, whenever possible, to take into account sex-disaggregated data and information on people with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and people with disabilities.

40. Partnerships with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNICEF, UNFPA, and PAHO/WHO will be fostered. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will continue to be a key partner.

III. Programme and Risk Management

41. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountability of managers at country, regional, and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is described in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, and Internal Control Framework.

42. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable a response to *force majeure*. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

43. The programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment. Projects will be executed by national and local institutions, which will take primary responsibility for the results, with the contribution of UNDP. Broad participation of territorial institutions and the population will be ensured throughout the process. UNDP will provide support services for the national implementation of specific projects or activities, and operational services for project execution. Co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment and UNDP, a Programme Board will be established to act as a governance mechanism ensuring alignment with the country's priorities and results-oriented goals.

44. The UNDP Cuba Office is taking the measures needed to meet the new programme requirements and has the necessary human and technical resources available for this purpose. It will promote greater efficiency and effectiveness in its operations, and draw on the organization's global and regional capacity, and the experiences systematized in other countries. It will further promote partnerships with United Nations agencies and cooperation partners and promote access to global vertical funds and financial institutions.

45. Among the main risks identified are the intensification of the blockade, which hinders the implementation of the programme, as well as greater limitations on access to financing to support development plans, and recurring natural, technological, and health disasters, which may require realigning national priorities and redeploying resources. Risks will be monitored at the management level under the risk policy and through the Institutional Risk Register. As agreed upon with its counterparts, potential impacts will be anticipated, and solutions will be devised to minimize the damage and ensure programme continuity. Early and effective programming, the development of realistic work schedules, systematic exchange, and resource mobilization will play a key role in this regard. The safeguarding of social and environmental standards, and the declaration of zero tolerance for sexual harassment, abuse, and exploitation, will be integrated into programme and project management for the benefit of communities and the environment, and will provide the basis for accountability.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

46. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be implemented to strengthen the measurement of results and the evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions. The plan will include periodic meetings with implementing entities and intended participants, field visits, project evaluations, and an independent evaluation of the programme. Greater capabilities in results-based management will be promoted.

47. The programme's monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated with the Government and the implementing entities. UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) and the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) to support information and data collection systems that will enable the measurement of progress towards achieving results and obtaining disaggregated data. Using disaggregated indicators will be key to enhancing gender equality and measuring progress.

48. UNDP will contribute to implementing the Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation plan. Official sources of information, databases, and project analyses and reports will be used, as appropriate. The application of digital mechanisms will be promoted for greater efficiency. UNDP will strive to allocate 1 per cent of its budgets to monitoring and progressively increase resources to contribute to specific results to eliminate discrimination against women and men.

49. The monitoring and evaluation plan includes an effective communication plan to share results and lessons learned; a strategic evaluation plan to facilitate learning and corrective action; systematic and evidence-based monitoring to support accountability; and monitoring of environmental and social risks as part of accountability.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR CUBA (2026-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Productive Transformation and International Integration				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2 (UNDP 1): By 2030, public institutions and economic stakeholders, in accordance with national legislation, accelerate economic recovery and sustainable, resilient, and inclusive productive transformation and international integration, contributing to the development of key strategic sectors and the effective articulation of economic stakeholders, with an emphasis on youth and with a gender focus.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME⁷: (2022-2025) Resilience Building (2026-2029) 1. By 2029, prosperity will increase for all, strengthening people's agency, capabilities, and dignity to thrive.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINE(S), TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
(IRRF A.1.1.3) Number of micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) supported for: (a) access to finance, (b) registration Baseline (2025): (a) 45 (b) 11,000 Target (2030): (a) 5,000 (b) 30,000	MEP MINAG MINEM BioCubaFarma Annually	Output 1.1: National and local institutions with strengthened technical capacities to promote the efficient use of human capital and productive resources, digital transformation, and stakeholder coordination to strengthen the institutional and public policy framework in support of sustainable productive transformation with energy sovereignty.	Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP); Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG); Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM); BioCubaFarma; Local governments; Universities; Civil society; Business sector; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Industrial	Regular resources 375,000
		Indicator.1.1.1: Number of public policies or regulations in support of productive transformation created or updated. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 5 Source: MEP and MINAG Frequency: Annually		Other 61,430,000
		I.1.1.2: Number of financial tools, approaches and mechanisms implemented to promote a productive transformation based on stakeholder inclusion and coordination Baseline (2025): 1 Target (2030): 5 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually		

⁷ The CPD development predates Strategic Plan 2026-2029 endorsement. The IRRF indicators herein are for the 2026-2029 Strategic Plan. The results framework will be further aligned subsequently.

		<p>I.1.1.3: Number of (a) institutions and (b) individuals (disaggregated by (c) women and (d) youth) with the capacity to develop and manage tools to improve the institutional framework and public policies for productive transformation Baseline (2025): (a, b, c, d) 0 Target (2030): (a) 10, (b) 250, (c) 60, (d) 40 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.2: Public and private stakeholders and cooperatives, especially in the food, energy, and biotechnological and pharmaceutical sectors, with strengthened technical capacities for production, digital transformation, and value chains that substitute imports, promote exports, and support the empowerment of women and youth.</p> <p>I.1.2.1: Number of economic stakeholders that strengthen their productive capacities to substitute imports and/or promote exports (disaggregated by type) in the food, energy, biotechnology-pharmaceutical sectors. Baseline (2025): 237 Target (2030): 450 Source: MEP,UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.1.2.2: Percentage of new economic stakeholders strengthened: (a) using renewable energy sources; (b) promoting digital transformation Baseline (2025): (a) 0; (b) 0 Target (2030): (a) 50%; (b) 20% Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.1.2.3: Number of (a) women and (b) youth attaining jobs and/or better income Baseline (2025): (a) 4,347; (b) 2,871 Target (2030): (a) 5,500; (b) 3,500 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Development Organization (UNIDO); European Union; Sweden</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Government, Institutional, and Macroeconomics				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1 (UNDP 2): By 2030, institutions, territorial governments, and key stakeholders, in accordance with national legislation, improve and modernize public administration at the national and local levels to respond to the needs of all people, in an inclusive and participatory manner, applying a gender- and rights-based approach.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) Structural Transformation (2026-2029) 2. By 2029, governance systems will be more effective, inclusive, and accountable, enabling people, societies, and economies to thrive.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINE(S), TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
(IRRF A.2.1.2): Number of implemented measures to enhance the inclusiveness, effectiveness, accountability, innovation and/or agility of public sector institutions and core government functions, including in fragile and post-crisis contexts by (a) provinces and (b) municipalities Baseline (2024): (a) 10, (b) 48	Territorial governments National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) Annually	Output 2.1: Key institutions and stakeholders with strengthened technical capacities for the modernization of public finance, macroeconomic management, and access to new tools and sources of development financing	MEP; Ministry of Finance and Prices (MFP); Central Bank; Ministry of Communication; Territorial governments; National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI); Civil society; Citizens' organizations United Nations Volunteers; United Nations Population Fund	Regular resources 375,000
		<p>I.2.1.1: Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age group) who acquire capacities for the modernization of public finance, macroeconomic management, and access to new sources of funding Baseline (2024): (a) total 259 Target (2030): (a) total 3,200, (b) 1,216 women, (c) 960 people under 35 years of age, (d) 1,600 aged 36-55 years, and (e) 640 over 55 years of age Source: MFP, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.2.1.2: Number of public instruments, methodologies, and initiatives promoting innovation in the modernization of public finance, macroeconomic management, and access to new sources of financing</p>		Other 15,297,000

<p>Target (2030): (a) 15, (b) 110</p>		<p>Baseline (2024): 2 Target (2030): 6 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.2: National and territorial public institutions with strengthened technical capacities and transferred competences for the modernization and participatory management of policies and programmes, with special emphasis on those promoting decentralization and territorial development processes.</p> <p>I.2.2.1: Number of people acquiring capacities to manage decentralization and territorial development. Baseline (2024): 16,824 Target (2030): 25,424 Source: MEP, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.2.2.2: Number of municipalities with the capacity to take on transferred competences and implement comprehensive development strategies Baseline (2024): 16 Target (2030): 90 Source: MEP, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.2.2.3: Number of (a) initiatives developed, (b) to modernize the National Statistical System, and (c) to promote digital government, prioritizing services that encourage citizen participation and online procedures and facilities Baseline (2024): (a) 12, (b) 5, (c) 7 Target (2030): (a) 23, (b) 10, (c) 13 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Natural Resources and Environment				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3 (UNDP 3): By 2030, territorial governments, productive and service sectors, institutions, communities, and individuals effectively, comprehensively, and sustainably manage natural resources and the environment, disaster risk reduction, and climate change impacts, contributing to the enjoyment of a healthy and balanced environment on an equal basis.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) No-one left behind (2026-2029) 3. By 2029, institutions and people are better prepared to prevent, respond to, and recover from crises, while sustaining long-term development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINE(S), TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>ODS 13.1.1 Number of (a) national communications and (b) national climate change adaptation plans approved.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): (a) 3 (b) 0</p> <p>Target (2030): (a) 4 (b) 1</p>	<p>CITMA MINAG MINEM INRH National Civil Defence General Staff</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Governments, institutions, sectors, and communities with strengthened technical capacities for the sustainable management of natural resources, the environment, and ecosystem conservation to contribute to a sustainable development that benefits people.</p> <p>I.3.1.1: Number of (a) hectares with improved practices for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems: (b) protected areas; (c) areas under improved environmental management; (d) urban areas; (e) watersheds Baseline (2025): (a) 4,134,434, (b) 3,956,159; (c)178,275; (d) 0; (e) 0 Target (2030): (a) 4,142,598, (b) 3,956,277; (c)180,320; (d) 6,000; (e) 1 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.1.2: Number of innovative solutions implemented to mobilize financing for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources</p>	<p>Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA); MINAG; MINEM; National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INRH); National Civil Defence General Staff; ONEI; Territorial governments; Universities; Civil society; Citizens' organizations; UNIDO;</p>	Regular resources
				Other 57,180,000

		<p>Baseline (2025): 10 Target (2030): 13 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.1.3: Number of people (disaggregated by sex) participating in initiatives that generate economic, environmental, and social benefits derived from the sustainable management of natural resources. Baseline (2025): 64,908 (16,282 women) Target (2030): 166,883 (66,413 women) Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 3.2: Governments, institutions, sectors, and communities with strengthened technical capacities to promote sustainable and less carbon-intensive economic development, enhancing principles of circularity and a just energy transition.</p> <p>I.3.2.1: Number of people (disaggregated by sex) participating in initiatives for less-carbon intensive development, circularity principles, and a just energy transition. Baseline (2025): 3,214 (1,212 women), Target (2030): 458,614 (183,372 women) Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.2.2: Emissions avoided (in tCO₂ eq) by the implementation of local initiatives in key sectors. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 57,587 Source: CITMA, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.2.3: Number of tools developed to support compliance with the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement Baseline (2025): 5 Target (2030): 10 Source: CITMA, UNDP</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); FAO; European Union; Italy; Spain</p>	
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		<p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 3.3: National and local stakeholders with strengthened technical capacities for disaster risk and climate resilience management to contribute to sustainable development under conditions of equality between women and men.</p> <p>I.3.3.1: Number of (a) territories (provinces and municipalities), (b) hectares and (c) individuals (disaggregated by sex) increasing their resilience through the implementation of climate change adaptation and capacity building measures for comprehensive disaster risk management Baseline (2025): (a) Provinces: 6; Municipalities: 10 (b) 5,464 hectares (c) 1,974,765 (1,030,274 women) Target (2030): (a) Provinces: 11; Municipalities: 51 (b) 20,897 hectares (c) 2,609,190, including 1,344,956 women Source: National General Staff of Civil Defence (EMNDC), CITMA, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.3.2: Number of instruments and methodologies for disaster risk reduction and climate resilience management updated and/or implemented Baseline (2025): 107 Target (2030): 189 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.3.3: Number of (a) sectors, (b) territories, and (c) individuals (disaggregated by sex) participating in quick-response and early recovery initiatives Baseline (2020): (a) 13, (b) 0, and (c) 373,000 (186,400 women) Target (2030): (a) 18, (b) 3, and (c) 48,000 (240,612 women)</p>		
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		<p>Source: EMNDC, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.3.3.4 (IRRF C.5.2): Level of implementation of multi-hazard early-warning and preparedness measures to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics, and other shocks, as well as longer-term risks in achieving the SDGs Baseline (2025): National DRR Strategy updated Target (2030): National DRR Strategy implemented Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Human Development, Equity, and Social Justice				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4 (UNDP 4): By 2030, institutions, territorial governments, and other stakeholders, in accordance with national legislation, strengthen the design, implementation, and evaluation of resilient and sustainable public policies, programmes, and social protection services, with a gender approach, diversity, and across the life cycle of people, contributing to national priorities of equality and inclusion.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) (2026-2029) 1. By 2029, prosperity for all will increase, strengthening people's agency, capabilities, and dignity to thrive.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINE(S), TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Number of people (women and men) accessing social services that meet differentiated needs: (a) total; (b) people with HIV or who are at risk of contracting it; and (c) people with disabilities	MINSAP MTSS Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) Annually	<p>Output 4.1: Institutions and organizations with strengthened technical capacities to provide quality social services, applying an intersectional, rights-based, and gender-responsive approach that meets the differentiated needs of people, with special emphasis on those in vulnerable situations and at risk of being left behind.</p> <p>I.4.1.1: Number of (a) institutions and organizations, (b) national, and (c) local, that strengthen their capacities to provide social services that meet people's needs. Baseline (2025): (a) 56, (b) 5, (c) 51 Target (2030): (a) 87, (b) 11, (c) 76 Source: UNDP</p>	Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP); Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS); National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI); Universities;	Regular resources
				Other 45,438,000

<p>Baseline (2025): (a) 130,402 (6,271 women, 124,131 men) (b) 28,801 (6,271 women, 22,530 men) (c) 0</p> <p>Target (2030): (a) 149,733 (6,781 women, 142,952 men) (b) 31,067 (6,741 women, 24,326 men) (c) 50 (40 women, 10 men)</p>		<p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.4.1.2: Number of people (women and men) strengthening their capacities to provide quality social services Baseline (2025): 1,092 (474 women, 618 men) Target (2030): 2,935 (1,202 women, 1,733 men) Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 4.2: Individuals, institutions, and national and territorial organizations with strengthened technical capacities to contribute to promoting equality between women and men, and shared responsibility in care, and to reducing stigma, discrimination, and violence against women</p> <p>I.4.2.1: Number of initiatives developed to address inequalities, including barriers limiting access to social services; unequal care distribution; discrimination; and violence against women Baseline (2025): 17 Target (2030): 23 Source: FMC, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>I.4.2.2: Number of institutions and organizations certified as spaces that enhance equality and eliminate barriers that limit access to social services, broken down into: (a) national, (b) local and (c) civil society organizations Baseline (2025): (a) 1, (b) 0, (c) 0 Target (2030): (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 5 Source: FMC, UNDP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>I.4.2.3 (IRRF B.2.2.2.a): Number of partnerships established to advance women’s leadership and participation and gender equality with women-led civil society organizations Baseline (2025): 5 Target (2030): 11 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Civil society: RedCub+, Men having Sex with Men Network- Cuba, TransCuba Network; Citizens’ organizations; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO); The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</p>	
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