
Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: Cuba		
Category per decision 2013/31: PINK	Current programme period: 2014-2019	Cycle of assistance: VIII

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
Output 1			
Strengthened capacity of national and local health services to provide access to high-quality integrated sexual and reproductive health information and services, including for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, and sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies, with an emphasis on adolescents and young people.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of UNFPA-supported health centers equipped with professionals trained to provide Emergency Obstetric Care	24	40	46
• Number of health professional trained on reproductive risks and emergency obstetric care	460	782	1206
• Number of UNFPA-supported community family planning service centers that provide at least 3 contraceptive methods	226 (50 per cent)	316 (70 per cent)	168 ¹
• Number of health providers trained on cultural and legal barriers related to access of adolescent to SRH services, in particular on HIV infection, with UNFPA support	0	25	450 ²
• Number of UNFPA-supported community health centers that implemented updated protocols in sexual and reproductive health	250	450	450

¹ 168 (The reorganization process of the Health System, concentrated the services of Family Planning, placing one for each municipality of the country. For this reason at the end of the period there are 168 supported services (one for each Cuban municipality).

² The incorporation of resources mobilized from UNAIDS (UBRAF project), allowed a greater number of health providers to be reached

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

UNFPA contributed to the strengthening of three national programmes of the Ministry of Public Health (MoH) related to sexual and reproductive health issues: the National Programme for Maternal - Child Health (PAMI), the Comprehensive Adolescent Health Care Programme, and the National Plan to address HIV and STIs. In general, the CP contributed to increase the quality of SRH services, particularly those for adolescents and women, incorporating a more comprehensive perspective as well as a gender and rights-based approaches included in humanitarian response situations.

The UNFPA cooperation with the MoH has been implemented through different modalities of engagement spanning from advocacy to policy dialogue to capacity building and knowledge management. In line with the Cuba business case, UNFPA also implemented service delivery for the purchase of modern contraceptives. Significant achievements include:

- Updated guidelines, norms and protocols for improving maternal health care, sexual and reproductive health services, including STIs and HIV prevention, with focus on adolescents and young people.
- Global standards of quality in health services for adolescents, particularly SRH services, approved and adapted to the Cuban context. The CP has supported the implementation of the first phase based on the development of three pilot experiences at municipal level (including three municipalities of the three country regions).
- Elaborated and updated documents on legal, social and organizational barriers that affect the access and use of sexual and reproductive health services for preventive purposes by adolescents that were taken into consideration into the Constitution drafted and approved by the Cuban Parliament.
- Expanded the range of contraceptives supplies in the country, through the provision of subdermal implants and emergency contraceptives, with focus in adolescent and young women.
- The CP incorporated the Red Code Strategy aimed to reduce severe maternal morbidity and preventable maternal death at the time of delivery (management of hemorrhage).
- The CO provided technical assistance for the incorporation of respectful maternity care with a focus on human rights and quality of care. The design of national norms for respectful maternity started in 2018 and the implementation will continue in the following programme cycle.
- Initiated a pilot for attention to sexual violence in a municipality of Havana
- UNFPA LACRO and CO supported the MoH for the development of the Reproductive Age Mortality Study (RAMOS) to capture underreported maternal deaths. As a result, it was validated and recognized the official information of maternal mortality ratio published by the country.
- With LACRO support, the CO carried out a project to evaluate the acceptability for the use of the female condom in Havana. UNFPA provided technical and financial assistance and distributed female condoms for the study. The results and recommendations to incorporate female condoms in the SRH services were presented to the decision makers and specialists of MoH.

The CP strengthened the technical capacities on SRH of the health providers. During the current programme, 1,196 health professionals were trained – a 72% increase in relation to the beginning of the cycle. By the end of the CP, the MoH will have 1,656 professionals trained in family planning methods, especially modern contraception for adolescents and for people living with HIV, familiarization with SRH for adolescents, incorporation of rights-based and gender equality approaches in service provision, including in respectful maternity care.

Additionally, the technical capacities at primary and secondary health centers were strengthened: SRH services around the country received guidelines or protocols on SRH for adolescents, on family planning (including people living with HIV), and on addressing recurrent obstetric conditions.

The programme supported the creation of 46 health teams specialized in the attention of obstetric hemorrhages at the time of delivery.

The CP contributed to the response to the humanitarian situations caused by hurricanes and tornados between 2014 and 2019. UNFPA contributed to the restoration of services of damaged obstetric hospitals and reproductive and newborn health services affected in the provinces of La Habana, Guantánamo, Camagüey, Ciego de Ávila, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus and Matanzas to avoid maternal deaths and delivery complications. Additionally, 380 sexual and reproductive health kits to revitalize delivery rooms in hospitals of affected provinces were procured and distributed, 4,300 hygienic kits for women were

distributed to address the hygienic needs of pregnant and puerperal women. For the first time, sexual violence attention kits were introduced in three municipalities of Havana in response to the January 2019 tornado.

The programme also supported the rehabilitation of services of the maternal hospital: medical equipment, pumps and infusion sets, dopplers and cardiographs with their accessories were purchased. Some 724,108 people benefitted from this programme.

Output 2. Strengthened capacity of health and educational institutions and civil society organizations to improve the implementation of the national policies and programmes that aim to improve young people’s skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• National Programme for Sexual Health and Education (PRONESS) updated and implemented with UNFPA support.	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
• Percentage of educational institutions in selected municipalities supported by UNFPA for the implementation of the National Programme for Sexuality Education	<i>70</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100 (2019)</i>
• Percentage of teachers of Pedagogical Schools trained for the implementation of the National Programme for sexuality education with UNFPA support	<i>70</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100 (2019)</i>
• Number of localities supported by UNFPA that have incorporated the Sexuality Education Programme at school level.	<i>0</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>32</i>

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

During this cycle, the CP has provided technical and financial support to the National Center of Sex Education (CENESEX) and Ministry of Education (MINED) for the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education programmes in and out of school.

The CO, with LACRO's support, strengthened the national capacities and promoted knowledge management initiatives in the development of key processes related to CSE:

The proposal of sexual rights based on CSE policy with holistic and intersectoral approaches was elaborated and submitted to the MoH for the final approval.

The National Programme for Sexual Health and Education (PRONESS) was updated through: a) incorporation of key intervention areas, including legal, educational, health, communitarian and culture-communications; b) harmonization of key concepts (gender identity, sexual rights, CSE); c) design and implementation of the monitoring and evaluating plan; d) design of the communication strategy for PRONESS, with intersectoral and participatory approaches.

UNFPA supported 14 initiatives related to CSE issues aimed to strengthen technical capacities of government institutions (Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Central Bank, Ministry of Interior, National Institute of Sport and Recreation), academic institutions (Pedagogical University "Enrique José Varona" and Havana University), and Civil Society Organizations (Federation of Cuban Women, National Union of Jurist).

Fifteen pedagogic centers were methodologically supported and provided with equipment and inputs for the implementation of CSE at municipality level.

Technical teams of the education sector of selected municipalities were trained on STIs and HIV prevention.

Contribution to the methodological process for the implementation of the MINED's "National Action Plan to prevent human trafficking".

The CP supported investigations, publications, and disseminations of results of more than 10 specialized publications related to CSE.

365 officials and specialists from health, education, justice and police sectors as well as representatives of Civil Society Organizations were trained and/or sensitized on sexual and reproductive rights issues.

The programme facilitated policy dialogue and advocated for the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights of vulnerable groups:

UNFPA supported the elaboration and distribution of educational materials for the elimination of stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and key population affected by HIV, particularly adolescents.

The CP supported educational strategies addressed to promote cultural changes related to sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality: Programme of Responsible Maternity and Paternity, National Campaign against Homophobia, Transphobia and all forms of Discrimination, Campaign for Non-Violence against women and girls.

National and subnational actions of advocacy and incidence based on human rights reached 3,840 people. Themes covered: conceptualization of CSE, different forms of discrimination related to sexual orientation and gender identity, addressing revictimization of children, adolescents and women victims of sexual abuse, GBV prevention, adolescent pregnancy prevention, homophobic and transphobic violence in school settings, human trafficking, social integration of trans people, masculinities, and pubertal sexuality.

Cuba CO supported the advocacy and awareness activities related to the incorporation of sexual rights in the framework of the Constitutional Reform. In particular, CO supported the design and publication of advocacy materials related to equal marriage myths, gender identity and sexual orientation. At the same time, documents on STIs and HIV prevention addressed to men who have sex with men were elaborated, printed and disseminated.

Cuba CO promoted alliances among strategic partners and other institutions, sectors and change agents, including academia, Civil Society Organizations and adolescents, to promote a participatory process for the reviewing and updating of

the ministerial resolution for CSE with gender and rights approaches in the framework of The National Programme of Sexuality Education in the education system.

Cuba CO supported and accompanied the triangular cooperation with the Caribbean through CENESEX. 102 students and professors from Haiti, 50 students from the Latin American School of Medicine and 50 Cuban health professionals were trained on CSE.

UNFPA LACRO and CO fostered International and National alliances to develop capacities and knowledge management on CSE and promote CENESEX visibility in our region. During the Second and Third Latin American Expert Meeting on CSE (Havana, 2015 and 2018) there were health and education ministries representatives, Civil Society Organization, academia and other institutions from 15 countries.

- In the VII and VIII National Congress of Sexuality Education, Orientation and Sexual Therapy, UNFPA supported four strategic activities addressed to strengthen capacities at national and subnational level to develop evidence-based CSE programmes. Orientation on scaling-up CSE programmes, and International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education were received by 570 people (16 Cuban specialists and 31 Latin American specialists on International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education and Methodology of Scaling Up of CSE programmes from 15 countries were trained).

Output 3. Strengthened capacity of public institutions and civil society organizations to implement policies and programmes that incorporate gender equality and address and prevent gender-based violence

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data ³
• Number of Governmental institutions that incorporate the results of the National Survey of Gender Equality in their decision-making processes	0	2	3
• Number of Chairs on Women in pedagogics and medical sciences universities, supported to implement action plans on gender equality and gender-based violence at the institutional and community level	0	5	5
• Number of decision makers (parliamentarians, national and local authorities, and civil society leaders) trained to implement policies and programmes on gender equality and to prevent and address gender - based - violence	180	1,250	1,388
• Number of young men trained in new masculinities and non-violence against women	80	1,000	1,028

³ End line data includes inputs for 2019

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

For the development of initiatives related to gender equality and gender-based violence, UNFPA CO collaborated with relevant Civil Society Organizations: Cuban Women Federation (FMC), National Union of Jurists (UNJ), and Cuban Multidisciplinary Society for Sexuality Study (SOCUMES). At the same time, the programme promoted alliances between these CSOs and key institutions like the Ministry of Health (MINSAP) and the Ministry of Education (MINED), National Statistics and Information Office (ONEI). The main results were:

1. Cuba CO provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to: a) develop the pilot project for the strengthening of health services for a comprehensive response model to GBV at community level, which will be scaled up starting next year; b) to address GBV, with focus on sexual violence in humanitarian response.
2. UNFPA supported technically and financially the National Survey of Gender Equality conducted in 2016. The process has included key milestones:
 - The Final Report of the National Survey of Gender Equality was launched in 2018. Based on the results of this study, more than 500 people were sensitized and/or trained on gender equality, time-use, GBV and other. Parliamentarians, decision-making of national institutions, CSOs representatives and academia were beneficiaries.
 - This National Report was accompanied by an Executive Report and abstract of relevant results. These documents were used in the sensitization and training initiatives aimed to achieve various target audiences: Parliamentarians, Cuban Women Federation, national government representatives and Civil Society Organizations.
 - Cuba CO supported a technical workshop with communicators and journalists aimed to design and validate the communicative proposals related to the National Survey results.
 - A consultative process was carried out in order to formulate and provide recommendations for decision-making processes based on the results of the national survey of gender equality.
 - The results of the National Survey of Gender Equality were relevant inputs for the elaboration of the project and final Cuban Constitution, approved in 2019. Key Issues as gender based violence and women empowerment were incorporated in the document.

In 2018, UNFPA provided technical and financial support to the Center of Women's Studies of the FMC to develop capacities in the use of SPSS software in order to continue exploring the database of National Survey of Gender Equality. As a result, monographies of prioritized issues related to youth, GBV and perceptions of gender equality have been developed.

The Country Programme has addressed gender-based violence, including sexual violence. The following results are worth highlighting:

- The Gender-Based Violence Consensus was elaborated with the participation of CSOs and national counterparts.
- UNFPA supported the CENESEX Campaign for the elimination of all forms of violence against women.
- Advocacy initiatives promoting the incorporation of sexual and reproductive rights and gender approach in the Constitutional Reform were put forward.
- UNFPA supported an initiative aimed to identify and address homophobic bullying in educational settings.

UNFPA provided technical and financial support for the promotion of gender sensitive policies and programmes, including the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and GBV to the Cuban Women Federation, which is the national mechanism for women.

UNFPA country programme supported knowledge management initiatives in order to develop and disseminate scientific evidence for advocacy and policy dialogue actions, such as the technical consensus about the linkages between sexuality and chronic diseases (cardiovascular, diabetes, kidney diseases, pelvic floor diseases and cancer); as well as about gender discrimination in the justice sector and its expressions on judicial legislation and practice.

UNFPA supported capacity-building activities aimed at the justice sector in order to improve the jurist practice from gender and rights approaches. The initiatives focused on young jurists and representatives of the eastern provinces.

The country programme provided technical and financial support for mainstreaming gender equality in five medical and pedagogical university centres.

Output 4. Mainstreamed population dynamics (including ageing, territorial population distribution and its interlinkages with sexual and reproductive health and gender equality) to improve development policies and programmes			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and subnational policy documents related to population dynamics, including aging and its interrelationships with sexual and reproductive health and gender equality elaborated and disseminated 	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of decision makers and technical specialists of national and subnational institutions trained to incorporate information on population dynamics in national development programmes 	<i>Decision Makers: 250, specialists: 22</i>	<i>Decision Makers: 600; specialists: 70</i>	<i>Decision makers: 678 Specialists: 644</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of subnational governments supported by UNFPA that incorporate population dynamics in their development plans 	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

Through the country programme implementation, UNFPA contributed to broader national policies and as a result, population dynamics and its interlinkages with key development and social aspects were integrated into the national Guidelines for Social and Economic Development policy updated in 2016 as well as in the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2030 (NESDP, 2030). Within this framework, the country programme provided key inputs for the incorporation of the demographic challenges, particularly the accelerated ageing process of the country in the NESDP 2030.

Laws and resolutions that address the demographic challenges faced by the country were approved and/or their implementation strengthened including: the Maternity Law (2016); the strengthening of the National Programme for Infertile Couple; and the increasing of the pensions for retirees and payments of subsidies for families with three or more children.

Through the combination of knowledge management (including updated data generation) and capacity development for national institutions and subnational governments, the CP promoted advocacy and policy dialogue evidence-based initiatives to understand and to incorporate population dynamics and its interlinkages in national and subnational development plans. Accordingly, population dynamics issues are more visible and present in the public, economic and political agenda, across different sectors and geographical levels:

- 1) The CP provided evidence (through National Statistics and Information Office and Center of Demography Studies) for the update of guideline 119 of the national Guidelines for Social and Economic Development policy, which is referred to population dynamics. The new formulation places the ageing process in the context of low fertility and underling the need for a comprehensive study of this issue, overcoming a more limited treatment of population dynamics in the previous version of 2011.
- 2) Population dynamics was incorporated as one of the nine thematic pillars into the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2030. Demographic issues were integrated in the social policy.
- 3) The new Constitution of the Republic approved in 2019 incorporated the protection of older adults and other aspects of individual rights.

The CP contributed to the strengthening of capacities and partnerships between key institutions that participate in the national council of population dynamics. The programme provided technical support: a) updating specialists on population dynamics issues and human rights; b) data generation on key subjects; c) incorporation of population dynamics at subnational level; d) publications and dissemination of research results; e) developing methodologies aimed to incorporate population dynamics in national and subnational development plans; f) advocating for data disaggregated by sex, age, and territories.

The CP allowed the incorporation of population dynamics in national and subnational development plans. As a result, two subnational development plans with a population approach were approved and 8 provinces and 9 municipalities incorporated population dynamics in sectoral or governmental strategies. In this regard:

- The subnational management with population approach in selected territories allowed and encouraged a subnational management sensitive to needs of different groups by age and gender, with focus in elderly, youth and women and from an intergenerational approach.
- Municipalities and provinces developed capacities to collect and analyze data on population dynamics. More than 20 analytical documents on the implications of population dynamics in the decision making at subnational level were published.
- The Room for Knowledge Management on Population Dynamics was created in the municipality of Santa Cruz del Norte as a technical mechanism to support the government management and decision-making processes.
- The publication “Population Dynamics, territory and local development in Cuba” was elaborated and disseminated. This document has been adopted as a relevant tool for the incorporation of population dynamics in the decentralization process in Cuba.

During the cycle, the programme supported the data generation and knowledge management. UNFPA provided technical and financial support for the implementation of national surveys:

- National Survey of Gender Equality
- National Survey of Migration
- National Survey of Ageing (under PAHO coordination)

Furthermore, the CP provided support to the:

- Updating of the National Population Prospect.

- Demographic Yearbook and Health Statistic Yearbook published annually.
- Development of the national research to validate the quality of data registration of maternal deaths. As result, correction factor for MMR was identified as “1”.
- Publication of the Social determinants of teen pregnancy, Interlinkages among fertility and migration, ageing process, familiar dynamics of the young people.
- Elaboration of the sociodemographic profile of territories more affected by drought.

The CP supported training initiatives on population dynamics, young people, analysis techniques for small populations:

- Master on Population and Development in La Havana and Cienfuegos of 50 people
- Postgraduate course (Diploma) on adolescents and young people
- REDATAM course for specialists of the National Statistics and Information Office
- Postgraduate course on methods of population projection

Advocacy and policy dialogue have been important modalities during the cycle. Communicators and journalists were key target groups into training and sensitizing actions in order to improve the addressing of population dynamic issues in the media.

- A Department of Communications and Population Dynamics was created with the participation of specialists of demographic studies and journalists and communicators.
- The National Observatory of population dynamics in the media was created in order to monitor the news related to population dynamics and gender equality in the media.
- More than 100 communicators and journalists were trained on population dynamics and gender.

Two initiatives were implemented through joint programmes with UNDP:

1. “Population and Development in productive agriculture chains in Cuba, Agrocadenas”, The project was developed for the inclusion of population dynamics in national and subnational development plans, in response to the agricultural sector’s demand to take into account population dynamics in the development of agro-productive chains. This project allowed strengthening national capacities linked to the agricultural sector, incorporating population dynamics in agricultural-chains (rice, beans, milk and meat).
2. “Knowledge management and capacity strengthening to implement to articulated Platform for a Comprehensive Territorial development (PADIT), supporting a mainstreaming demographic and population approach”. This project allowed increasing the number of territories that incorporated population dynamic in their development plans and programmes based on an integrated vision of the subnational development.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ⁴	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	77.4	2014	77.1	2017	

⁴ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Summary of National Progress

Cuba has an advanced political and legislative framework on sexual and reproductive rights, which was strengthened in the text of the new Constitution of the Republic, approved in 2019.

The decline in maternal and infant mortality is considered a priority for the MoH, particularly endorsed by the National Maternal-Child Health Programme. The maternal mortality ratio is below the regional average; it has remained about 40 deaths per 100,000 live births for decades. Main causes of death are obstetric embolism and puerperal infections. The Ministry of Health recognizes the need to prevent maternal deaths and develop systematic actions to decrease maternal morbidity and mortality related to hemorrhages and other causes. Additionally, MoH implements actions aimed to reduce the number of C-sections and associated complications. In this regard, the first time c-sections decreased from around 30% in the 2012-2016 period up to 18% in 2017. In terms of infant mortality rates, it has remained constant below 5 deaths in every 1,000 births. In 2018, this indicator was 4.0 deaths in every 1,000 births.

The reduction and prevention of adolescent pregnancy are also a priority for the MoH. Actions aimed to prevent adolescent pregnancy, abortion and fertility are included in the National Maternal-Child Health Programme, as well as in the Comprehensive Adolescent Health Care Programme.

Cuba implemented the “National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of STIs and HIV 2014-2018”, and adopted a new “National Strategic Plan for the prevention and control of STIs, HIV and hepatitis” for the period 2019-2023. In 2015, Cuba became the first country in the world to receive validation from WHO that it had eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis. This certification was ratified in 2019.

One of the most relevant objectives of the national programme for family planning of the MoH is to facilitate access to contraceptive methods. The MoH has identified adolescents and women in reproductive risks as target groups for the programme, with focus on long acting reversible contraceptives (LARC). The use of contraceptive methods reflected 77% coverage in 2018.

UNFPA’s Contributions

UNFPA accompanied Cuba’s efforts to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. The CP provided technical assistance to the MoH for the provision of quality maternal health services. The timely management of obstetric complications and emergencies was ensured through the introduction of the Red Code Strategy, which includes training activities for health providers. Guidelines and protocols were updated according to international norms. UNFPA worked with the MoH to improve maternal health by promoting respectful maternity care (RMC) during pregnancy, childbirth, and after birth. Health providers were trained and the MoH has started the development of a guide for the incorporation of RMC.

The CO contributed to the Health System programmes to improve the quality of sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents in order to ensure their access to health services, with emphasis on sexual and reproductive health. With LACRO support, the country programme reviewed and adapted the LAC Regional quality standards of SRH services for adolescents. The outcome document has been approved by the MoH and UNFPA has supported the incorporation in the health services at community level based on a scale-up methodology.

UNFPA contributed to the national priorities related to SRH of adolescents and young people by addressing the prevention of HIV and other STIs, the prevention of unwanted maternity, abortion and fertility.

The programme contributed to the incorporation of updated sexual and reproductive health protocols, guidelines and norms, aligned to international standards, in the provision of SRH services at different levels.

UNFPA CO supported the MoH in the revitalization of SRH services in emergency situations. Under the National Programme of Maternal-Child Health Programme, UNFPA has accompanied national actions to restore neonatal and maternal services, to avoid stock-out of contraceptive methods, to provide STIs and post-rape treatments in territories affected by emergencies.

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health					
Number of national programmes that include CSE and SRH for adolescents and young people implemented (NEW)	1	2014	3	2019	PRONESS; STI and HIV; National Strategy, Programme of Sexuality Education in the education system

Summary of National Progress

Over the last five decades, Cuba has supported work on sexuality education. The country is strongly committed to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Montevideo Consensus, particularly as far as CSE concerns. The Agreements of the First Meeting of Ministries of Health and Education to reverse the HIV epidemics in the LAC region up to 2015, have also been implemented.

Important progress on CSE, in both the political and programmatic dimensions, has been achieved, such as:

- The updating of the National Programme of Education and Sexual Health (PRONESS), which represents National Intersectoral Platform for CSE strategies and programmes.

- The formulation of the proposal of political document “Sexual rights based on CSE” has been the result of a systematic and methodological process led by National Center of Sex Education of the MoH. This process included the updating of intersectoral approach, the strengthening of partnerships with other institutions and the participation of civil society organizations.

- Three key sectors have strategies or programmes addressing CSE: National Programme of Sexuality Education with gender, rights and intercultural approaches (Ministry of Education); The National Programme of Sexual Health (Ministry of Public Health) and the strategy of the Ministry of Culture for addressing CSE.

Cuba has included access to CSE as well as the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights in the main political documents. The Guidelines of the Economic and Social Policy, adopted in 2011 and updated in 2016 for the period 2016-2021 visualized explicitly the equality of rights and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity.

The Education System has encouraged and implemented a participatory process for the improvement of contents of the national curricula, which include CSE as a key component. As a result, a new Ministerial Resolution for the implementation of CSE in the education system has been issued.

UNFPA’s Contributions

UNFPA has supported the implementation of sexuality education in and out of school in Cuba for three decades. In the current cycle, UNFPA has provided technical assistance and support to the National Programme of Sexual Health and Education (PRONESS), that is the national platform for CSE strategies and programmes in the country, by: a) Reviewing and updating the programmatic document; b) designing the monitoring and evaluation tool for the PRONESS; c) conducting annual workshops to monitor the implementation of PRONESS; d) brokering partnerships with other national institutions, academy and with CSO participation. As a result of updating the PRONESS, UNFPA has accompanied the design of the political document “Sexual rights based on CSE”, through: a) technical assistance aimed to the conceptualization of CSE; b) participation in the technical meetings for the definition of strategic areas; c) provide dialogue spaces for the design and selection of key sub-programmes.

UNFPA has supported the Ministry of Education in the implementation of the National Programme of Sexuality Education with gender, rights and intercultural approaches, endorsed by ministerial resolution 139/2011. As part of the implementation process of this resolution: a) UNFPA has strengthened the technical capacities of teachers on contents and methodologies for the CSE implementation (with focus in secondary schools), as well as the elaboration and printing of reference documents; b) in pedagogical schools, UNFPA has supported the updating of curriculum for the formation of new teachers.

UNFPA has contributed to update the ministerial resolution 139/11 of Ministry of Education on CSE in educational system, comprising the international standards and New International Technical Orientation of United Nations.

The CO has contributed with CENESEX for the development of advocacy and systematic awareness actions, as well as technical and financial support in the framework of the constitutional reform: a) CO supported the knowledge management initiatives on GBV and sexual and reproductive rights, issues that were included in the Constitution of the Republic, approved in 2019.

In the framework of out-of-school CSE programmes, UNFPA has supported advocacy initiatives and capacity building of key populations networks. It has accompanied CENESEX in the development of educational strategies against homophobia and transphobia, on non-violence, responsible maternity and paternity and sexual health. It has also contributed

to consolidate partnerships between strategic counterparts and other partners in the development of CSE at national and subnational level.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth

Indicator: National Gender Equality Plan incorporates the results of the National Survey of Gender Equality, in particular those related to SRH and rights	No	2017	Yes	2019	
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Summary of National Progress

The government of Cuba is determined to consolidate progress in gender equality following Agenda 2030 and the Montevideo Consensus. The National Economic and Social Development Plan 2030 (NESDP) includes gender and rights approaches, while also prioritizing adolescent girls and women as target population groups.

In 2019, the new Constitution of the Cuban Republic was approved. The text makes reference to sexual and reproductive rights and gender. It has two relevant articles: article 42 written to guaranty law equality, protection rights, liberty and opportunity for all, and it visualize gender, sexual orientation and gender identity as key categories, and article 43 dedicated to women empowerment, including sexual and reproductive rights and GBV protection. Currently, the Government is preparing the New Family Code.

The Government prepared a national report on the Montevideo Consensus in 2018 and they are updating it under the framework of ICPD 25 highlighting relevant progress and challenges related to gender equality and GBV prevention. In the national voluntary Report on the SDGs, the Cuban Government recognized the existence of femicide and the political will to prevent and address this phenomenon.

The national parliament approved the updating of The Cuban Labor Code with a clear reference to non-discrimination by gender, sexual orientation and gender identity. The document placed the right to work for all people as a responsibility of employers.

Cuba formulated the National Action Plan to fight human trafficking. Several institutions and civil society organizations have developed specific action plans in accordance with the national document.

UNFPA’s Contributions

Policy dialogue, advocacy and high quality technical assistance provided for UNFPA, contributed to the national progress on gender equality adherence to international standards of women’s human rights.

Specific contributions of UNFPA are:

- The Country Office has provided technical and financial support to the ongoing national efforts ensuring that the Survey of Gender Equality are aligned with international technical standards, which ensures that quality of information and data gathering.
- Incorporation of gender equality, including GBV in the new Constitution of the Republic
- The CP has contributed technical and financially to the technical meetings for the design of the new Family Code.

UNFPA contributed to the design of the updated algorithm for the attention of GBV in health services. The contribution of UNFPA has been carried up in the framework of the agreement with the MoH for the the implementation of a pilot project aimed to strength GBV response in the health services at community level. Responding to the national priority related to integrated model for GBV attention, the scaling up of this experience is planned for the new CP 2020-2024.

The CP has supported the knowledge development through the strengthening of capacities of academic institutions: Cuban Multidisciplinary Society for Study of Sexuality and the Center of Woman Studies generated relevant investigations and advocacy documents on topics related to UNFPA’s mandate

UNFPA CP contributed to the implementation of Action Plan to fight human trafficking in the framework of the Ministry of Education.

The programme provided technical and financial support to the updating of legal frameworks related to the access of adolescent to SRH services, throughout the elimination of legal, cultural and political barriers.

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

2030 National Social and Economic Development Plan explicitly integrates demographic dynamics, including changing age structure, territorial population distribution.	no	2014	yes	2017	
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Summary of National Progress

The economic and social guidelines approved by the Parliament in 2011 and updated in 2016 addressed population dynamic as key area to promote the national and subnational development for the period 2016-2021. In this framework, a governmental commission to address population dynamics and to implement and monitor the actions related to this issue was created.

In 2014 the Cuban Government developed and approved the National Policy to address population dynamics were Ageing and low fertility have been prioritized. The policy has included a multidimensional strategies and interventions from health, labor, education, economic sectors, among others, such as Decree-Law 339, approved by the National Assembly on December 8, 2016 on ‘Female Workers’ Maternity’ – which is aimed at protecting female state sector workers.

The NESDP 2030 includes population dynamics as priority in all of the strategic pillars with targets related to sexual and reproductive health indicators.

In the framework of the NESDP, the government is driving the decentralization process as important strategy for the territorial development, in particular at municipality level.

The Government launched the State Plan to address climate change “Tarea Vida”. More specifically, in the context of the emergency contexts, the Country has a Risk Disaster Reduction Plan.

Annually, the national statistic institutions have published demographic and health statistics with updated data, including key indicators on the main national and subnational trends, as well as socioeconomic information of Cuban population.

UNFPA’s Contributions

The CP advocated for the incorporation of population dynamic in the policy and programmes at national and subnational levels. As identified in the Country Programme Evaluation, UNFPA CP contributed to the national policy of population dynamics.

The CO encouraged data generation (demographic yearbooks, statistic yearbooks, national surveys of gender equality, migration and ageing) and investigations related to low fertility determinants, adolescent pregnancy, migration and fertility, ageing.

In line with the above-mentioned national progresses, the CP has strengthened technical capacities of national and subnational institutions and academic centres for the understanding of population dynamic and their incorporation in the development policies and plans. UNFPA signed two agreements with UNDP that have strengthened the incorporation of population dynamics in the subnational developments plans, as part of the decentralization process that the Government is driving. The results achieved by three experiences supported for UNFPA will be replied based on the creation or strengthening of horizontal alliances between municipal governments

UNFPA has contributed building a better environment for the implementation of the national policy to address population dynamic. The CP has increased the technical capacities of communicators and it has increased the visibility of population dynamics issues in the public agenda. UNFPA contributed to the dissemination of key measures related to the protection of female workers and the elimination of gender stereotypes in the framework of ageing process.

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
	Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.7
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.8
Programme coordination and assistance	0.6	0.5	0	0	0.6	0.5
Total	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.3	6.5	4.3

Note: The CP was approved in 2013 and it was formulated under SP 2008-2013 (reviewed in 2011). The CPD included three SP outcomes. With the new SP 2014-2017, the approved CPD was aligned in 2014, and the structure of outcomes was changed and the budget was adjusted prioritizing SRH outcome and output. The final expenditure reflects the impact of the reduction of resources.