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Draft country programme document**

Cuba

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Cuba is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,265,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$10,252,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2026 to December 2030.

* [E/ICEF/2026/1](#).

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 18 November to 8 December 2025. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2026 first regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

Programme rationale

1. Cuba, a Caribbean island State with an estimated population of 9.7 million in 2024, has some of the strongest child health and education coverage indicators in the Latin America and Caribbean region, the result of decades of commitment to child-centred social development. The country is also making progress in the consolidation of a regulatory framework for the comprehensive protection of children based on the legal reform initiated with the new constitution of 2019, which includes the 2022 Family Code, the 2023 Comprehensive Policy on Children, Adolescents and Youth, and the 2025 Code on Children, Adolescents and Youth. Likewise, the decentralization process, based on the constitutional recognition of municipal autonomy, continues to offer opportunities to promote public management at the local level, and to encourage interventions adapted to the context of each of the country's territories.¹

2. These advances are taking place in the context of a complex economic situation and growing challenges resulting from the ongoing and intensifying economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the Government of the United States of America. This embargo limits access to international sources of financing for development and affects in particular the development and well-being of children and adolescents.

3. In addition, there has been a rapid demographic change in Cuba, with a sustained decline in the birth rate, a marked ageing of the population and a significant migratory flow. In 2024, the population decreased by more than 300,000 compared with 2023, including a 30.6 per cent decrease in births.² As a result of these patterns, 25.7 per cent of the population is now aged 60 years and older, while those under 14 years of age account for just 15.8 per cent. This dynamic has had a significant impact on the human and professional capital available to sustain social services, particularly in essential sectors such as education and health.

4. Structural barriers impacting the sustainability of social services also persist. Cuba is highly vulnerable to climate shocks such as hurricanes, droughts and extreme temperatures, which compromise the continuity of services and significantly impact essential infrastructure, including the fossil fuel-dependent national electricity system. Cuba is one of the 10 countries that have been most affected by climate disasters in the past two decades, registering significant annual economic losses.³ Sixty-five of the country's 168 municipalities are considered highly vulnerable due to exposure to between one and seven hazards. There are also 262 coastal human settlements that are vulnerable to climate-related hazards. All of this has obvious impacts on the situation of children. In the past three years, hurricanes have caused damage to more than 500 schools and, between 2016 and 2021, more than 30 per cent of the country's child population was temporarily displaced due to these hydrometeorological events.⁴

5. While Cuba has the institutional capacity to sustain relatively high levels of resilience to climate shocks and economic and energy crises, the country faces significant challenges in this area, which impact human development and child well-being. Although still ranked as a country with high human development, its position on the Human Development Index fell from fifty-fifth to eighty-third place between 2007 and 2022. This situation most acutely affects vulnerable children and adolescents, who experience multiple challenges related to

¹ Republic of Cuba, Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba, Havana, 2019.

² National Statistics and Information Office (Cuba), "Éramos 9 millones 748 mil 007 habitantes al cierre de 2024 en Cuba" ["We were 9,748,007 inhabitants in Cuba at the end of 2024"], 23 May 2025, available in Spanish at <https://www.onei.gob.cu/node/2586>, accessed on 24 October 2025.

³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Overview of Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean 2000–2022*, Panama, 2023.

⁴ UNICEF, *Children Displaced in a Changing Climate: preparing for a future already underway*, New York, 2023.

changes in care patterns, exposure to extreme weather events and the limited availability of inputs that support good development and well-being. Cash and social assistance programmes for vulnerable households, including for children with disabilities, exist; however, the complexity of the current economic scenario means that they are not sufficiently effective. Better data on children in situations of multidimensional vulnerability are needed. On the other hand, despite the fact that social spending exceeds 40 per cent of the state budget, investments in key sectors such as education, health and social assistance accounted for less than 4 per cent of total spending in 2022.⁵

6. In terms of child health and well-being, food security and nutrition are affected by the fragility of food production systems,⁶ the dependence on imported inputs and challenges in delivering the standard family food basket. Acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age is low (2 per cent), while overweight cases affect 10.3 per cent of children in the same age group.⁷ Inadequate feeding practices at different stages of child development are an influential factor. Only 40.9 per cent of children are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life.⁸

7. The health system is under significant stress. During the past year, 68 per cent of products on the essential medicines list were affected by supply issues. Drug shortages for childhood haematologic cancers reduced child survival from 75 to 60 per cent, and congenital defects were the leading cause of death in children under 1 year of age in 2024, due to the scarcity of resources available for prenatal and postnatal diagnosis and intrauterine treatment. While infant mortality remains a national priority, the under-1 mortality rate in 2024 was 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, in contrast to pre-pandemic values ranging from 4 to 5 deaths per 1,000 live births.⁹ The maternal mortality rate has remained below 50 deaths per 100,000 live births over the past 20 years. In 2024, there were 40.6 deaths per 100,000 live births.¹⁰ Likewise, low birthweight figures have displayed an upward trend, from 5.1 lbs in 2017 to 7.6 lbs in 2023.¹¹

8. In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), limited access to safe water aggravates health and nutrition conditions, especially in the most vulnerable territories. Some 46.3 per cent of the population does not have access to safely managed water,¹² and only 52.5 per cent have access to safely managed sanitation services, although an increase in coverage and sustainable access was observed between 2015 and 2019.¹³ Just 719 water supply systems (3.7 per cent) use renewable energy. The WASH sector has prioritized addressing bottlenecks in the areas of financing and budgeting, and training and innovation, as well as in the relationship with the health and education sectors, to guarantee WASH services at the household level and in health and education facilities.¹⁴

⁵ National Statistics and Information Office, *Investments: selected indicators – January–December 2022*, Havana, 2023, available in Spanish at <https://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/publicaciones/2023-03/publicacion-inversiones-diciembre-2022.pdf>.

⁶ National Statistics and Information Office, “Agricultura” (“Agriculture”), available in Spanish at <https://www.onei.gob.cu/agricultura>, accessed on 16 October 2025.

⁷ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Cuba, 2019.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ National Statistics and Information Office, Cuban Gender Equality Observatory, “Tasa de mortalidad materna” (“Maternal Mortality Rate”), available in Spanish at <https://www.genero.onei.gob.cu/indicadores/indicador29>, accessed on 16 October 2025.

¹¹ Directorate of Medical Records and Health Statistics, Ministry of Public Health, *Statistical Yearbook of Health 2024*, Havana, 2025.

¹² Ministry of Economy and Planning, *Voluntary National Review 2021*, Havana, 2021.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ National Water Resources Institute, “*Energy transition in Cuba’s water sector: WASH-BAT RI workshop*”, Havana, 2025, available at <https://knowledge.unicef.org/wash/water-sanitation-higiene-bottleneck-analysis-tool-wash-bat>.

9. Persistent challenges hinder the effective response of health, nutrition and WASH systems to repeated climate events, especially in the most vulnerable contexts. These include the deterioration of the infrastructure used by these services and the limited generation and use of timely information on children in vulnerable situations to support decision-making, alongside the need to raise community awareness of climate risks.

10. In education, Cuba has achieved high levels of education coverage and foundational learning, with a strong state commitment to guaranteeing free access to education at all levels. The main challenges to be addressed are in the area of early childhood and adolescence. With regard to early childhood, there are still limitations in the coverage of day-care centres (*círculos infantiles*) and other institutional means of education and care. In the 2023/24 and 2024/25 school years, the school retention rate decreased in all educational cycles, but particularly in technical-vocational education and secondary-level training schools, which account for the largest number of adolescents in school.

11. There are opportunities to continue building a more comprehensive and resilient education system that promotes social inclusion. Improving the early childhood education infrastructure, the nutritional education programme and the support provided to families in vulnerable contexts can all contribute to advancing child development objectives. It is also important to continue to update the regulatory framework and facilitate coordination between different educational levels and productive sectors in order to support more continuous schooling and effective transitions to the labour market. Likewise, greater availability of disaggregated data and educational opportunities that more closely align with the local development needs, especially in relation to technical-vocational education, can support a better response to territorial development demands. In addition, promoting the participation of families and increasing their awareness of the importance of integrated early childhood development, and fostering social norms that support educational continuity among adolescents, are key factors in progressing towards a more equitable and sustainable education system.

12. The 2022 concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child recognize that there are significant challenges in the area of specialized child protection, particularly in relation to violence, alternative care and child justice. Although stated acceptance of physical punishment is low among caregivers (3.4 per cent), 41.6 per cent of children between 1 and 14 years of age have been exposed to psychological or – more frequently – physical aggression,¹⁵ with a higher occurrence among children 5 to 9 years of age. Cases of sexual abuse of and violence against adolescent girls by their partners, and situations of neglect, abandonment and family separation, are also reported, in a context characterized by the migration of caregivers and the prevalence of single-parent households. Some 45.7 per cent of children live with only one parent,¹⁶ and there are 55 institutions housing 493 children and adolescents with no parental care.¹⁷ At least 30 per cent of children remain in institutional care for more than five years.

13. The specialized protection system presents opportunities to continue improving the prevention of and response to violence against children and adolescents, as well as to enhance children's experience of alternative family and care options. There remains a need for more comprehensive regulatory frameworks and coordinated mechanisms between sectors that are adapted to the different territorial contexts, including legal and psychosocial services that are able to function adequately, even in emergencies. More suitable procedures are also needed to support the social reintegration of children and adolescents in conflict with the law and the full exercise of their rights. Other opportunities for improving the

¹⁵ Some 43.4 per cent of boys experienced some type of violence, compared with 39.8 per cent of girls, while physical violence (33.1 per cent) was more prevalent than psychological violence (29.1 per cent) (MICS Cuba, 2019).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ministry of Education, Statistical Yearbook, 2024.

specialized protection system include strengthening local protection services, promoting child-centred case management models and supporting alternative care arrangements in family environments that foster the necessary conditions for the effective exercise of children's rights and their comprehensive development. To this end, it is essential to continue raising awareness among families and communities about positive parenting practices and to promote children's involvement with the aim of meeting their needs and guaranteeing their full and sustainable participation in society.¹⁸

14. Cuba has made significant progress in relation to gender equality and to the recognition of the rights of children and adolescents with disabilities, who account for 8.1 per cent of the population. However, specific challenges in the area of gender equality persist, including early pregnancy,¹⁹ school dropout among girls, low numbers of adolescent girls in technical-vocational education and limited access to menstrual hygiene supplies.²⁰ There are also obstacles to educational continuity for children and adolescents with disabilities, as well as to their transition to the workplace and participation. These situations highlight the need to promote integrated, gender- and disability-sensitive approaches that ensure the active participation and full development of all children and adolescents.

15. UNICEF has a long history of cooperation with the Government of Cuba and is recognized for its technical role in supporting public policies related to children and adolescents. The organization's permanent presence in the country, its cross-sectoral work and its expertise in children's rights and international best practices all contribute to its added value in supporting the promotion of comprehensive, inclusive, resilient and rights-based approaches for the sustainable development of children in Cuba.

16. This programme builds on lessons learned from evaluations undertaken during the 2020–2025 cooperation cycle, in particular that: (a) the impact of advocacy strategies depends to a large extent on the timely use of evidence and using policy reform spaces and technical partnerships to scale up effective interventions; and (b) the active participation of children, adolescents and communities in all phases of the programme cycle is key to designing more relevant, sustainable and comprehensive interventions. These lessons underline the importance of cross-sectoral and territory-specific approaches that promote more inclusive services, are sensitive to local vulnerabilities and have greater capacity to adapt to emergency situations or economic crises, thus contributing to more resilient and child-sensitive systems.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The programme objective is to support the Cuban State and society in the promotion of a comprehensive protection system for children's rights, which is articulated in climate-resilient municipal development strategies. It focuses in particular on children and adolescents in vulnerable situations.

18. The cooperation programme contributes to the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, in particular Impact Result 5 on disaster protection and climate and environmental risks. It was developed jointly with the Government of Cuba in support of its priorities for children and adolescents, and in coordination with the United Nations system and development partners. It is based on an analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in Cuba, the United

¹⁸ Republic of Cuba, Preliminary draft of the Code on Children, Adolescents and Youth, 2025, available in Spanish at https://www.mined.gob.cu/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/anteproyecto_canj_5dic2024.pdf, accessed on 24 October 2025.

¹⁹ According to the Statistical Yearbook of Health, 54.1 per cent in 2023.

²⁰ Some 27.1 per cent of women did not participate in social activities or go to school or work due to menstruation (MICS Cuba, 2019).

Nations Common Country Analysis and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Cuba 2026–2030.

19. The programme is aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2030 and with sectoral and territorial strategies, particularly supporting priorities that promote comprehensive, equitable and sustainable development, human potential and the reduction of vulnerabilities. It also supports the Cuban State in complying with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2022, particularly those concerning the drafting of a comprehensive law on children’s rights, the strengthening of integrated information systems and multidimensional data, and the participation of children and adolescents in matters that affect them. In addition, UNICEF contributes with its strategic leadership for children to the achievement of UNSDCF outcomes, particularly outcomes 1 (area of cooperation on effective governance), 3 (area of cooperation on environmental sustainability and risk) and 4 (area of cooperation on human development with equity), thus accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNICEF also plays an important role in advocating for children’s rights within the United Nations system.

20. The following strategies have been prioritized to drive systemic change:

- (a) Supporting the update and design of public policies and inclusive strategies, and the mobilization of resources for children, promoting resilient and child-sensitive local management
- (b) Promoting multisectoral alliances to generate support and commitment to children’s rights
- (c) Supporting the generation and use of evidence on vulnerable children and adolescents to guide decisions based on disaggregated and contextual data
- (d) Facilitating spaces with families and communities to promote positive practices and change social norms
- (e) Strengthening public systems to provide climate-resilient social services and sustained access to essential supplies.

21. The country programme is structured around two multisectoral components: comprehensive child protection and climate-resilient social services. Through these components, UNICEF supports national efforts to strengthen local management, ensuring the sustainability and resilience of essential services and guaranteeing the protection, development and well-being of children and adolescents, with a particular focus on those in vulnerable situations.

Comprehensive child protection

22. In support of UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 4 on effective governance and human development with equity, this programme component seeks to support the country in its efforts to ensure that children and adolescents benefit from a comprehensive children’s rights protection system. The current legislative framework enables this system to be created at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

23. The first priority focuses on strengthening the specialized protection system in order to promote protective environments and prevent violence against children and adolescents. UNICEF will drive advocacy actions and offer technical advice to update the legal framework and child protection policies, especially those related to alternative care, child justice and violence against children, while promoting the participation of children and adolescents. UNICEF will also ensure the provision of technical assistance in the implementation of case management models and in the certification of professionals involved in the detection, reporting, referral and adoption of protection measures that are

adapted to different territorial contexts and emergency situations, in coordination with the sectors and actors involved in child protection. Lastly, to address challenges in the adoption of positive parenting practices, UNICEF will provide technical support for the implementation of parenting and community programmes that promote protective environments and encourage positive parenting practices.

24. The second priority focuses on the inclusion of children in social policies with an emphasis on reducing vulnerability during early childhood and adolescence, and with an approach centred around policies and programmes that respond to territorial and local demands. In this regard, UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Government and national and territorial institutions to strengthen their capacities and apply methodologies and tools for measuring multidimensional vulnerability in children and adolescents, in order to guide programme prioritization and implementation. UNICEF will also provide technical support to territorial governments and authorities in strengthening child-sensitive local management through the promotion of strategic partnerships, innovation and financial leverage. In addition, UNICEF will provide technical advice to the Government, institutions and stakeholders with a view to increasing access to high-quality early childhood education and care services with a gender focus, as well as to expanding flexible training modalities, learning certification and other approaches that support the retention of adolescents in school and an effective transition from school to work.

Climate-resilient social services

25. This component contributes to UNSDCF outcomes 3 and 4 on environmental sustainability and risk and human development with equity by supporting national and local initiatives that improve access to and the quality of social services for children and adolescents and guarantee their continuity and resilience. It seeks to ensure that children and adolescents, particularly those in vulnerable situations, live in environments that are safer, healthier and prepared to respond to climate and environmental risks and other crises.

26. The first priority focuses on strengthening the health, nutrition and WASH systems that ensure high-quality, sustained, climate-resilient and low-carbon social care services for children and adolescents, especially those in vulnerable situations. To this end, UNICEF will provide technical advice to strengthen these services at the family, community and institutional levels, and their cross-sectoral integration. UNICEF will also provide technical support for the formulation of policies, protocols and guidelines, and for monitoring their implementation to ensure high-quality and climate-resilient health and nutrition services. With regard to WASH, UNICEF will provide technical support to the Government and national institutions in sector governance, particularly in relation to its integration with the health and education sectors, as well as in strategy development, financing and budgeting, and innovation-based training. The programme will promote environments that support the health and nutrition of children, adolescents and pregnant women, taking territory-specific issues and community practices into account.

27. The second priority responds to the country's high levels of exposure to multiple natural disaster-related hazards. It seeks to support the Government and local actors in managing climate change and environmental impact and disaster risk in communities vulnerable to multiple hazards, with a focus on the specific needs of children and adolescents. In this regard, UNICEF will provide technical support to the Government, institutions and communities in the generation and use of evidence on the impact of the climate, environment and disaster risk on children, with the participation of children and adolescents. This support will also cover emergency preparedness and response in communities vulnerable to multiple hazards to ensure the continuity and resilience of social services, including health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection. UNICEF will also work with educational and territorial authorities to strengthen the resilience of

educational institutions to multiple hazards, ensure the continuity of education, and guarantee an immediate response to events caused by climate disasters.

Programme effectiveness

28. This component will support integrated and cross-sectoral programme management, contributing to the achievement of results for children. It includes coordinating and addressing cross-cutting issues to plan, monitor and evaluate programme performance; social communication processes promoting children's rights; work on social and behavioural norms; and strengthening national capacities to generate evidence on the situation of children to influence decision-making and policy and programme design. UNICEF will provide specific support to the implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in the country.

29. As part of the strategic management of social communication processes in different spheres, UNICEF will implement evidence-based communication and advocacy strategies and strengthen the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in territories to promote the rights of children, especially those in vulnerable situations, including in emergencies. It will promote innovative communication practices and the use of digital and emerging technologies to produce content, inspire action and mobilize support related to the child rights agenda.

30. UNICEF will work together with the Cuban Government and society so that children and adolescents, together with their families and communities, develop and adopt knowledge, practices, behaviours and social norms that foster their protection, well-being and resilience in the face of climate and environmental risks, strengthening their participation as agents of change, particularly in higher vulnerability contexts. This will involve strengthening partnerships and the capacity of sectoral and territorial institutions to transform social norms and promote more sustainable, equitable and inclusive practices. UNICEF will also provide technical assistance to develop and implement culturally appropriate initiatives that promote the protection and participation of children and adolescents, including in emergencies.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Comprehensive child protection	1 352	2 754	4 106
Climate-resilient social services	1 398	6 105	7 503
Programme effectiveness	1 515	1 393	2 908
Total	4 265	10 252	14 517

Programme and risk management

31. This CPD summarizes the contributions of UNICEF to national results and is the principal mechanism for accountability to the Executive Board for aligning results and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The responsibilities and accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the policies and procedures regarding the organization's programmes and operations.

32. UNICEF will continuously monitor programme and management indicators to apply timely adjustments in terms of budget planning and programme implementation, as well as to identify opportunities to enhance expected results, such as changes in government policies and key initiatives for the well-being of children, particularly in the context of emergencies or economic crises.

33. Ongoing risk analysis will guide the programme's strategic decision-making. The main risks include deepening economic crisis and worsening impact of trade, economic and financial sanctions; climate and environmental disasters; emergencies that reduce resources and undermine institutional capacities; and the migration of qualified personnel. Early warning mechanisms and organizational risk management tools will be used to mitigate these risks.

34. To support effective programme implementation, UNICEF will facilitate resource mobilization and the development of an agile and skilled internal workforce, and promote a value-based working environment with efficient management, strong governance, effective oversight and risk monitoring.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

35. Programme coordination mechanisms that optimize the use of resources for children will be implemented to ensure that the UNICEF Cuba office has the necessary tools and support to adequately design, plan, monitor, evaluate and coordinate programme results. The programme will also employ tools to monitor, provide quality assurance and evaluate interventions in order to support informed decision-making and improve programme quality. In addition, it will strengthen partnerships and reinforce coordination with the United Nations system and cooperation partners to advance the intended outcomes for children.

36. A key element of the approach involves strengthening cooperation with the Government, institutions and territorial actors to build capacities in the generation of evidence, data and valid and timely information to guide the development of child-sensitive public policies. This includes technical support for the generation of studies and research on the situation of children, especially those in vulnerable situations, as well as the generation and use of disaggregated data and administrative records, and the measurement of Sustainable Development Goal indicators related to children and adolescents. UNICEF will also provide technical advice on the development and use of evaluations to support informed decision-making with regard to public policies.

37. Coordinated monitoring together with the Government will focus on:

(a) Monitoring programme results, including those related to the UNSDCF, by periodically collecting and systematically analysing data.

(b) Monitoring the situation of children using data from the National Statistics and Information Office or other official statistical systems and MICS surveys, which generate reliable evidence on the situation of children and adolescents, especially those in vulnerable situations.

(c) Monitoring the implementation of cooperation actions in the field.

38. Evaluation of UNICEF interventions will be implemented based on the costed evaluation plan.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Cuba – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2026–December 2030

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2–4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16–21, 23, 24, 26–29, 31, 34–37, 39, 40, 42, 44 and 45
National priorities: National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2030 (particularly objectives 2, 9, 10 and 12); Comprehensive Policy on Children, Adolescents and Youth (particularly objectives 1, 3 and 7); Sustainable Development Goals 1–7, 9, 10, 13, 16 and 17
UNSDCF outcomes involving UNICEF: 1, 3 and 4
UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029 Impact Results: 5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
1. By 2030, institutions, territorial governments and key actors, in accordance with national legislation, improve and modernize public management at national and local levels to respond to the needs of all people, in an inclusive and participatory manner, and with a gender and rights-based approach.	1. By 2030, children and adolescents in situations of multidimensional vulnerability benefit from improved and inclusive comprehensive protection systems that are more resilient to climate and environmental risks.	Percentage of children in family care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care B: 29% (2024) T: 50%	Ministry of Education Special Education Directorate's administrative records	1.1. By 2030, the specialized protection system includes regulatory frameworks, tools and capacities to prevent violence against children and adolescents and to strengthen local services that guarantee their continuity, sustainability and resilience. 1.2. By 2030, governments, institutions and local actors have strengthened capacity to implement policies and programmes for the social inclusion of children focused on quality early childhood	Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education (MINED); Ministry of the Interior (MININT); Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP); local governments, territorial strategy directorates and other public administration structures in the prioritized municipalities	1 352	2 754	4 106
		Percentage of girls and boys (1–5 years of age) in early childhood educational institutions B: 35% (2024) T: 45%	Ministry of Education Early Childhood Education Directorate's administrative records					
		Percentage of out-of-study youth who are employed B: 22% (2024) T: 27%	National Survey on Occupation, National Statistics and Information Office					

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
4. By 2030, institutions, territorial governments and other actors, in accordance with national legislation, strengthen the design, implementation and evaluation of resilient and sustainable public policies, programmes and social protection services, with a focus on gender and diversity, and throughout the life cycle of people, contributing to national priorities of equality and inclusion.				care and education, as well as on effective transition to the workplace, based on territorial demands and multidimensional vulnerability.				
Outcomes 1, 4 and 3 (By 2030, territorial governments, productive and service sectors, institutions, communities and individuals effectively, comprehensively and sustainably	2. By 2030, children and adolescents in situations of multidimensional vulnerability benefit from climate-resilient and low-carbon social services that promote their well-	Number of children benefiting from access to climate-resilient drinking water and sanitation (proxy based on population reached by units installed as part of the Energy Matrix Change Plan of the National Water Resources Institute) B: 93 070 (2025) (795 units installed)	National Water Resources Institute administrative records	2.1. By 2030, the Government, territorial institutions and local actors have strengthened capacities to provide climate-resilient and low-carbon health, nutrition and WASH social services that ensure comprehensive care for children and adolescents, especially	Ministry of Public Health; Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology; Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Unit; National Water	1 398	6 105	7 503

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
manage natural resources and the environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change impacts, contributing to the equitable enjoyment of a healthy, balanced environment.)	being in healthy and safe environments.	<p>T: 153 000 (1 312 units installed)</p> <p>Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births B: 4.1 (2023) T: 3.5</p> <p>Number of children benefiting from climate-resilient health infrastructure and services (proxy based on children and adolescents living in territories benefiting from UNICEF interventions) B: 0 (2025) T: 325 000</p> <p>Number of children reached by disaster risk reduction strategies, early warning systems or child-sensitive pre-emptive actions (proxy based on children reached by UNICEF interventions) B: 14 725 (2024) T: 24 541</p>	<p>Statistical Yearbook of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health administrative records</p> <p>MINED Science and Technology Directorate administrative records</p>	<p>those in situations of multidimensional vulnerability.</p> <p>2.2. By 2030, the Government and local actors have greater capacity for disaster risk management addressing the specific needs of children and adolescents in communities vulnerable to multiple hazards.</p>	Resources Institute; MINED; MININT; MEP; local governments; territorial strategy directorates			
Outcomes 1, 3 and 4	3. Programme effectiveness: By 2030, the UNICEF programme in Cuba has contributed to advancing results for children, and those of the country programme, as a result of effective	-	-	<p>3.1. By 2030, UNICEF Cuba has the tools and support to adequately design, plan, monitor, evaluate and coordinate country programme results.</p> <p>3.2. By 2030, the Government, institutions and territorial actors</p>	Ministry of Public Health; Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology; Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Unit;	1 515	1 393	2 908

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
	programme management.			<p>have strengthened competencies and capacities to promote the rights of children and adolescents as part of the strategic management of social communication processes in different spheres.</p> <p>3.3. By 2030, children and adolescents, together with their families and communities, have the capacity and knowledge to develop and adopt practices, behaviours and social norms that foster their protection, well-being and resilience in the face of climate and environmental risks, strengthening their participation as agents of change, particularly in higher-vulnerability contexts.</p> <p>3.4. By 2030, the Government, institutions and territorial actors strengthen their capacity to generate evidence, data and valid and timely information for decision-making relating</p>	National Water Resources Institute; MINED; MININT; MEP; local governments; territorial strategy directorates; National Statistics and Information Office			

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
				to child-sensitive public policies.				
Total resources						4 265	10 252	14 517