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Country programme document for Cuba (2020-2024)

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I. Programme rationale

A. National context and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Cuba makes important efforts to achieve sustainable development that benefits Cuban women and men. Its high human development index score of 0.777 (placing it 73rd on a global scale)¹ is the result of achievements in education, health and life expectancy. Among the indicators showing better performance than expected given its level of income are: women's representation in parliament, life expectancy, child malnutrition, average schooling, and pupil-teacher ratio in primary education.²
2. Very positive social indicators are maintained, including an infant mortality rate of 4.0 per 1,000 live births and a mortality rate in children under five of 5.4 per 1,000. The average educational level of the population over 25 years of age stands at 11.5 years, and school-life expectancy at 14 years.³
3. However, there are difficulties in maintaining the levels achieved and promoting sustainable development. Despite current levels of equity, there are differences between and within territories and among population groups. In connection with the provincial human development index, there are differences between the provinces and the capital city, with the eastern region facing the most unfavourable situation. The country recognizes the need to cover, in a specific and differentiated manner, population groups under vulnerability conditions⁴ in selected territories. There is a need to reduce gender gaps in productive chains, priority sectors and decision-making bodies at the local level; contribute to modifying stereotypes that limit the empowerment of women and lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex people; further apply the gender approach to territorial planning and development processes; and strengthen gender statistics and analysis in all sustainable development dimensions. The strengthening of spaces and mechanisms for the full exercise of the rights of people who suffer stigma and discrimination on the grounds of gender identity, sexual diversity or serological status remains a priority.
4. Externally, the global economic and financial context and the intensification of the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America substantially affect the country and limit its access to international financial sources and markets. Cuba considers that the blockade policy poses a major obstacle to the implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan and of the 2030 Agenda – including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – by 2030.
5. A principal task is to achieve a prosperous and efficient economy, but the economic growth rate remains below the 5 per cent level, with gross domestic product growth averaging 1.5 per cent between 2016 and 2018. Despite the efforts made, technological gaps in the production system and mechanisms limit the development of efficient chains. Key economic sectors, such as agriculture, have not achieved sustained growth. Considering the high dependence on fossil fuel imports (2,843.2 millitons in 2017) and low efficiency in the use of energy carriers, improved efficiency and increased use of renewable energy sources by up to 24 per cent in the energy matrix by 2030 remains a priority. The pressure on the balance of trade has been maintained, and the country spends over one billion dollars every year on food imports. Fuel imports add to the pressure.

¹ UNDP, Human Development Report, 2018

² UNDP, Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016

³ UNDP, Human Development Report, 2017

⁴ Including pregnant women, girls, boys and older people

6. As the country lacks access to international financial institutions, it has to make significant efforts not to increase debt levels and to honour payment commitments. Foreign investment, which is strategic for development, remains insufficient. There is a recognized need for mechanisms that may contribute to its revitalization.

7. The high housing deficit, estimated at 929,000 dwellings,⁵ is aggravated by recurrent high-intensity hurricanes. Despite the country's preparedness in comprehensive disaster risk management, the losses caused by the last two hurricanes (Matthew in 2016 and Irma in 2017) amounted to over \$15.6 billion,⁶ with most damage inflicted on the housing and agricultural sectors. There has been an increase in drought periods, coastal flooding due to rising sea levels, and extreme hydro-meteorological events, causing damage to the population and the economy. The earthquake hazard is latent, mainly in the eastern region of the country, which demands resilient housing.

8. The population age structure shows a high level of aging (20.1 per cent of the people are 60 years old or above), while the gross reproduction rate has remained below the replacement level for four decades. This has had an impact on growth patterns and economic contributions. Economic limitations have negatively affected the dynamics of social development, requiring optimization in the use of resources for social services. They have also put pressure on health, social protection and care services, particularly with respect to quality and sustainability, and ensuring the care of specific population groups and those in vulnerability situations.

9. To address those challenges, the Cuban government continues to update its economic and social models. The preservation of social achievements and the full development of human beings – leaving nobody unprotected – are ratified as priorities. Key programmatic documents for national strategic planning conceptualize the development model, setting priorities and lines of action. They are the Conceptualization of the Cuban Economic and Social Development Model, the update of the Economic and Social Policy Guidelines, 2016-2021, and the bases for the National Economic and Social Development Plan (known as PNDES) until 2030.

10. The plan, adopted in 2017, identifies six strategic areas: socialist, effective, efficient and socially integrated government; productive transformation and international integration; infrastructure; human potential, science, technology and innovation; natural resources and environment; and human development and social equity and justice, as well as six major economic sectors (without neglecting others) in a first stage between 2019 and 2021. They are: tourism, biotechnological and pharmaceutical sector, food production; energy, particularly renewables; construction; and professional services. At the sectoral level, priorities focus on stimulating food production, housing, sustainable tourism, and computerization. All this goes hand in hand with protection and rational use of natural resources, conservation of ecosystems, environmental quality, and reduction of vulnerabilities to the impact of climate change and extreme hydro-meteorological events under the State plan to confront climate change ('Task-Life').⁷ Efforts will be made to address issues such as demographic dynamics, population aging, and care services. The development model is being updated and, after a broad process of consultation, the new Constitution was approved in 2019 to legitimize citizens' rights, promote recognition of and respect for family diversity, and improve ways of coping with

⁵ Ministry of Construction, Cuban Housing Policy

⁶ National Office of Statistics and Information, Environmental Outlook, 2017

⁷ **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

gender violence situations. The environmental sustainability approach will be incorporated and the right to a healthy environment protected. The plan grants municipal governments greater powers to promote local development; redefines the functions of provincial governments; and redesigns the structure and functions of the Government.⁸

11. In 2019, Cuba presented its first progress report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, reaffirming that “the adoption of the 2030 Agenda is a State commitment, a national priority that receives a practical response in the alignment of the 17 Goals with the strategic areas contained in the National Plan”.⁹ A national group was established by ministerial resolution under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy. It is composed of national entities and representatives of civil society organizations in charge of Goals implementation, and territorial groups were established to follow up on the 2030 Agenda. Efforts are being made to strengthen information and statistical systems in support of decision-making under a process that seeks to update the economic model and monitor the 2030 Agenda.

B. Lessons learned

12. Two performance evaluations, one evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, one evaluation of the cooperation programme and 11 project evaluations were conducted between 2014 and 2019. The evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework highlighted the interagency initiatives that mobilized additional resources and achieved greater articulation with national institutions. UNDP was involved in six joint initiatives, including five as the lead agency. The report stressed that several cooperation partners had praised UNDP delivery capacity and inter-agency complementarities in disaster response and recovery, which maximized impact. UNDP participated in three inter-agency action plans. The evaluation report highlighted that the logic of establishing platforms, especially the articulated platform for integrated territorial development (known as PADIT) was valued by the country and by the agencies concerned.

13. The independent country programme evaluation in Cuba recognized that “UNDP’s long-standing presence, territorial coverage and partnership with national and local governments have strategically positioned it as a trusted and respected development partner that has efficiently implemented innovative projects and added value to the development and implementation of national policies and strategies in key and at times sensitive and new areas through technical advice of the highly skilled local staff and partners and UNDP’s global network”.

14. The report also recognized that “UNDP is perceived as a strategic partner. The continuity of its programme in specific thematic areas and geographic locations, and the close partnership with the government, at the national and local levels, have helped position UNDP as a ‘go-to agency’ By supporting South-South cooperation mechanisms, UNDP has facilitated timely access to knowledge and experiences, and has generated and promoted better articulation between national and local actors”.

15. UNDP contributed to the development and implementation of the energy policy and community access to electricity based on renewable sources of energy, and to the development of policies, standards, and methodologies on biodiversity, climate change and environmental sustainability, as well as the implementation of those policies in territories and economic sectors. The development of the value-chain management

⁸ Ministry of Economy, National Assembly of People’s Power

⁹ **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

approach for food products was also key, leading to a reported increase in productivity and a reduction in imports.

16. UNDP support for decentralization facilitated the institutionalization of work methodologies and local planning and positioned UNDP to continue supporting local development. Its response to and support of early hurricane recovery reaffirmed important lessons in risk prevention and resilience building. UNDP collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) contributed to Cuba becoming, in 2015, the first country to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. UNDP supported the national HIV response programme by strengthening national health networks and strategic planning, monitoring and response capacities.

17. UNDP helped to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment – and to integrate that perspective into local development plans – and supported the design and implementation of institutional gender strategies. Its work was recognized with the Gender Equality Gold Seal in 2013, 2014 and 2018.

18. Recognition of the need to strengthen cooperation in energy and seismic risk prevention, and to apply the population and gender approach in greater depth, contributed to transformational changes in equity. Those lessons are incorporated into the present programme.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

19. This programme contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that was agreed between Cuba and the United Nations system, and addresses the strategic priorities of the country expressed in the 2030 National Economic and Social Development Plan and the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Expected results are based on an extensive consultation and exchange process involving national and territorial actors, representatives of ministries, territorial governments, institutions, academia, civil society, and cooperation partners. Each expected result will prioritize a multi-dimensional development approach combining economic improvement, people’s well-being and empowerment, sustainable management of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and comprehensive risk management. UNDP will promote articulation between state, non-state, civil-society and community-based organizations whose actions contribute to change.

20. The gender approach, the empowerment of women, generational issues, and the territorial approach will all be considered cross-cutting issues. Innovation, technology and knowledge transfer, and South-South cooperation will be key areas under the programme.

21. The expected results under the programme will inform the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. United Nations organizations will become important partners, contributing experience and know-how. Special follow-up will be provided to the common chapter. Building on the vision of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, partnerships will be promoted and strengthened. UNDP will continue facilitating access to instruments and tools that support national efforts for articulation of and follow-up to the Goals, and for capacity-building.

A. National and local governments and institutions implement comprehensive, sustainable, equitable and inclusive territorial development strategies within the framework of the decentralization process

22. UNDP will support the implementation of the new Constitution through capacity-building for territorial governments; application of planning and management tools with a cross-sectoral vision that takes into account the sustainable management of natural resources and climate change adaptation and mitigation; diversification and complementarity of financial sources; and the strengthening of relationships between development actors under a renewed public-private vision, incorporating cooperatives and self-employed women and men into development strategies. Local development support centres will be expanded, as an innovative experience for government-university articulation, information management, communication and computerization, citizen participation, and the integration of the population, gender- and rights-based approaches into development strategies. In the framework of the third upgrade of the national education system, UNDP will contribute to strengthening technical and professional training as part of the local development processes promoted by municipal governments.

23. The articulated platform for integrated territorial development will enable the establishment of new partnerships, exchanges and methodologies aligned with the 2030 National Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. National and territorial Goals laboratories will include tools for information management, the identification of strengths and challenges, and decision-making. The laboratories will be made available to the United Nations system to better articulate Goals-related cooperation. The methodologies developed by the articulated platform for integrated territorial development will be implemented by all the municipalities and provinces in the country, in partnership with the Ministry of Economy.

24. In support of multisectoral decision-making, UNDP, in alliance with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) will contribute to enhancing the capacities of the national statistical system and to the developing more robust information and statistics, following international, disaggregated, gender-sensitive standards. The National Statistics Office and UNDP will promote the introduction of multidimensional indexes, unprecedented in the country, applying the methodology of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index. Support will be provided to designing a national index and territorial human development measurements in support of welfare policies. The Ministry of Environment and UNDP will promote the establishment of an environmental information system, and the reinforcement of environmental statistics with methodological tools for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services and the implementation of targeted scenario analyses to better apply the sustainability approach to economic decision-making.

25. The new country programme will promote partnerships with ECLAC, UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to meet the above priorities.

B. Nationally prioritized strategic sectors achieve higher levels of economic productivity and the rational use of human potential

26. UNDP, in alliance with FAO, UNIDO and UNFPA, will support the strategic sectors and areas identified in the National Plan, 2030, using the production and value chain approach, increased efficiency and production volumes, new organizational and cross-sectoral governance processes, technology transfer, promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, introduction of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, and adoption of sustainable practices. The agri-food sector will be prioritized, particularly at the territorial level, through municipal supply plans.

27. UNDP will encourage gender equality and the implementation of affirmative measures for the empowerment of rural women; and the creation of jobs for women

and men will be stimulated under equity conditions. The population approach to economic development plans will be promoted.

28. UNDP will support strengthening the capacities of actors and institutions to manage various financial sources, expanding development options at the national and territorial levels and mechanisms to encourage financial flows to the country. The capacities of the Central Bank of Cuba and commercial banks will be strengthened, providing knowledge and tools on macroeconomic and monetary policy issues, and promoting greater financial education and inclusion, as well as microcredit, in support of business plans and house and building refurbishing plans. In the new country programme, innovative financial solutions for the sustainable management of natural resources and environmentally sustainable production practices will be implemented.

29. In connection with the above issues, the new country programme will catalyse partnerships with UNFPA, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and ECLAC.

C. Institutions, production and service sectors, territorial governments and communities improve the protection and rational use of natural resources and ecosystems, resilience to climate change, and comprehensive disaster risk reduction management

30. The conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and the response to climate change, will continue to be a priority. UNDP will promote the application of natural solutions for climate change adaptation, mainly in coastal areas. They will improve the quality of life for people, preserve the infrastructure, and protect underground water-supply sources and arable land from saline intrusion.

31. The application of production practices that promote sustainability and climate change adaptation, and the consolidation of sustainable land management will be stimulated by UNDP in a cross-cutting manner to provide for landscape connectivity (between natural and agricultural, mainly agro-pastoral and agroforestry ecosystems). UNDP will also promote an integrated approach to water management, financial solutions in support of biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use and ecosystem services.

32. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national and local governments and actors to plan, invest and make decisions through the provision of tools for managing natural resources at the local level. The tools will incorporate climate change adaptation and comprehensive disaster risk management to benefit people and promote more resilient communities. UNDP will promote the systematization of methodological and management solutions for early warning systems at the national and territorial levels, and the mainstreaming of gender perspective into disaster risk management and climate change adaptation measures.

33. Considering the damage caused by hurricanes and other extreme weather events, UNDP will support the early recovery approach. The promotion of resilient housing, the restoration of livelihoods, and the production of building materials that involve the use of local resources and generate jobs for young people will continue to be a priority. UNDP will articulate its activities with the action plans agreed upon with the country.

34. UNDP will promote the use of renewable energy sources in economic and social activities and rural housing, and will encourage less carbon-intensive development models at the municipal level. They will favour greater use of renewable energy sources and higher energy efficiency.

35. UNDP will encourage partnerships with WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, FAO, UN-Habitat, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Organization for Migration to meet the above priorities.

D. Improved accessibility and quality of public services and social protection and care systems, considering demographic dynamics, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups and applying a gender and human-rights approach

36. In support of the ‘leaving nobody unprotected’ national priority, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national, territorial and community-based actors to provide accessible, high-quality public services, including care, for the benefit of people. To that end, UNDP will encourage innovation, participation in association-based schemes and multisectoral care services that benefit vulnerable groups (with an emphasis on older and disabled people) and help bridge gender gaps and promote women’s empowerment will be encouraged. UNDP and UNFPA will promote the incorporation of demographic dynamics analysis in economic and social decision-making. UNDP will encourage gender equality and women’s empowerment in a cross-cutting manner.

37. UNDP will actively continue to support the sustainability of the national HIV response, health care system programmes that provide people living with HIV with equitable access to diagnosis, care, treatment, follow-up and support services, and comprehensive prevention programmes for key population groups (men who have sex with men, persons practicing transactional sex, and transgender) as an integral part of the process of empowering civil-society networks. The social determinants that limit access of lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex people to services will be further addressed in the new country programme.

38. UNDP will promote the creation of jobs for young people, particularly through higher-quality technical and professional training, designing specialties and curricula in line with territorial development strategies and job demand, also meeting the expectations of youth. UNDP, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, will incentivize the scaling up of this experience.

39. UNDP will foster partnerships with UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, PAHO, WHO, UN-Women, the International Labour Organization and other United Nations system organizations to meet the above priorities.

III. Programme and risk management

40. The programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), which is the lead agency for international cooperation, using the national execution modality. Projects will be implemented by the national and local institutions that will be primarily responsible for delivering results. UNDP will contribute to this effort. A wider range of actors will be encouraged to participate in the entire process.

41. At the request of the Government, other implementation modalities may be used, including direct implementation of the programme, either partially or completely, by UNDP and the provision of support services for the national implementation of specific projects or activities.

42. To manage financial risks, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations. Pursuant to decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the projects concerned.

43. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national development results and priorities, and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources allocation to the programme at the country level. Accountability by managers at headquarters, regional and country levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

44. UNDP will work in coordination with other United Nations organizations, including ECLAC. In particular, UNDP will promote joint projects and actions with UNFPA and UNICEF in response to the common chapter of the Strategic Plan. Existing and new cooperation partnerships will continue to be encouraged. UNDP will provide its capabilities for the multidimensional approach to development at the national and territorial levels and for the articulation of actors under common platforms, as well as its operational service capability for the implementation of projects and actions agreed upon. It will also provide technical advisory services with the support of global and regional expert networks and will further promote access to multilateral funds. UNDP will continue to offer operational support services, mainly for the coordination of the United Nations system in financial, procurement, human-resources and information technology issues.

45. The UNDP office in Cuba has adopted the measures needed to meet the requirements of the new cooperation programme and has the human and technical capacity to deal with substantive and operational issues. It will promote greater efficiency in operations and build on its global and regional capacity and systematized experiences in other countries. Priority will be given to the risks that could have an adverse effect on programme implementation, such as damage caused by extreme weather events. Likewise, priority will be assigned to the various phases of programme implementation in coordination with key counterparts, devising practical solutions for smoother implementation. All risk management actions will be monitored and appropriately updated using institutional and UNDP platforms.

46. UNDP will continue to support existing partnerships with multilateral and bilateral partners, promote access to global vertical funds, expand links with non-traditional partners, and supply regular resources that will be used, upon mutual agreement between UNDP and the Government, as a catalyst for strategic initiatives in support of the priorities established in this programme. For the 2020-2024 period, the goal is to contribute \$1.7 million in regular resources (TRAC 1.1.1) and generate an additional \$100.6 million. At the time of writing, 76 per cent is already available or in the process of final approval, and 24 per cent is being negotiated.

47. The Government of Cuba has expressed and ratified its interest in strengthening its partnership with UNDP, considering the added value of its programmes and projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

48. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be implemented to assess UNDP contributions to sustainable development in Cuba. The programme monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated with the Government, as well as with the national implementing entities. UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Economy and Planning and with the National Office of Statistics and Information to support and build upon data collection and information systems in place to measure progress towards sustainable development. The gender marker will provide a key tool for designing programmes and projects that promote gender equity and contribute to the

elimination of structural barriers and stereotypes that hinder equality between women, men and people discriminated against because of their gender identities.

49. Through its joint results groups, UNDP will help gather information on indicators, in accordance with the monitoring and evaluation plan of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Official sources of information, databases and reports of various projects and ministries will be used where appropriate and necessary.

<p>providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs:</p> <p>(a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g., surveys)</p> <p>(b) Administrative reporting systems, new data sources (e.g., big data)</p> <p>(c) New data source (e.g., big data)</p> <p>(a) Baseline: 3 Target: 5</p> <p>(b) Baseline: 2 Target: 6</p> <p>(c) Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>		<p>sex, age and geographical location in support of the update of the economic and social model and the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of new indexes and methodologies, with a population and gender approach, under implementation Baseline: 2 Target: 6</p>	<p>MEP Institute of Physical Planning (IPF) Ministries Territorial governments Academia – Research centres Federation of Cuban Women</p>	
National priority: Productive transformation				
United Nations Cooperation Framework outcome: Nationally prioritized strategic sectors achieve higher levels of economic productivity and rational use of human potential				
Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, outcome: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p>IRFF 2.1.1 2.1.1.2 Number of public-private partnerships at national level to improve the enabling framework for economic diversification and green growth Baseline: 13 Target: 33</p>	<p>Project reports:</p> <p>Reports of the National Office of Statistics and Information</p> <p>Reports of ministries and other institutions</p> <p>Annual frequency</p> <p>Responsible agencies:</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Strengthened local sustainable value chains in priority sectors, with emphasis on agri-food sectors for self-sufficiency, and mechanisms in place for cross-sectoral integration, sustainable energy use and improved job quality, with gender and generational equity</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of local productive chains strengthened: Baseline: 9 Target: 15</p>	<p>Local governments Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) Ministry of Food Industry (MINAL) Ministry of Domestic Trade MEP Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) Ministry of Construction (MICONS) MINTUR Ministry of Higher Education (MES) ONEI IPF</p>	<p>Regular \$436,000</p> <p>Other \$20,230,015</p>

<p>and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Baseline: 12 Target: 25</p> <p>IRRF 1.5.1.1-3.3.4 Number of households benefiting from access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy (b) in rural areas</p> <p>Baseline: 1,233 Target: 2,060</p> <p>IRRF 1.3.1.1-3.4.3 Number of recovery plans and systems in place utilizing sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data and gender analysis</p> <p>Baseline: 6 Target: 8</p>		<p>Indicator 3.2.3 Number of key territories, hectares, ecosystems and actors implementing climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention measures and plans Baseline: 11 municipalities, 3,659 Ha ecosystems, 17 actors Target: 60, 22,318 and 30, respectively</p> <p>Output 3.3. Energy efficiency increased and development of renewable sources of energy promoted to help mitigate climate change, ensuring inclusive economic and social development</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1 Number of communities increasing the use of renewable sources of energy and improving energy efficiency Baseline: 6 Target: 31</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2 Number of sectors and territories, including human settlements, implementing less carbon-intensive development initiatives Baseline: 2 sectors and 5 municipalities Target: 3 and 15, respectively</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3 Number of initiatives developed to support national capacity to honour Paris Agreement commitments Baseline: 2 Target: 5</p> <p>Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities of key actors for disaster response and early recovery</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1 Number of people benefitting from livelihoods, securing basic habitability in houses and shelters, services, vital production and indispensable infrastructure in population settlements, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable groups Baseline: 273,927 (136,963 women) Target: 378,617 (189,308 women)</p>	<p>Ministry of Energy and Mines CITMA MINAG MES MEP ONEI Azcuba Business Group Local governments</p> <p>National Civil Defence General Staff CITMA MINAG IPF MICONS Local governments</p>	
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National priority: Human development and social equity and justice				
United Nations Cooperation Framework outcome: Improved accessibility and quality of public services and social protection and care systems, considering population dynamics, with emphasis on vulnerable groups, applying a gender and human-rights approach				
Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, outcome: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions				
<p>IRFF 1.2.1 1.2.1.1 Number of subnational governments improving capacities to plan, budget, manage and monitor basic services</p> <p>Baseline: 17 Target: 56</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Annual frequency</p> <p>Responsible entities:</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Project offices</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Strengthened capacities of national, territorial and community-based actors to provide accessible, high-quality public and care services, considering demographic dynamics, applying a gender and human rights approach</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 Number of national, territorial and community-based actors strengthening their capacities to provide public and care services applying a gender and human rights approach</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 at national level, 5 at territorial level and 10 at community level</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2 Number of alternative public and care services established/strengthened to help close gender gaps</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator 2.3 Number of women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and intersex (LGBTI) people, people living with HIV and people with disabilities (disaggregated by sex and age) improving their living and working conditions by benefitting from care services</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (women, LGBTI people and people with disabilities)</p>	<p>MTSS</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health</p> <p>Territorial governments</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Civil society networks connected with STI/HIV national response</p> <p>Federation of Cuban Women</p> <p>National Institute of Hydraulic Resources</p>	<p>Regular \$694,000</p>
				<p>Other \$8,600,003</p>