

PLAN OF ACTION UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM CUBA

RESPONSE TO ENERGY
AND HURRICANE MELISSA
EMERGENCIES
MARCH 2026



UNITED NATIONS
CUBA



Prepared with support from



OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

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Cover photo: UN Cuba/Claudio Peláez

UN Cuba Plan of Action

In response to the energy and Hurricane Melissa emergencies. This plan seeks **\$94.1** million to support two million of the most affected people with their basic needs.

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Overview

Since January 2026, Cuba has faced a severe reduction in fuel availability, leading to cascading adverse impacts on essential services and on the humanitarian response for populations affected by Hurricane Melissa. The significant decrease in energy availability and in electricity supply hours is affecting all sectors in a cross-cutting manner, including the operations of the United Nations system and its partners.

External measures affecting Cuba, including unilateral sanctions and other restrictions, have reduced the supply of oil and its derivatives. On January 29, 2026, the United States Government issued an Executive Order further restricting the supply of oil or fuel from third countries to Cuba. As of the close of this plan, according to Cuban authorities, no fuel imports have been recorded since December 13.

This disruption has triggered a severe energy shock, characterized by a critical fuel shortage affecting electricity generation, transportation, and essential logistics across the country. Widespread blackouts and fuel rationing measures have been reported, with electricity shortages lasting several hours a day in some areas. The national energy system is under sustained pressure, significantly affecting basic services, including safe water, health, sanitation, education, and food. Furthermore, fuel shortages are limiting the operational capacity of the United Nations system and its humanitarian partners to implement the response and deliver assistance, including supplies already in the country. Dozens of containers with humanitarian aid remain in storage, awaiting transport to hurricane-affected areas.

Cuba has faced four years of significant shocks without a sustained recovery window, including Hurricanes Oscar and Rafael in 2024, a series of seismic events, and Hurricane Melissa in October 2025, which affected approximately two million people

and caused extensive damage to infrastructure, housing and basic services.

These shocks compound an already constrained context, marked by restrictions to critical resources and inputs and lingering post-COVID-19 effects, further straining essential services. Socio-economic conditions have deteriorated, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups: infant mortality has increased by 54.5 per cent (2010–2025), low birth weight has risen, up to 60 per cent of essential medicines face shortages, and gaps persist in the health system. Food production has declined by more than 50 per cent (2021–2025) while the effective population has decreased by about 14 per cent, further deepening existing vulnerabilities.

Given Cuba's heavy reliance on fossil fuels for its energy matrix, this situation has reduced the generation capacity of the National Electric System (NES). Since January, prolonged power outages have affected multiple territories, in some cases lasting 48–72 hours or more, disrupting households, essential services and the operation of critical facilities.

In the eastern region, this situation is compounded by the impacts of Hurricane Melissa and damage sustained to the electricity infrastructure. Limited fuel availability has sharply reduced public and freight transport, restricting mobility and access to essential services. Power outages also disrupt connectivity, communications, and financial services, further constraining the operational capacity of public institutions and humanitarian actors.

In the health sector, the energy crisis has significantly reduced operational capacity. Surgical activity, already down 68.7 per cent, has declined further, with an estimated 96,387 procedures not performed nationwide by March, including 11,193 involving children. Furthermore, all 46 blood banks operate

at reduced capacity, and shortages of reagents and medicines persist.

Fuel-related disruptions to refrigerated transport have delayed the timely vaccination of more than 30,000 children. At the same time, the system must continue to support approximately 16,000 patients receiving radiotherapy and 2,888 undergoing haemodialysis - services that depend on a continuous energy supply.

The Ministry of Public Health has established a contingency plan for the progressive reorganization of the service network, prioritizing operations in health facilities based on territorial conditions. The eastern region faces the greatest challenges, with 642 health facilities damaged following Hurricane Melissa (October 2025).

A decline of more than 50 per cent in food production, combined with a sustained increase in food prices—over 13 per cent in 2025 alone—has heightened the risk of food security among vulnerable groups. Food prices rose further in January and February due to the current crisis. Power outages disrupt food preservation and cooking, while fuel shortages constrain transport to distribution networks and social programmes. These disruptions threaten food assistance for 1 million people by affecting supply chains and cold chain systems.

Locally produced food availability has declined significantly and is expected to worsen in the upcoming agricultural season, due to fuel shortages that constrain irrigation and production. About 72 per cent of irrigated farmland relies on electric or diesel systems. This situation heightens the risk of losses in essential crops and animal protein production, particularly in Artemisa, Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo. The latter two provinces have further weakened production as they deal with the impact of Hurricane Melissa - which destroyed 185,619 hectares of crops. These factors disrupt production and increase the vulnerability of rural households, placing more than 550,000 people at risk, including those dependent on social assistance programmes and protection institutions.

In the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector, energy shortages disrupt supply systems, as 84 per cent of pumping equipment depends on electricity.

Operators have adjusted pumping stations, treatment plants, and distribution networks, reducing service continuity for approximately 1.26 million people. These measures are compounded with impacts from Hurricane Melissa, which damaged hydraulic infrastructure with more than 200 reported impacts in the eastern region and disrupted water supply for more than 1.8 million people. In response, water supply through tanker trucks has been expanded to reach around one million people.

In the education sector, energy and transport constraints reduce teacher attendance, exacerbating a national deficit of more than 26,000 teachers. Recent meteorological events have displaced an estimated 30 per cent of children and adolescents, and more than 870 schools damaged by Hurricane Melissa remain unrepaired. Nationwide, around 400,000 children and adolescents attend shortened school days, while 27,865 final-year students face serious challenges in end-of-cycle preparation, including 85,000 in rural and remote areas of the Turquino Plan. In prioritized provinces, 80,614 children and adolescents and 10,700 teachers are affected in 428 highly vulnerable schools, including early childhood, primary and special education centres, boarding and semi-boarding schools, and homes without parental care. These conditions heighten protection risks, including exposure to gender-based violence.

In provinces impacted by Hurricane Melissa, 225,315 vulnerable people continue to face difficult living conditions due to housing damage, with 33 per cent still awaiting assistance and residing in precarious housing. Around 75,000 people remain in relatives' homes, while some 115,000 people receive assistance in community centres. Disruptions to electricity, water and ventilation, combined with overcrowding, increase risks to the health, protection and overall well-being.

Women are disproportionately affected due to their central role in household economies, high rates of female-headed households, and a greater caregiving responsibilities. Fuel shortages have reduced school days, disrupted employment and limited public transport, restricting women's access to income and undermining their economic autonomy. Risks of gender-based violence have also increased, affecting women and other vulnerable groups, including persons

with disabilities. Population ageing further compounds these challenges, with a higher proportion of older women living alone.

Operational energy shortages have increased logistical and supply constraints. Restrictions in fuel availability hinder the transport of humanitarian assistance, increase freight costs and caused cargo flight cancellations and the suspension of international flights. Energy shortages have disrupted storage, including the cold chain, while congestion in ports, warehouses and customs has increased delivery times and restricted the distribution of food, water, medicines and other essential supplies, weakening response capacity.

Population and Territories Affected

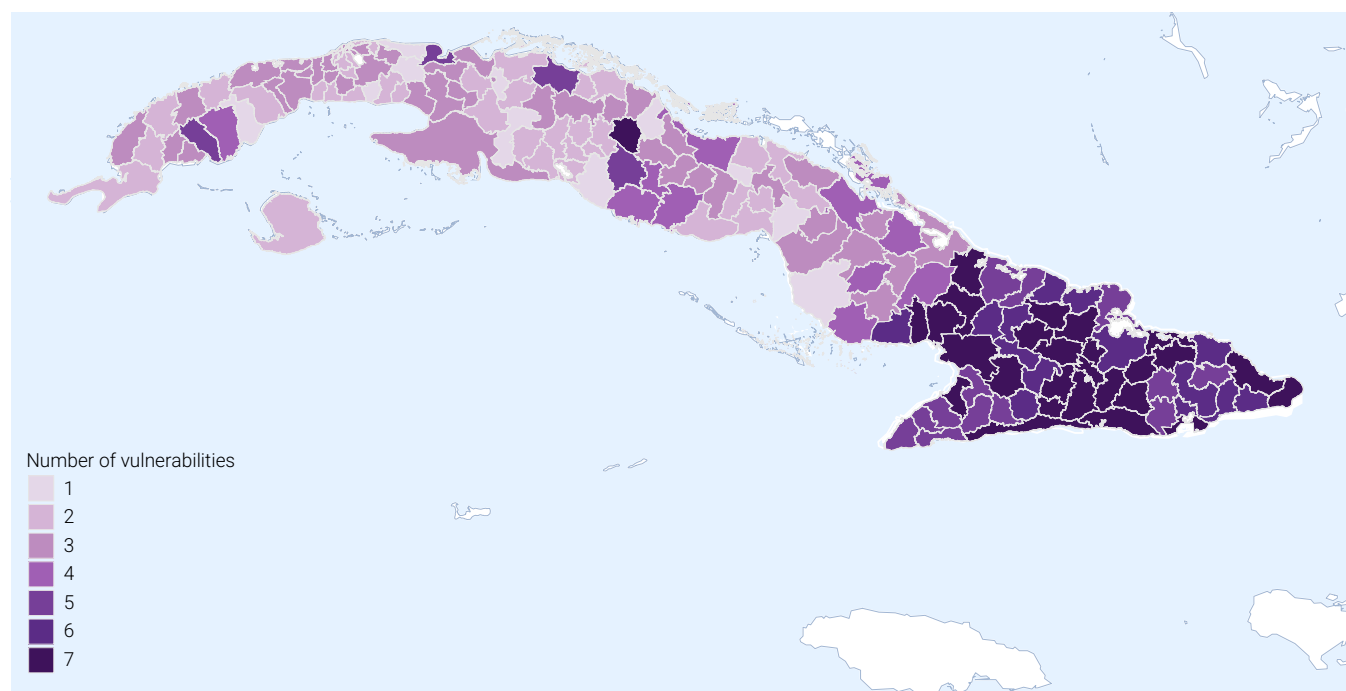
With a population of 9.6 million people, Cuba faces widespread energy shortages affecting all essential sectors. Certain municipalities are particularly vulnerable due to the high proportion of an older population and the concentration of social protection institutions that depend on a stable energy supply.

Conditions are further aggravated in eastern areas that have faced cumulative impacts from recent events, including Hurricanes Melissa, Oscar and Rafael, as well as earthquakes - limiting recovery capacity.

In this context, given that the current needs exceed the scope of the original Action Plan, this revised plan addresses key response activities identified through a rigorous prioritization process. Territorial prioritization is driven primarily by the residual impact of Hurricane Melissa, where disruptions in basic services, damage to housing and infrastructure, and access constraints due to fuel shortages and logistical limitations persist. The plan aims to maximize operational efficiency and resource use, by targeting the most vulnerable populations and sustaining critical services, complemented with specific sectoral interventions in central and western regions.

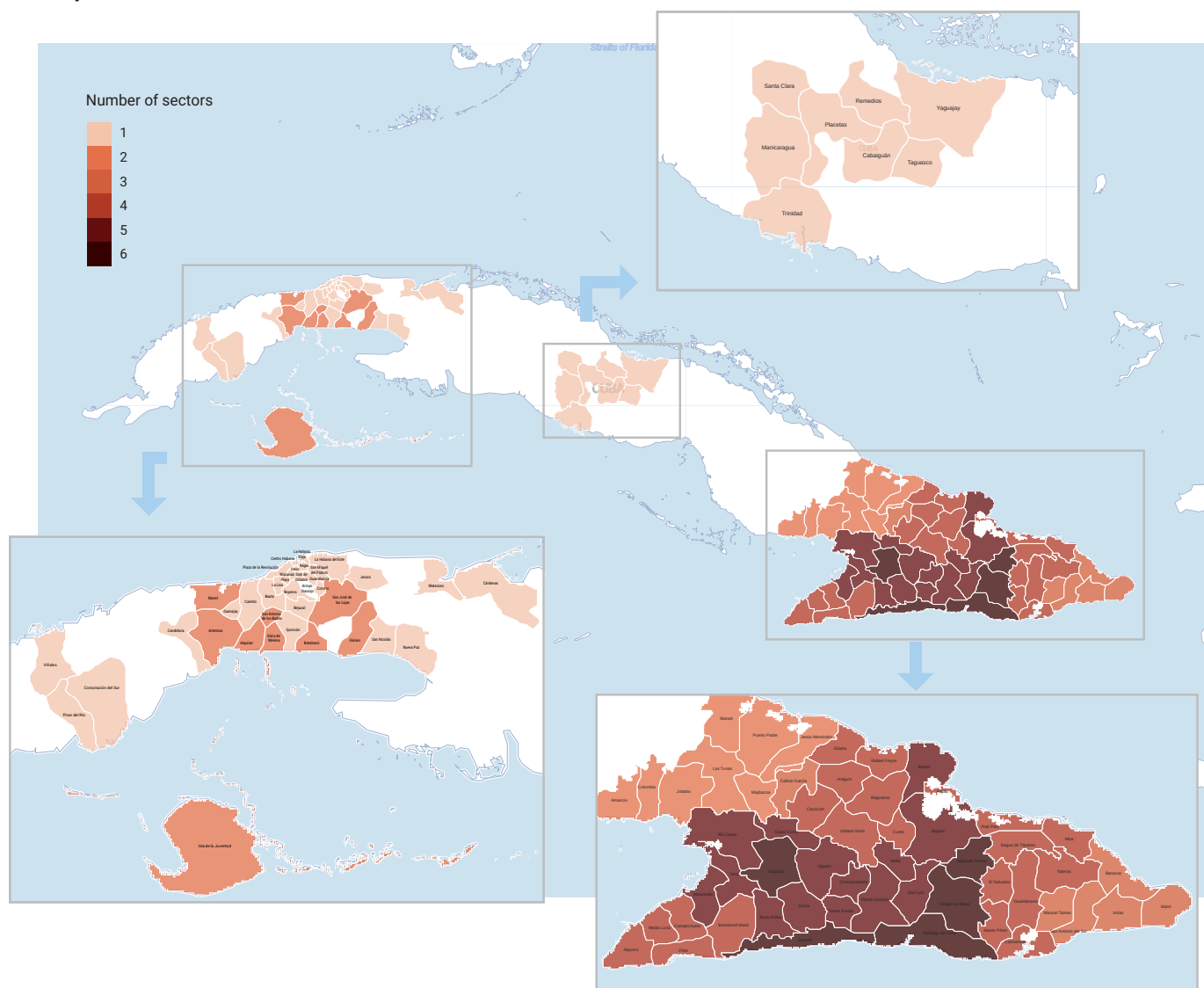
Based on an intersectoral analysis identifying nearly 4.2 million people in need, the Action Plan targets 2 million people in prioritized areas.

Map of Areas with Higher Intersectoral Vulnerability Criteria



This map integrates seven municipal-level indicators of exposure and vulnerability - including per capita production, self-sufficiency, scope of social protection, vulnerable population, history of shocks and intersectoral prioritization - to identify municipalities at higher risk in the current energy crisis.

Map of Intersectoral Prioritization



Strategic Objective

Address critical humanitarian needs and sustain essential services for prioritized vulnerable populations by delivering timely, needs-based assistance in support of the national response and in line with humanitarian principles.

Response Strategy

• Response from National Authorities

In response to the fuel shortage, the Government of Cuba has adopted extraordinary measures to mitigate impacts on critical sectors.

The national plan prioritizes available fuel for essential services, including water pumping, healthcare, agricultural production, food distribution, education, and key economic activities linked to the provision and export of essential goods, ensuring the continuity of national programmes and access to basic services.

National authorities are progressing in diversifying the energy matrix, by expanding photovoltaic solar parks and other renewable sources to reduce dependence on imported fuels. The impact of this diversification will occur mainly in the medium and long term. In the short term, electricity generation continues to rely on domestic crude oil and associated gas, with recent increases in production and installed renewable capacity. In parallel, authorities are expanding manufactured gas in urban areas and incorporating decentralized solar solutions in households, social centres, and health facilities - including for medical use.

Authorities are gradually expanding solar energy use for basic services, such as community aqueducts,

while implementing household-level fuel substitution measures and promoting electric mobility through the expansion of the vehicle fleet and charging infrastructure in priority sectors - including health. Together, these measures help mitigate energy constraints, although their impact remains limited given the scale of needs.

In the health system - one of the highest priority sectors - measures aim to ensure the continuity of vital services under energy constraints by prioritizing medical emergencies, critical hospital services, and maternal-child and oncology programmes, essential for protecting the most vulnerable population. Water supply to hospitals and care centres is maintained despite disruptions to electrical pumping, supplemented by tanker trucks.

Despite sustained government efforts, significant gaps persist, leaving urgent needs unmet and exacerbated by the drastic decline in fuel supply.

• Response from United Nations System

This Action Plan outlines the intersectoral response strategy tailored to the current context, marked by the impact of Hurricane Melissa and energy constraints affecting essential services. Fuel availability is critical to implementing the planned activities and is therefore a key operational priorities.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Cuba agreed on the instrument and methodology. The Action Plan reflects a rigorous analysis of available data, technical consultations, and joint decisions among UN entities in Cuba, specialized technical bodies, and

sectoral experts, alongside exchanges with donors, and regular meetings with national authorities.

The United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE), under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and with the technical support from OCHA's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, leads the technical and operational aspects.

Technical teams from priority sectors have worked together on information sharing, an analysis of accumulated sectoral impact from the new shock, and the identification of critical activities and prioritized areas for a joint response.

The Action Plan focuses exclusively on humanitarian actions, using a thematic and geographic intersectoral approach, within an agreed coordination framework to ensure complementarity with national efforts and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions. It also promotes coordination with the Red Cross, NGOs, and other actors on the ground.

Priority sectors include: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Food Security and Nutrition, Shelter

and Protection, Education, Logistics, and the Energy Working Group.

The United Nations will promote synergies and complementarity in implementing the Action Plan through a common operational approach that maximizes efficiency, coherence, and cost-effectiveness in an emergency context. Agencies will strengthen inter-agency coordination to optimize procurement, logistics, and service delivery, ensuring strategic use of available resources and incorporating innovative solutions to accelerate assistance.

The response will prioritize logistics, fuel access, and energy solutions as critical enablers. These elements ensure supply chain continuity, timely delivery of assistance, and the operation of essential services – serving as a cross-cutting pillar for effective implementation across all sectors.

Coordination Mechanisms

In line with General Assembly Resolution 46/182, the United Nations recognizes the primary leadership and responsibility of the Cuban State in emergency response and supports its strong Civil Defense system in protecting lives and livelihoods during disasters. This plan serves as the consolidated appeal for a coordinated UN response and has been developed in consultation with the Member State. Humanitarian coordination of the United Nations System in Cuba is led by the Resident Coordinator (RC), who ensures the strategic and operational coherence of the emergency response.

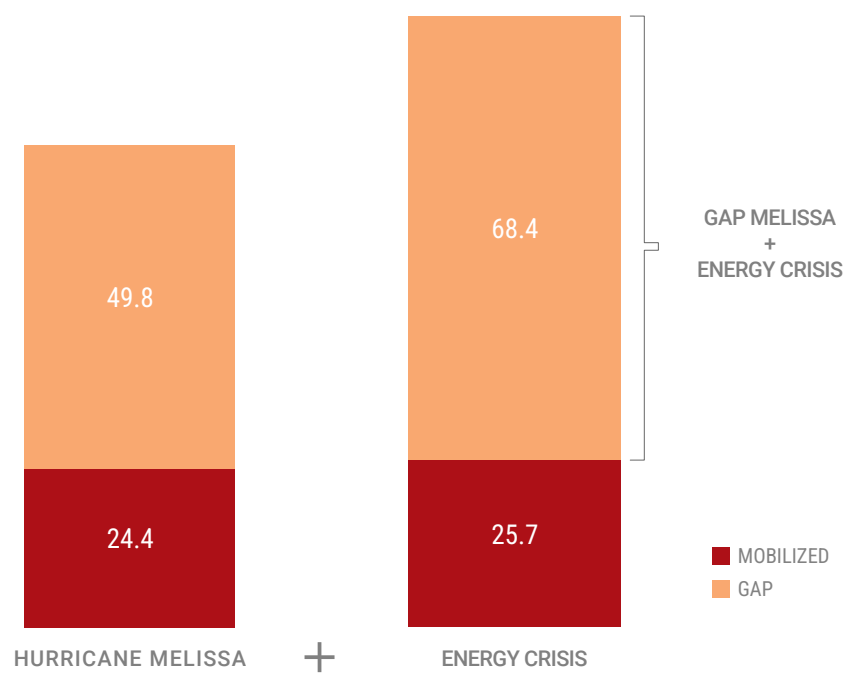
The RC coordinates the United Nations Country Team, composed of representatives of UN entities in the country, and receives operational supported from the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE). The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides technical and strategic support to strengthen inter-agency coordination and humanitarian analysis, to facilitate engagement with national authorities, in particular with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment (MINCEX), which oversees international cooperation, and the Civil Defense General Staff.



Photo: OCHA/Dario Alvarez

Sectors, participating agencies, people targeted and funding required

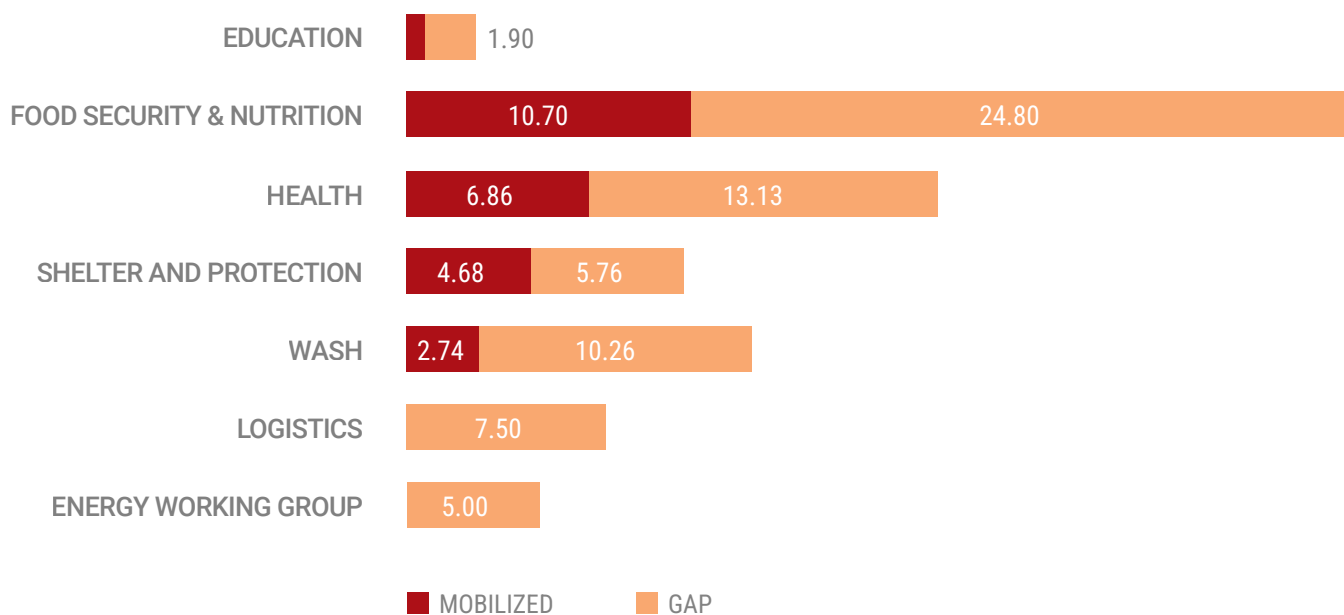
Resources Mobilized for Hurricane Melissa vs. Energy Crisis



Resources by Sector

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS	MOBILIZED
Education	2,627,220	722,470
Food Security & Nutrition	35,500,000	10,699,900
Health	19,986,606	6,856,587
WASH	13,000,000	2,742,290
Shelter and Protection	10,445,924	4,682,342
Logistics	7,500,000	---
Energy Working Group	5,000,000	---
Total	94,059,750	25,703,589

Resources Mobilized by Sector



People targeted

SECTOR	IMPACTED	TARGET
Education	490K	91K
Food Security & Nutrition	1.2M	937K
Health	4.2M	2M
Shelter and Protection	600K	348K
WASH	3.2M	1.5M
Logistics	---	2M
Energy Working Group	---	---

Education



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Sector partner organizations: WFP

Strategic Objective

Ensure that children and adolescents in situations of greatest vulnerability – those facing disaster impacts, energy deficits, school reorganization - have access to schools with basic material conditions to sustain learning continuity.

Targeted population

- Directly: 80,614 children and adolescents (13,975 aged 0–6; 66,639 aged 6–18, 41,113 girls, and 8,458 with disabilities) and 10,700 teachers.
- Indirectly: 1,482,918 children and adolescents, including 717,076 girls, 121,800 children in early childhood and 30,143 students with disabilities.

Direct priority groups

- Children and adolescents in prioritized or sensitive centres for educational continuity in emergencies – including childcare centres, boarding schools with high enrolment concentration, semi-boarding primary schools, homes without parental care, and special education schools – as well as those in the most affected areas: rural/isolated areas, disaster-affected zones, or areas exposed to multiple climate disaster risks.
- Children and adolescents in situations of vulnerability (extreme socioeconomic vulnerability and limited access to essential services); out of school, at risk of dropping out, or with disabilities.

Teachers: 10,700 teaching and support staff from 428 sensitive and critical educational centres.

- Teachers in affected areas needed for educational continuity.

Number of direct priority schools: 428 priority educational centres, including childcare centres, special education schools, boarding schools, semi-boarding primary schools, and homes for children without parental care - located in rural and hard-to-reach areas, with pending disaster impacts, prolonged power outages, and high enrolment due to school reorganization.

- **Critical priority:** 200 educational centres with 37,670 children and adolescents, including 57 childcare centres, 53 special education schools, 76 semi-boarding primary schools, 9 homes for children without parental care, and 5 boarding schools in priority municipalities.
- **High priority:** 118 educational centres with 22,225 children and adolescents, including 17 childcare centres, 17 special education schools, 79 semi-boarding primary schools, and 5 boarding schools.
- **Medium priority:** 110 educational centres with 20,719 children and adolescents, including 11 childcare centres, 16 special education schools, 78 semi-boarding primary schools, and 5 boarding schools.

Priority Response Activities

Support safe school spaces with protection services in the most affected areas exposed to multiple climate and/or epidemiological hazards, or facing shortages of energy sources for basic educational processes

Promote access, retention, and educational completion of children and adolescents affected by the emergency, through essential education services and learning alternatives.

- Strengthen the availability and access to large-scale alternative learning modalities, including televised classes, radio education, digital platforms and devices, applications, and mobile classrooms, among others, as well as the establishment of community rooms with energy backup to support educational continuity, focusing on children and adolescents in situations of vulnerability or at risk of absenteeism or school dropout.

- Distribute school kits and implement protection and emotional support strategies for children and adolescents in situations of greatest vulnerability, to contribute to school retention in the most affected areas.

Support educational staff to ensure their permanence and guarantee the continuity of essential services.

- Distribute non-financial incentives (teaching materials, energy devices, and others) to educational staff in situations of vulnerability or at risk of leaving their duties in the areas most affected by the emergency.

Financial resources required to achieve the objective

USD 2,627,220

UNICEF: USD 2,172,470 - Mobilized: USD 672,470

UNESCO: USD 454,750 - Mobilized: USD 50,000

Sectoral Impact Analysis

According to information from the Ministry of Education (MINED), more than 870 schools remain affected by Hurricane Melissa, limiting the educational process of over 82,700 students. The province of Santiago de Cuba is in the worst situation, with 330 institutions still awaiting recovery, followed by Holguín (301) and Granma (212); in the latter territory, only 35.8 per cent of its affected schools have been restored. These schools add up to approximately 2,000 impacted, either still awaiting rehabilitation from meteorological events of the past two years (Rafael, Oscar, Ian, and the earthquake) or due to accumulated infrastructural or service limitations, exacerbated by the current energy situation. In all of them, the lack of electricity worsens the inaccessibility to basic services such as water, food refrigeration, ventilation, or lighting, increasing health risks within schools, as well as digital barriers and interruptions in school feeding programs.

Similarly, limited access to energy affects the regular educational process. Recently, the Ministry of Education (MINED) reported that double sessions are prioritized in early childhood and special education; while in primary education, double sessions predominate, depending on local conditions. In this regard, it was reported that

special attention is given to more than 17,000 children and adolescents who, for various reasons, study under conditions different from their original group. On the other hand, nearly 400,000 lower secondary and pre-university children and adolescents attend school days with adjusted in-person schedules, complemented by distance learning modalities to ensure pedagogical continuity. Similarly, around 29,000 boarding students have been relocated to educational centres closer to their communities, as part of measures implemented to mitigate impacts on basic services and mobility; although in 12th grade centres, in-person attendance and permanence are prioritized to facilitate preparation for university entrance exams.

The greatest impacts, and where the Ministry of Education (MINED) classifies the highest priority and criticality, are among boarding and semi-boarding students in rural and remote areas, including those living in households without parental care, attending childcare centres, semi-boarding primary schools, or enrolled in special education schools. In particular, 85,000 students under the Turquino Plan face adverse geographical conditions and access limitations due to their location in mountainous areas.

The most critical impacts are concentrated in double-shift and boarding schools, particularly in school feeding processes, especially regarding food availability, storage capacity, and cooking mechanisms. All of this is further aggravated by recurring challenges in water supply, distribution logistics, and access to digital platforms for complementary learning.

Limited access to energy also affects teachers' presence in classrooms, mainly due to transportation difficulties, which exacerbates the already existing teacher deficit estimated at more than 26,000 teachers (15 per cent of the total required) nationwide.



Food and Nutrition Security

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Organizaciones socias del sector: UNICEF and UNDP

Strategic objective

Support food security and nutrition for prioritized vulnerable groups, in coordination with social protection programmes and essential services, while promoting the reactivation of local food production.

Target population

937,000 people, with priority attention to children under 5 years of age, pregnant women, older adults over 65, people in situations of vulnerability, and producers and their families.

WFP: 815,710 beneficiaries

505,000 prioritized groups in municipalities in 5 eastern provinces targeted for WFP food assistance, to receive a two-month food ration consisting of 1.5 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, and 1 liter of vegetable oil.

- 103,629 boys and girls under 5 years old
- 370,908 older adults over 65
- 15,860 pregnant and lactating women

250,000 people in situations of economic vulnerability (primarily those receiving social assistance) and pregnant women in the 5 eastern provinces, will be provided with four bi-monthly food modules, each consisting of 2 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, and 1 liter of vegetable oil¹.

146,000 beneficiaries of social protection institutions, provided with food supplies (rice, pulses, and vegetable oil) for the preparation of hot meals over a period of nine months:

- 28,730 boys and girls in childcare centres
- 59,757 boys and girls enrolled as boarding and semi-boarding students in primary schools.
- 8,250 pregnant women in maternal homes.
- 21,833 people benefiting from the family care system in the 5 eastern provinces
- 1,250 beneficiaries of community food homes in the 5 eastern provinces
- 2,081 beneficiaries of older adults' homes
- 8,228 boys and girls enrolled in special schools

UNICEF: 89,200 beneficiaries

- 76,566 boys and girls under 5 years old
- 12,364 pregnant women

FAO: 131,078 direct beneficiaries (producers and their families): 57,674 women, 56,363 men, 7,865 girls and 9,176 boys.

UNDP: 170,000 (producers, families, workers in small industries, and communities receiving food assistance).

Priority Response Activities

- Complement food assistance for people in situations of economic vulnerability and priority groups (children, pregnant women and older adults).
- Support food delivery for the preparation of hot meals through social protection institutions (e.g., childcare centres, primary schools, special education schools, maternal homes, family care systems, community food homes, elderly homes, grandparents' homes, health services, and others), including non-food items for distribution points, storage and cooking, community dining facilities, and mobile kitchens with energy support.
- Improve access to nutritional supplements and inputs, and strengthen nutritional monitoring, while promoting, supporting, and protecting breastfeeding and the operation of Human Milk Banks.

¹ Depending on resource mobilization, the food modules will be complemented with canned products, and distribution would be extended to other provinces in the western and central regions.

- Provide agricultural supplies (solar-powered irrigation, windmills, and other small machinery) to sustain local production capacity, safeguarding food availability and the livelihoods of people affected by Hurricane Melissa and the current energy crises.
- Support the storage, processing, and marketing of essential foods whose production has been destroyed or disrupted, directly improving food availability and access for people in situations of greatest vulnerability.

Financial resources required*

Total: USD 35,500,000 - Mobilized: USD 10,699,900

WFP: USD 20,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 5,000,000

FAO: USD 10,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 5,000,000

UNICEF: USD 3,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 699,900

UNDP: USD 2,500,000 - Mobilized: USD 0

Sectoral Impact Analysis

Cuba faces a severe deterioration in food security driven by adverse climatic events and a complex socioeconomic context. The 61.7 per cent reduction in the agricultural GDP between 2018 and 2024 underscores the scale of the crises. Nutritional risks are reflected in key indicators such as low-birth-weight rate (7.6), with worse outcomes in the five eastern provinces (Health Yearbook 2024); an increase in infant mortality – 9.9 per 1,000 live births in 2025 compared to 7.3 in 2024 (Granma, January 2, 2026); 7 per cent stunting in children under five; 19.3 per cent anaemia in women of reproductive age; 41.1 per cent in children under two; and 20 per cent obesity in children under 15 (SOFI 2024 and studies from 2023).

Power outages lasting more than 12 hours per day in recent months, caused by the low thermoelectric capacity and fuel shortages, disrupt food preservation and cooking, increasing the risk of foodborne diseases and acute malnutrition among mothers, girls, and boys. Fuel shortages also limit the transport of food to the main distribution networks and social programs,

reducing their ability to ensure safe and sufficient food for vulnerable groups.

The availability of local food has declined significantly in recent years and could worsen in the upcoming planting season, affecting over 500,000 ha of essential crops. Fuel shortages limit irrigation and other agricultural activities, in a context where 72 per cent of irrigation depends on electricity or diesel, generating losses in both crops and livestock. The most exposed provinces—Artemisa, Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo—also face the cumulative effects of Hurricane Melissa, which affected 185,619 hectares, further increasing the vulnerability of rural households that rely on this production for food security and livelihoods.

At the national level, more than 550,000 people are at risk, including beneficiaries of the Family Care Systems (SAF), Homes for Older Adults (HA), Maternal Homes (HM), and the School Feeding Programme in childcare centres, preschool, and primary education (only boarding and semi-boarding enrolments). Forty per cent of this population is concentrated in the eastern provinces. At the community and production levels, the loss of livelihoods reduces food availability and exacerbates the immediate risk for the population.

* Joint efforts to mobilize resources, including the reprogramming of other regular funds, will allow for complementary assistance in other regions of the country (western and central), which are also affected by the energy crisis.

Health



Lead Agency: PAHO/WHO

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Sector partner organizations: UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP

Strategic objectives

- Support critical operations of electricity, drinking water and logisticse for prioritized health facilities.
- Contribute to effective access to essential health services, particularly in maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and support the continuity of services for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of STIs/HIV. Overall, the aim is to ensure the availability and sustainability of life-saving services that protect the well-being of the population.
- Strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak response mechanisms.

Targeted population

Direct Beneficiaries: 2 million people

People with health needs in Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP) prioritized facilities, with emphasis on women of reproductive age - including pregnant women - adolescents in vulnerable conditions, children, older adults, and people living with HIV.

Response Strategy

The health sector prioritizes 70 municipalities affected by emergency events since 2024, including with 33 municipalities affected by Hurricane Melissa. It also includes priority reference facilities and services from other areas. Interventions focus on supporting the implementation Ministry of Public Health's contingency plan.

Direct beneficiaries will receive care & services from equipment, medicines, materials and supplies acquired through the projects, as well as access to electricity and drinking water.

Priority Response Activities

- Strengthen the logistics chain and medical supply distribution systems, ensuring the timely delivery of supplies to the areas prioritized in the Plan of Action .
- Contribute to the installation of solar photovoltaic energy systems to improve the operability of polyclinics, blood banks and vital hospital services, with emphasis on maternal and child services, the cold chain and the supply of drinking water in prioritized hospitals facing critical outages.
- Strengthening surveillance, prevention and control of communicable diseases, with emphasis on waterborne, foodborne and vector-borne diseases.
- Provide chlorine tablets, tanks, portable water purifiers and comprehensive hygiene kits for infection control and basic sanitation in strategic health institutions (in coordination with the Water and Sanitation Sector). Assist in providing equipment and essential supplies for the continuity of comprehensive health services for vulnerable groups - pregnant women, adolescents, boys and girls, older adults and victims of violence. Reinforcing mental health and care for non-communicable diseases.
- Support the availability of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services by ensuring access to contraceptive methods; maternal health care (pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum); and the prevention, diagnosis, care, treatment and follow-up of STIs/HIV, active HIV surveillance and management of co-infections. Provide clinical care for survivors of sexual violence and psychosocial support with a rights-based approach, while also promoting adequate care during the first 1,000 days.

Financial resources required to achieve the objective

USD 19,986,606

PAHO/WHO: USD 8,344,856 - Mobilized: USD 3,173,748

UNFPA: USD 4,025,000 - Mobilized: USD 2,700,000

UNDP: USD 1,811,750 - Mobilized: USD 0

UNICEF: USD 5,805,000 - Mobilized: USD 982,839

Under negotiation: USD 2.9 million for the sector (ECHO and AECID)

Sectoral Impact Analysis

Between 2019 and 2025, key health indicators have deteriorated: infant mortality increased from 5.0 to 9.9 per 1,000 live births; maternal mortality from 37.4 to 44.1 per 100,000 live births; and the low-birth-weight rate from 5.4% to 7.8%. Communicable diseases also increased, with tuberculosis rising from 5.7 to 12.2 per 100,000 inhabitants and syphilis from 38.1 to 72.3 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Among water- and foodborne diseases, hepatitis A increased from 3.4 to 25.9 per 100,000 inhabitants. The country has also faced complex arboviral outbreaks, with 27,755 cases of Oropouche, 30,894 of dengue and 52,674 of chikungunya reported. Contributing factors include the deterioration of environmental hygiene, persistent shortage of medicines, diagnostic reagents, and other medical supplies, as well as a reduced health workforce.

The Ministry of Public Health prioritizes the continuity of care in first-level outpatient clinics and polyclinics, and clinical-surgical, paediatric and obstetric services in every province. Priority is given to maternal and child care health programs, emergency services, oncology, haemodialysis and urgent surgeries, among other life-saving services.

Restrictions on electricity and fuel have increased the surgical waiting list to 96,387 patients, including more than 11,000 minors. Health authorities have postponed non-urgent surgeries to prioritize oncological procedures and other emergency cases. All 46 blood banks have lost their operational capacity.

Vulnerable groups face reduced access to care and assistive devices, including older adults (294,470 living alone, 89,015 with incontinence), bedridden persons (63,080), patients with chronic renal insufficiency on haemodialysis (2,888), and 32,000 pregnant women at risk.

The shortage of reagents and medicines hampers the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of chronic communicable and non-communicable diseases, which are the main causes of death and disease. Around 2 million people have hypertension, 1 million with diabetes, and another 1 million with asthma have experienced disruptions in treatment, increasing the risk of complications and death. Similarly, 16,000 cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy and 12,000 receiving chemotherapy face potential treatment disruptions due to shortages of electricity and medicines.

Cuba's basic medicines list includes 401 domestically produced items, 80 per cent of which are below required levels, compounded by distribution constraints. For example, 14 tons of medicines and supplies remain in national warehouses awaiting distribution due to fuel shortages, including donations received in response to Hurricane Melissa. Although vaccines are available in warehouses, limited refrigerated transport has delayed the timely vaccination of 30,000 children.

For further information, please see PAHO's Public Health Situation Analysis No. 2: <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/public-health-situation-analysis-no2-aftermath-hurricane-melissa-amid-energy-constraints>

Shelter and Protection



Lead Agency: IOM, UNDP, UNFPA

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Sector partner organizations: UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR

Strategic Objective

Respond to the shelter and protection needs of people in situations of vulnerability – with emphasis on women, boys, girls, and adolescents; women with more than three children; victims of gender-based violence (GBV); older persons; people who are ill; caregivers; and persons with disabilities in households still awaiting response to Hurricane Melissa, precarious housing, shelters, and other community protection centres.

Target population

348,078 people (taking into account the overlap of indicators of the directly assisted population).

Direct beneficiary population

- 225,315 people in extreme vulnerability residing in: a) households still awaiting response to Hurricane Melissa; b) precarious housing; and c) shelter housing and temporary facilities that have received support under the Hurricane Melissa Action Plan.
- 5,764 displaced persons in shelters, houses, and transit communities.
- 45,000 women at direct risk of GBV, of whom 30,079 are included in housing-activities and 3,000 are being assisted by counselling services, which constitute the initial target group to receive specialized care and case management.
- 10,805 children and adolescents (NNA) in situations of vulnerability, victims of violence, or placed in protection centres.

- 114,080 persons with disabilities (visual, hearing, intellectual, and physical-motor) in prioritized areas, 2,500 caregivers, and 4 community-based organizations.
- 170 refugees and asylum-seekers.

2. Indirect Population

- 1.2 million people reached through information strategies, resilience-building, and socio-emotional support via local radio stations and cultural institutions.

Priority attention groups

Within the affected populations, the response will give cross-cutting priority to groups facing the greatest protection gaps and risks associated with precarious conditions:

- Older persons - who make-up the largest population group in precarious housing.
- Women and adolescent girls, with emphasis on those exposed to GBV and pregnant women.
- People with chronic illnesses and disabilities.
- Children and adolescents, particularly those who are victims of violence, without parental care, or belong to large families with more than three children.
- Caregivers - to mitigate overload and strengthen family support networks.

Priority Response Activities

- Improve living conditions in houses, transit communities, shelters, and protection centres through the distribution of essential items (mattresses, dividers, mosquito nets, kitchen kits, solar fans, etc.), the implementation of sustainable energy, cooking, and lighting solutions, ensuring protection, dignity, safety, and continuity of services.
- Provide **basic energy coverage to vulnerable people** in households still awaiting response to Hurricane Melissa, precarious housing, and accommodations that have received habitability support under the Hurricane Melissa Action Plan, through the delivery of various energy kits according to the needs and

vulnerability level of families - **protecting 225,315 people (caregiving women, pregnant women, persons with chronic illnesses, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and adolescents, single-parent families, etc.)**.

- Contribute to the implementation of the national strategy for the prevention and response to Gender-Based Violence, in emergency contexts, through support to safe spaces, referral pathways, psycho-emotional care, community awareness, reporting mechanisms, distribution of dignity kits, and infrastructure adaptation.
- Strengthen the protection response for persons in situations of vulnerability, especially children, adolescents, and persons with disabilities, through early risk identification, case management, psychosocial support, referral to essential services, and the strengthening of care networks, community actors, and associations of persons with disabilities, ensuring continuity of assistance services.

Financial resources required to achieve the objective

USD 10,445,924

UNDP: USD 8,170,924 – Mobilized: USD 4,270,924

IOM: USD 500,000 – Mobilized: USD 0

UNFPA: USD 600,000 – Mobilized: USD 197,418

UNICEF: USD 500,000 – Mobilized: USD 214,000

UNESCO: USD 375,000 – Mobilized: USD 0

UNHCR: USD 300,000 – Mobilized: USD 0

Sectoral Impact Analysis

In the provinces affected by Melissa, a critical housing deficit persists, exacerbated by the drastic reduction of fuel and energy, directly impacting 225,315 vulnerable people, representing 33 per cent of the 550,428 who remain affected in 122,456 households still awaiting hurricane response (79% of the total) and 61,020 precarious accommodations. Of these vulnerable persons, the most critical cases—43,674 people—have received housing coverage under the Action Plan but continue to face energy challenges.

More than 5,700 displaced persons – due to Hurricane Melissa, previous hydrometeorological events, or the collapse of their homes - face prolonged stays in shelters and transit communities under chronic blackouts, which paralyze essential services, weaken resilience, and critically deteriorate housing conditions. Many of these shelters and protection centres are located in non-central urban areas, partially isolated and with deteriorated living conditions.

Overcrowding in host households, temporary shelters, and structurally precarious homes, combined with prolonged blackouts, not only deteriorates basic living conditions but also exacerbates protection risks and acts as a direct trigger of gender-based violence and domestic violence. In these high-density spaces with limited privacy, stress intensifies control dynamics, and prolonged darkness increases the physical vulnerability of women and girls to sexual assault or harassment, both within accommodations and along routes to water or food supply areas.

The lack of electricity and the consequent disconnection from networks limit the capacity of survivors to activate assistance and reporting pathways; an emergency that overlaps with the 3,000 persons already assisted by the Counselling Services of the Federation of Cuban Women during 2025, evidencing an active demand that currently faces interrupted services.

Socioeconomic stress further increases the vulnerability of children and adolescents in territories where violent disciplinary methods have already reached high levels (68.3 per cent in Granma and 64.3 per cent in Santiago de Cuba), threatening families and 305 institutionalized children and adolescents. Finally, 114,080 persons with disabilities and 2,500 caregivers face barriers in accessing vital services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Lead Agency: UNICEF

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Sector partner organizations: UNDP

Strategic Objective

Support the continuity and safe access to essential Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for populations in the most affected areas at household and community levels, addressing the impacts of the energy deficit and operational constraints in the sector.

Affected population

3,216,000

People targeted

1,500,000

WASH will target 1.5 million people in areas affected by the combined impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events and the energy crisis, prioritizing the most vulnerable population groups, including:

- Boys, girls and teenagers
- Women and girls, including those of reproductive age
- Older persons and/or persons with disabilities
- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Displaced persons or people in temporarily shelters (temporary facilities, shelter housing or camps)
- Persons in disadvantaged socio-economic situations and living in precarious housing.
- Rural communities and settlements with limited access to basic services

Together with INRH, 22 municipalities across 7 provinces (Pinar del Río, Artemisa, Mayabeque, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas) have been identified as facing the most severe water supply challenges, including residual impacts from Hurricane Melissa, and the effects of the energy crisis.

Priority will also be given to institutions that provide essential services, including schools and early childhood centres prioritized by MINED, food preparation centres, health facilities, and temporary shelters and housing.

Priority Response Activities

- Provide safe water for domestic use and consumption in shelters, educational and health institutions temporary facilities and precarious housing through water trucks and distribution networks in priority areas. This includes the installation of high-capacity storage facilities at distribution points and smaller reservoirs in households and institutions to mitigate service interruptions.
- Distribute essential supplies to maintain the operational efficiency of pumping stations, including critical spare components and specialized equipment for water systems. The intervention will prioritize photovoltaic-powered pumping solutions, to support service continuity and sustainability under energy constraints.
- Provide equipment and technologies for water disinfection and treatment at multiple scales, including chlorine dosing systems, mobile water treatment plants, filters, chlorination tablets and other chemical inputs. Supply measuring devices, testing kits and energy backup solutions—including photovoltaic systems—to ensure continuous water quality monitoring at sources, across distribution systems and at points of consumption.

- Provide hygiene kits for households, shelters and affected institutions, including water treatment supplies, storage containers, soap, cleaning materials, family hygiene kits and menstrual hygiene kits for girls and women.
- Rehabilitate and operate disrupted sanitation systems, including network cleaning, drainage clearance, safe wastewater management, and community-level solid waste management.
- Develop strategies to promote safe hygiene practices to prevent waterborne and vector-borne diseases, incorporating a gender perspective and promoting key practices such as handwashing, menstrual hygiene and safe water management. It will also include activities to promote water conservation and diversify water collection practices.

Financial resources require:

USD 13,000,000

UNICEF: USD 12,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 2,742,290

UNDP: USD 1,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 0

Sectoral Impact Analysis

The water sector, one of the largest energy consumers in the public sector, faces operational pressures from the sustained energy deficit, disrupting the continuity of the water service cycle. Around 84 percent of water systems rely on electricity, providing access to services for approximately 8.1 million people.

Limited electricity and fuel supplies have forced adjustments in the operation of pumping stations, treatment plants, distribution networks and water trucks, disrupting service continuity for 2.1 million people and lengthening supply cycles. Geographical analysis shows that these pressures are most acute in Pinar del Río, Artemisa, Mayabeque, Holguín, Granma and Santiago de Cuba, where temporary service interruptions, infrastructure maintenance needs and energy constraints converge. On average, around 33 per cent of the population lacks access to safe water services, with prolonged supply cycles and increased dependence on unsafe alternative sources.

Recent hydrometeorological events further worsened these conditions. Following Hurricane Melissa in 2025, 201 damages to hydraulic infrastructure were recorded in the eastern provinces, disrupting water supply for more than 1.8 million people - equivalent to 78 per cent of the population served in those areas.

Amid the energy crisis, reliance on tanker trucks has doubled nationwide, increasing from 500,000 people to approximately 1 million people served. In Pinar del Río, Granma and Santiago de Cuba, delivery cycles now exceed 30 days, impacting 155,993 people, while in Holguín cycles reach 23 days, serving 71,907 people.

The energy deficit has also disrupted community-level hygiene and sanitation by affecting the collection and disposal of household solid waste, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases.

Logistics



Lead Agency: WFP

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Sector partner organizations: OCR, OIM, ACNUR, PNUD, UNESCO, UNFPA, OPS, FAO, UNICEF

Strategic objective

Provide access to fuel, supply mobility and logistics capabilities essential for humanitarian response and critical services.

Target population:

2 million

Prioritized attention to

- Distribution chains, storage and cold chain.
- Critical services with emphasis on health, food, water and sanitation, health and social protection institutions, with prioritized attention to children, pregnant women, older persons, persons with disabilities and other prioritized groups.

Priority Response Activities

- Provide fuel to maintain distribution, storage and cold chains, ensuring the delivery of critical humanitarian supplies and the continuity of essential services particularly in food, health, water and sanitation, and social protection.
- Provide essential solutions to sustain logistics capacity and critical operational infrastructure for the storage, transportation, reception and rapid dispatch of supplies.

Financial resources required

USD 7,500,000

Sectoral Impact Analysis

Following the energy shock, the national logistics chain has deteriorated significantly, delaying the delivery of essential supplies. Disruptions include longer delivery times, route interruptions, higher operational costs, and reduced import capacity, limiting the entry of essential supplies. Constraints in distribution, storage and preservation, including the cold chain, are compounded by the temporary loss of logistics providers. This situation has caused congestion in ports, warehouses and customs, increasing the risk of prolonged cargo retention, and disrupting supply chain continuity.

The energy crisis is the main driver of heightened humanitarian risks, constraining logistics capacity to deliver life-saving assistance. Disruptions to food distribution, storage and preservation - including the cold chain- threatened food assistance. Supply chain disruptions affect key social protection institutions, such as SAF, nursing homes, maternal homes, and schools, compromising care for highly vulnerable groups. The operation of hospitals, polyclinics and clinics, as well as water pumping, treatment and distribution systems, has been reduced. Ensuring reliable, traceable access to fuel is critical to sustaining logistics chains for the distribution of food, water and medical supplies, and to maintaining the continuous operation of essential services, under the Action Plan, in complement to government efforts.

Energy Working Group



Lead Agency: UNDP

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Sector partner organizations: PAHO / WHO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO

Strategic Objective

Support the humanitarian response by providing technical assistance and backup energy solutions to enable the continuity of and access to essential services for the most vulnerable populations.

Priority Response Activities

- With sectors and authorities, , identify energy backup priorities needed to sustain the delivery of essential services, ensuring that the proposed solutions are aligned with the urgent needs of the affected sectors and populations.
- Provide technical assistance to priority sectors for the design and implementation of appropriate and safe backup energy solutions, prioritizing the use of renewable technologies suited to the humanitarian context.

- Facilitate a coordinated and needs-based acquisition of essential energy solutions, ensuring that energy provision is safe, efficient, and sustainable to support the continuity of critical services for the humanitarian response.
- Facilitate access to and continuity of essential services—including basic communications and mechanisms that enable people in vulnerable situations to receive income, wages, pensions, and subsidies—to reduce risks, protect livelihoods, and ensure that affected populations can meet their immediate needs.
- Pre-position critical equipment—including renewable energy generation systems, lighting and ventilation kits, and spare parts—to ensure operational continuity during the energy crisis.

Financial resources required to achieve the objective

USD 5,000,000

Annexes: List of projects by sector

Photo: UN Cuba/Claudiovisual



EDUCATION

AGENCY	UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Support for the basic infrastructure rehabilitation of 428 educational facilities, with emphasis on critical or sensitive centres (childcare centres, homes for children without parental care, special schools, boarding schools, and semi-boarding primary schools), which are still damaged by Hurricane Melissa, to ensure their operability in emergency contexts, school decentralization, and the national energy crisis in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, and Granma.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Procure and distribute waterproofing sheets and roofing tiles along with accessories for the replacement and repair of roofs and other basic infrastructure resources in 428 sensitive and critical educational centres that are still damaged by Hurricane Melissa or that host increased enrolment due to school decentralization processes as a result of the national energy crisis. - Procure and install backup energy systems for 26 prioritized educational centres— boarding schools, homes for children without parental care, childcare centres, large semi-boarding primary schools, and special schools— to ensure continuity of education (including water, food, and learning services) during prolonged power outages and the collapse of the national electricity system.
TARGETED POPULATION	80,614 children and adolescents, including 13,975 aged 0-6; 66,639 aged 6-18; 41,113 girls; and 8,458 in situations of disability. 10,700 teaching and support staff. 428 educational centres rehabilitated and strengthened with basic infrastructure and diverse sources of energy.
PROJECT DURATION	Emergency Phase 3 to 6 months
BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 1,525,200 - Mobilized: USD 525,200 USD 200,000 AA USD 225,000 EPF/RR USD 100,200 Austria Net Requirements: USD 1,000,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Sunny Guidotti, Acting Representative, UNICEF Cuba Email: sguidotti@unicef.org / Phone: +53 7 204 0402

AGENCY	UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthen the availability and access to alternative learning modalities at scale to support educational continuity in response to emergencies, school decentralization, reduced school hours, and prolonged power outages.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Infrastructure and technological strengthening, including providing solar energy sources, for the Education System's central node to ensure full operability in emergency situations, including prolonged power outages. - Strengthen digital learning platforms, mobile applications, online review tools, self-study workbooks, and other digital alternatives both online and offline to support learning in emergencies, including during prolonged power outages, school decentralization, and reduced school hours. - Provide 40 mobile classrooms and community television/technology rooms with energy backup to strengthen learning in rural, remote, or hard-to-reach areas during prolonged power outages, school decentralization, and reduced school hours in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, and Granma.

TARGETED POPULATION	Direct 20,153 children and adolescents: 3,493 aged 0-6, 16,660 aged 6-18, 10,278 girls, and 2,115 in situations of disability. Also 2,675 teachers and support staff employing alternative offline and online modalities to sustain learning in emergencies, including during prolonged power outages, school decentralization, and reduced school hours. 2,015 children and adolescents in 40 educational centres or communities in rural or hard-to-reach areas benefited from 40 mobile classrooms or community technology rooms: 349 aged 0-6, 1,666 aged 6-18, 1,028 girls, and 211 in situations of disability. In addition, 268 teachers. Indirect 1,482,918 children and adolescents, including 717,076 girls, 121,800 children in early childhood, and 30,143 students with disabilities, with access to alternative or complementary learning modalities in the context of the national energy crisis.
PROJECT DURATION	Emergency Phase 3 to 6 months
BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 300,000 - Mobilized: USD 0 Net Requirements: USD 300,000
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AGENCY	UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Restoration and continuity of education in emergencies by providing comprehensive educational kits and socio-emotional support materials for children and adolescents in prioritized educational centres in affected provinces of Cuba.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Provide 250 early childhood kits for 13,975 children aged 0-6 in childcare centres in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantánamo. - Provide 600 school supply kits for 24,000 children and adolescents in boarding schools, special schools, and semi-boarding primary schools in rural and hard-to-reach areas of prioritized municipalities in the provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantánamo. - Provide 740 kits for socio-emotional support in situations of stress due to pending impacts of Hurricane Melissa or prolonged power outages, for 66,639 children and adolescents in critical and sensitive centres in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantánamo. - Provide educational and didactic materials to support educational continuity in the process of school decentralization and reduced school hours for 80,614 children and adolescents and their families in critical and sensitive centres in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantánamo.
TARGETED POPULATION	80,614 children and adolescents, including 13,975 aged 0-6; 66,639 aged 6-18; 41,113 girls; and 8,458 in situations of disability. 10,700 teaching and support staff.
PROJECT DURATION	Emergency Phase 3 to 6 months

BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 347,270 - Mobilized: USD 147,270 USD 50,000 AA USD 75,000 EPF/RR USD 22,270 Austria Net Requirements: USD 200,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Sunny Guidotti, Acting Representative, UNICEF Cuba Email: sguidotti@unicef.org / Phone: +53 7 204 0402

AGENCY	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
PROJECT TITLE	Distribution of non-financial incentives to 1,200 teachers in situations of vulnerability or at risk of leaving their functions in the areas most affected by the emergency, with emphasis on critical or sensitive centres (boarding and semi-boarding schools), to ensure educational continuity in emergencies.
OBJECTIVE(S)	• Provide energy access kits for 1,200 teachers in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantánamo. • Provide teaching kits for 1,200 teachers in critical and sensitive centres in prioritized municipalities of the provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantánamo.
TARGETED POPULATION	1,200 teachers
PROJECT DURATION	Emergency Phase 3 to 6 months
BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 454,750 - Mobilized: USD 50,000 Net Requirements: USD 404,750
CONTACT INFORMATION	Anne Lemaistre, UNESCO-Cuba Representative Email: a.lemaistre@unesco.org

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

AGENCY	WFP - World Food Program
PROJECT TITLE	Food assistance targeted to prioritized groups and people in situations of economic vulnerability, in coordination with social protection programs and essential services.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Complement food assistance with non-perishable and canned foods targeted to people in situations of economic vulnerability and prioritized groups (children under 5, pregnant women, and older adults over 65). - Support the delivery of food for the preparation of hot meals through functional social protection institutions (e.g., childcare centres, primary schools, special education schools, maternal homes, family care systems, community feeding homes, nursing homes, elder care centres, health services, and others), including capacity strengthening with NFIs for distribution, storage, and cooking points, community kitchens, and mobile kitchens with energy backup.
PEOPLE TARGETED	815,710 beneficiaries 505,000 prioritized groups in municipalities targeted for WFP food assistance in the eastern provinces, receiving a two-month food ration consisting of 1.5 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, and 1 litre of vegetable oil. 106,463 boys and girls under 5 years old 379,888 older adults over 65 years of age 16,500 pregnant and lactating women 250,000 people in situations of economic vulnerability (mainly those receiving social assistance) and pregnant women from the 5 eastern provinces, with 4 bimonthly food modules including 2 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, and 1 litre of vegetable oil per module.¹ 1146,000 beneficiaries of functional social protection institutions, provided with food supplies (rice, pulses, and vegetable oil) for the preparation of hot meals over a period of nine months: 30,925 boys and girls in childcare centres. 67,967 boys and girls enrolled as boarding and semi-boarding students in primary schools. 8,250 pregnant women in maternal homes. 21,833 people benefiting from the family care system in the 5 eastern provinces. 1,250 beneficiaries of community food homes in the 5 eastern provinces. 2,081 beneficiaries of grandparents' homes. 8,513 boys and girls enrolled in special schools. ¹ Depending on resource mobilization, the food modules will be complemented with canned products, and this distribution scheme would be extended to other provinces in the western and central regions.
PROJECT DURATION	9 months, until 31 December* *During this period, the operation is leveraged with other projects implemented by WFP in the eastern provinces, linking local food production with supply to social protection networks, contributing to the support of these institutions and productive systems during recovery and strengthening.
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 20,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 5,000,000 Net Requirements: USD 15,000,000* *Efforts to mobilize resources, including reprogramming other regular funds as appropriate, will allow for complementary assistance in other regions of the country (western and central), which are also affected by the energy crisis.
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AGENCY	FAO
PROJECT TITLE	Support local food production and the livelihoods of producers affected by the impacts of Hurricane Melissa and the energy crisis.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Provide agricultural inputs (photovoltaic irrigation systems, windmills, and small machinery) to maintain productive capacity and local food availability. - Protect and reactivate the livelihoods of small producers affected by the combined impact of Hurricane Melissa and the current energy crisis in the most affected areas.
PEOPLE TARGETED	131,078 direct beneficiaries (producers and their families), broken down as follows: 57,674 women, 56,363 men, 7,865 girls and 9,176 boys.
PROJECT DURATION	9 months, until 31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 10,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 5,000,000 Net Requirements: USD 5,000,000
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AGENCY	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Contribute to the nutritional well-being of children, adolescents, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Contribute to access to essential nutritional inputs to support the well-being of children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers, facilitating the provision of MNPs[EA2.1], prenatal supplements, and other priority nutritional inputs to maintain adequate nutritional status. - Contribute with actions that protect adequate feeding of newborns and young children, including support for the operational continuity of Human Milk Banks and the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and safe, appropriate complementary feeding practices adapted to the needs of families in emergency contexts. - Strengthen nutritional monitoring processes within the health system to enable timely identification of risks in pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under five, promoting sensitive support tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable populations during the crisis.
TARGETED POPULATION	Total: 89,200 76,566 children between two and five years old; 12,634 pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 3,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 699,900 Net Requirements: USD 2,300,100
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AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	Small industries in operation: energy resilience for food processing and commercialization.
OBJECTIVE(S)	General Increase the availability and access to longer shelf-life foods to enhance food security for communities and vulnerable groups. Specific Reactivate the local supply of inputs for small food industries, with an emphasis on supporting women producers in situations of vulnerability. Restore the functioning of small food industries and food marketing networks using renewable energy sources (RES).
PEOPLE TARGETED	164,000 people: consumers –with priority given to vulnerable groups–; workers from 8–10 small food industries and local suppliers –with priority for 50 women.
PROJECT DURATION	6 months
BUDGET (USD)	USD 2,500,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Fernando Hiraldo, Resident Representative Email: fernando.hiraldo@undp.org

HEALTH

AGENCY	PAHO/WHO – World Health Organization
PROJECT TITLE	Facilitate access to essential health services in prioritized health facilities across 7 provinces and the Special Municipality of Isla de la Juventud.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Support the continuity of critical services —electricity, safe water, and logistics— in prioritized health facilities, ensuring reliable supply and timely transportation of essential medicines, equipment, and medical supplies, in the context of restrictions stemming from the energy crisis. Facilitate access to essential and life-saving health services: Support the delivery of emergency health services, including blood banks and expanded essential services at prioritized polyclinics under the MINSAP contingency plan. Strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak response mechanisms: Strengthen capacity for timely detection and rapid response to potential outbreaks of diseases , such as arboviral infections and water- and foodborne diseases.
PEOPLE TARGETED	- Direct beneficiaries: 1,200,000 people - Indirect beneficiaries: 4,100,000 people
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 7,424,856 - Mobilized: USD 3,173,748 (4 donors) Net Requirements: USD 4,251,108
CONTACT INFORMATION	Dr. Mario Cruz Peñate, PAHO-WHO-Cuba Representative Email: cruzmari@paho.org

AGENCY	UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Support the continuity of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services in the five eastern provinces (Granma, Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Las Tunas, Guantánamo), Ciego de Ávila, Havana, and the Special Municipality of Isla de la Juventud, in the recovery from Hurricane Melissa and the energy crises.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Contribute to the availability and functionality of life-saving sexual and reproductive health services in hospitals, polyclinics, and maternity homes, with emphasis on pregnancy and childbirth care, contraception, prevention and treatment of STIs, and clinical management of sexual violence, as well as on the hygiene needs of pregnant women, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and women aged 60 and above, applying a gender, rights, and life-course approach.
PEOPLE TARGETED	Total: 617,915, with a focus on: - Women of reproductive age (15–49 years) and adolescents aged 10–14: 491,286, including 21,900 pregnant women - Male adolescents (ages 10 to 19): 85,000 - Older women (women aged 60 and over): 41,629 - Population with disabilities within these age groups: 7,474

PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 3,500,000 - Mobilized: USD 2,700,000 USD 300,000 (Own resources) Net Requirements: USD 800,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Marisol Alfonso de Armas, Head of UNFPA-Cuba Office Email: alfonso@unfpa.org

AGENCY	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening vital maternal, child, and paediatric health services.
OBJECTIVE(S)	• Contribute to the continuity of essential maternal and child health services in emergency contexts, by providing equipment, medicines, and critical medical supplies, including at the community level, to ensure vital care and the prevention and treatment of emerging diseases. • Strengthen the capacity of maternal and child health institutions in support of the MINSAP contingency plan, through sustainable energy solutions for maternal and paediatric hospitals, access to safe water, and strengthened sanitation and hygiene systems. • Support essential and timely interventions during the first 1,000 days of life—from pregnancy through age two—to prevent risks that jeopardize child survival and maternal health. • Increase psychosocial support services in emergency response through the deployment of trained teams, the implementation of field interventions, and the distribution of early childhood and adolescent development kits, targeting girls, boys, adolescents, breastfeeding and pregnant women, and affected families.
PEOPLE TARGETED	Total: 272,268 people: 235,756 girls and boys (aged 0–18) and 36,512 pregnant and breastfeeding women.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 5,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 982,839 Net Requirements: USD 4,017,161
CONTACT INFORMATION	Sunny Guidotti, Acting Representative, UNICEF Cuba Email: sguidotti@unicef.org / Phone: +53 7 204 0402

AGENCY	PAHO/WHO- UNFPA, UNICEF
PROJECT TITLE	Saving lives at birth: providing vital care to mothers and newborns in Cuba's five eastern provinces
OBJECTIVE(S)	1. Improve access to medicines, supplies, and essential equipment for emergency obstetric and neonatal care in priority primary health care centres, and deploy community brigades to extend coverage of essential maternal and neonatal health services at the first level of care, targeting isolated populations (OPS, Re. 1). 2. Strengthen the capacity for institutional delivery of life-saving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services in priority hospitals, including the clinical management of sexual violence through the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), (UNFPA, Re. 2, 3 and 4). 3. Strengthen the conditions and capacity for service delivery in provincial maternal and child health hospitals, reestablish the Human Milk Bank in the eastern region, and ensure access to water, sanitation, and hygiene in priority health centres (UNICEF, Re. 5 and 6). 4. Support rapid response capacity through crisis modifiers that enable deployment within 72 hours of a new emergency (OPS, Re. 7).
PEOPLE TARGETED	Direct beneficiaries: 172,142 people
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 2,250,000 PAHO/WHO: USD 920,000 UNFPA: USD 525,000 UNICEF: USD 805,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Dr. Mario Cruz Peñate, PAHO-WHO-Cuba Representative Email: cruzmari@paho.org

AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	Support the recovery of services to ensure continuity of care for people living with HIV, in response to the emergency caused by Hurricane Melissa in Cuba's eastern region and the national energy crisis.
OBJECTIVE(S)	General Objective Restore the continuity of services for people with STIs/HIV, as well as critical laboratory services, with emphasis on four provinces severely affected by Hurricane Melissa, ensuring an immediate and resilient response aligned with the National Response Plan. Specific Objectives 1. Ensure the uninterrupted provision of combination prevention, timely diagnosis, and treatment services for STIs/HIV through an expanded and resilient service offer. 1.1 Ensure an expanded and resilient supply of medicines, rapid and confirmatory diagnosis of STIs/HIV in sentinel sites of protection centres, polyclinics, and selected laboratories in the affected provinces, to serve 33,676 key populations. • ARVs (TLD and TDF/FTC) for 3 months for affected PLHIV.

- Combination prevention: condoms and lubricants to be distributed to key populations affected and in overcrowded settings.
 - Immediate diagnosis: HIV/syphilis duo rapid tests, VDRL, HCV, HBsAg, and liver reagents; strengthening of sentinel sites with HPV/CT/NG panel.
 - Critical antibiotics for the treatment of STIs: benzathine benzylpenicillin, ceftriaxone, azithromycin, cefixime, metronidazole; basic biosafety kits and consumables.
 - Doxycycline 100 mg for distribution in prioritized municipalities (Sagua de Tánamo, Bayamo, Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo).
2. **Restore the essential functionality of clinical laboratories to ensure timely diagnostics, life-saving therapies, and continuity of services in the affected areas.**
 - 2.1 Provision of laboratory supplies to restore vital services in 4 provincial laboratories in the eastern region of the country.
 - Vials, pipettes, tips, consumables, sample collection materials, thermoses, containers, and PPE for laboratories affected in the four eastern provinces impacted by Hurricane Melissa.
 3. **Facilitate Viral Load Monitoring for all people living with HIV**
 - 3.1 Provide MINSAP with 8,920 reagent cartridges to decentralize Viral Load Monitoring for 35,382 people living with HIV, in response to the current energy crisis. This will enable access under current conditions by offering the service in 14 provincial and municipal facilities instead of transferring samples to the 3 regional laboratories where it is currently performed.
 - 3.2 Provide 20 active and 20 passive refrigerators to ensure safe cold-chain transport of samples from municipal laboratories to provincial and regional laboratories.
 4. **Ensure the energy resilience of differentiated services and community centres serving people living with HIV.**
 - 4.1 Provide portable energy stations to polyclinics and community centres in 34 prioritized municipalities included in MINSAP's Emergency Response Action Plan, to ensure backup power for the continuity of life-saving essential health services (care and follow-up for people living with HIV and key populations with STIs), and the continuous operation of digital systems MEDISYS-HIV, DATASOFT, and GENESYS-PrEP, guaranteeing the availability of information for decision-making.
 5. **Support community resilience through peer promoter networks to ensure participatory surveillance, risk communication, and mitigation of post-hurricane syndemics.**
 - 5.1 Acquire emergency kits for community work by peer promoters and protection in the field in response to syndemic emergencies.
 - 5.2 Replace 8 IT devices of community service providers damaged by Hurricane Melissa to ensure the restoration of the generalized use of digital systems developed with Global Fund support, which enable differentiated monitoring of HIV-negative people (DATASOFT) through the Prevention Cascade, and HIV-positive people (MEDISYS) through the continuum of care.

PEOPLE TARGETED	Direct: 218,895 people from key populations (178,003 MSM, 5,510 Trans people, and 35,382 people living with HIV). Indirect: National HIV Program and other MINSAP Health Programs, general population affected by damage to the health infrastructure of 4 provinces; people in need of care in critical services of 34 prioritized municipalities, and health personnel from affected laboratories.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	USD 1,811,750
CONTACT INFORMATION	Fernando Hiraldo del Castillo, Resident Representative Email: fernando.hiraldo@undp.org

SHELTER AND PROTECTION

AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	Contribute to a comprehensive response on shelter and protection through access to energy coverage (RES) for vulnerable people affected by Hurricane Melissa in the eastern provinces and by the energy crises in Cuba.
OBJECTIVE(S)	General Objective Provide basic energy coverage to 225,315 vulnerable people (caregiving women, pregnant women, people who are ill, persons with disabilities, older adults, children and adolescents, single-parent families, etc.), whose conditions have been worsened by the impact of Hurricane Melissa and the energy crisis. Specific Objective Provide basic energy coverage through the distribution of different energy kits with Renewable Energy Sources (RES) (basic generators up to 500W, portable chargers, rechargeable lamps and fans), according to the needs and degree of vulnerability of families, to people in households pending response to Hurricane Melissa, precarious housing, and shelters affected by Melissa that already received shelter solutions (roof modules and temporary facilities with tarpaulins) under the initial Action Plan; to mitigate the impact of prolonged blackouts.
PEOPLE TARGETED	225,315 people in extreme vulnerability
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 8,170,924 - Mobilized: USD 4,270,924 (CERF AA, CERF RR, ECHO, UNDP Funds). Net Requirements: USD 3,900,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Fernando Hiraldo, UNDP-Cuba Representative Email: fernando.hiraldo@undp.org

AGENCY	IOM – INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
PROJECT TITLE	Improvement of shelter conditions and access to sustainable energy solutions for vulnerable people in shelters, houses, and transit communities in Cuba.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Improve shelter, protection, and dignity conditions for people residing in shelters, houses, transit communities, and other protection centres, with emphasis on pregnant women, mothers of large families, caregivers, children and adolescents, older persons, people with chronic diseases, and persons with disabilities, according to three priorities: • Improve living conditions through the provision of basic equipment and essential non-food items (NFIs), including mattresses, sleeping kits, mosquito nets, repellents, partitions and tarpaulins for internal divisions, kitchen kits, solar fans, solar lamps, and other supplies. • Implement sustainable energy generation and lighting solutions to ensure safety, continuity of basic services, and reduction of risks associated with the energy crisis. • Support the management of shelters, houses, transit communities, and other protection centres through technical assistance and capacity-building actions to ensure minimum standards of habitability, accessibility, and safety.

PEOPLE TARGETED	5,764 displaced persons assisted in shelters, houses, and transit communities, including: • 445 people assisted in Granma, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo, due to the effects of Hurricane Melissa. • 5,319 people assisted in 97 transit communities, 135 transit houses and 557 shelters in Havana, due to previous events.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 500,000 - Mobilized: USD 0 Net Requirements: USD 500,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Sonia Karakadze, Program Coordinator, Head of Office, IOM-Cuba Email: skarakadze@iom.int

AGENCY	UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Immediate protection against gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse of people in situations of extreme vulnerability accommodated in shelters, community centres, and precarious housing, in close coordination with the shelter sector needs.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Contribute to reducing vulnerability to GBV through the adaptation of shelter infrastructure (emergency lighting, locks, and privacy) and the distribution of dignity kits with safety tools, prioritizing pregnant women, caregivers, and persons with disabilities. Support access to essential, life-saving protection services through the updating and promotion of referral pathways and the availability of trained personnel for first response. Promote informed and safe environments through community awareness strategies and the establishment of confidential reporting and feedback mechanisms, ensuring that protection information is accessible to the affected population.
PEOPLE TARGETED	30,000 women accommodated in shelters, community centres, and precarious housing, including persons with disabilities and LGBTIQ+ individuals.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 600,000 - Mobilized: USD 197,418 Net Requirements: USD 402,582
CONTACT INFORMATION	Marisol Alfonso de Armas, Head of UNFPA-Cuba Office Email: alfonso@unfpa.org

AGENCY	UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Strengthening child protection services for at risk children and adolescents through case management, psychosocial support, and referral to essential services.
OBJECTIVE(S)	• Prevent situations of violence, neglect, and family separation through early identification, the use of simplified detection tools, expedited risk and needs assessments, and case management with timely referral to protection and support services.

	- Reduce the risks of serious impacts on the psychosocial well-being of children and adolescents through the deployment of community teams for psycho-emotional support, guidance to families and caregivers, and the establishment of safe and child-friendly spaces in schools, vulnerable communities, protection centres, and shelters. - Ensure basic conditions of protection, care, and well-being for children and adolescents in prioritized protection centres and alternative care facilities, guaranteeing the continuity of essential services.
TARGETED POPULATION	10,805 children and adolescents from communities with precarious shelter conditions and shelters, including 5,150 girls and adolescent females, 900 in situations of disability, and 305 living in 31 alternative care institutions.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 500,000 - Mobilized: USD 214,000 Net Requirements: USD 286,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Sunny Guidotti, Acting Representative, UNICEF Cuba Email: sguidotti@unicef.org / Phone: +53 7 204 0402

AGENCY	UNHCR – UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
PROJECT TITLE	Support asylum seekers and refugees in response to the energy crises and the remanent impacts of Hurricane Melissa.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Provide humanitarian assistance to 170 asylum seekers and refugees severely affected by the energy crisis, who require full UNHCR support for a durable solution to their displacement situation: - Distribution of cash-based assistance. - Operational assistance for registration, documentation, case management, and resettlement as a durable solution.
TARGETED POPULATION	170 asylum seekers and refugees in Cuba particularly affected by the energy crisis, requiring full UNHCR support.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (US\$)	Total: USD 300,000 - Mobilized: TBC Net Requirements: USD 300,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Dagmara Mejia, Head of Office UNHCR-Cuba Email: mejia@unhcr.org

AGENCY	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
PROJECT TITLE	Contribute to strengthening the protection and resilience of persons with disabilities through inclusive services, psychosocial support, and community care networks in emergency contexts.
OBJECTIVE(S)	General Objective Strengthen the protection and resilience of persons with disabilities in situations of vulnerability through access to inclusive services, psychosocial support, and the reinforcement of community care networks, ensuring continuity of assistance in emergency contexts. Specific Objectives • Ensure the continuity of assistance services provided by Organizations of Persons with Disabilities through the provision of renewable energy solutions that guarantee their operability in crisis contexts. • Provide inclusive psychosocial support to persons with disabilities in heightened situations of vulnerability, contributing to stress reduction, emotional well-being, and the prevention of protection risks. • Strengthen the capacities of care networks and community actors (including caregivers, sports and cultural instructors, and social workers) for risk management, violence prevention, and the promotion of protective and inclusive environments.
PEOPLE TARGETED	114,080 persons with disabilities (visual, hearing, intellectual, and physical-motor) in prioritized territories, 2,500 caregivers, and 4 Organizations of Persons with Disabilities.
PROJECT DURATION	6 months
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 375,000.00 - Mobilized: N/A Net Requirements: USD 375,000.00
CONTACT INFORMATION	Anne Lemaistre, Director and Representative of UNESCO-Cuba Email: a.lemaistre@unesco.org

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

AGENCY	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Support the continuity and safe access to essential Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for the population in the most affected areas –at household, community, and institutional levels (schools and health centres)– in the face of the energy shortage and operational limitations of the sector.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Support the supply of safe water in priority areas by distributing high-capacity storage, and household, community, and institutional solutions (schools and health centres) to reduce service intermittency. Restore the operability of pumping stations by providing critical spare parts and specialized equipment, prioritizing systems powered by photovoltaic energy. Improve water disinfection, purification, and quality monitoring through specialized technologies, chemical supplies, and backup energy solutions. Ensure adequate hygiene practices by providing essential kits for households, shelters, and prioritized institutions (health facilities, schools, and childcare centres). Restore and improve sanitation systems through network cleaning, drainage unclogging, and the management of liquid and solid waste with low-energy consumption solutions.
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,000,000 people with safe water distribution, essential WASH supplies (hygiene kits, water tanks of different capacities), and community sanitation activities. 500,000 people benefiting from the restoration of resilient and sustainable WASH services.
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 12,000,000 - Mobilized: USD 2,742,290 USD 300,000 CERF Framework Anticipatory Actions USD 100,000 Emergency Response Funds USD 700,000 ECHO EU USD 850,000 CERF Rapid Response USD 467,290 Government of Chile Net Requirements: USD 9,257,710
CONTACT INFORMATION	Sunny Guidotti, Acting Representative, UNICEF Cuba a Email: sguidotti@unicef.org / Phone: +53 7 204 0402

AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	Support access to safe water for domestic consumption and hygiene among families affected by Hurricane Melissa and the energy crisis.

OBJECTIVE(S)	General Objective: Contribute to the continuity of access to safe water for domestic consumption by providing 250-liter reservoirs in shelter homes in communities affected by Hurricane Melissa, thereby reducing the impact of supply intermittency. Specific objective: • Improve household hygiene conditions by ensuring water availability for non-potable uses through 250-liter reservoirs and the promotion of rainwater harvesting practices with guidelines and the use of local materials, targeting families affected by Hurricane Melissa. • Implement these actions in a complementary and coordinated mannerr with the rest of the safe water supply chain.
PEOPLE TARGETED	49,674 people (13,808 families) already covered with basic habitability through shelter solutions in Granma, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo (33 municipalities of intervention).
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Requirement: USD 800,000 - Mobilized: USD 0 Net requirement: USD 800,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Fernando Hiraldo del Castillo, Resident Representative Email: fernando.hiraldo@undp.org

AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	Support the safe management of household solid waste to prevent health risks in affected communities.
OBJECTIVE(S)	General Objective: Restore basic community sanitation services by ensuring access to household solid waste collection in communities affected by Hurricane Melissa, through the provision of 670 mobile collectors (660–1.100 litres) to waste collectors. Specific objective: Reduce epidemiological risks by facilitating the collection and controlled disposal of waste, supporting sanitation in households and communities , and preventing the proliferation of informal dumpsites and disease vectors.
PEOPLE TARGETED	329,000 people in Bayamo and Manzanillo communities, in Granma province
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Requirement: USD 200,000 - Mobilized: USD 0 Net Requirement: USD 200,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Fernando Hiraldo del Castillo, Resident Representative Email: fernando.hiraldo@undp.org

LOGISTICS

AGENCY	WFP - World Food Program
PROJECT TITLE	Provide access to fuel, supply transportation and logistics capabilities essential for humanitarian response and critical services.
OBJECTIVE(S)	• Provide fuel to keep distribution, storage and cold chains operational, ensuring the delivery of critical humanitarian supplies and the continuity of essential services (with emphasis on food, health, water and sanitation, and social protection). • Provide essential solutions to ensure logistics capacities and critical operational infrastructure for storage, transportation, reception and rapid delivery of supplies.
PEOPLE TARGETED	2 million people
PROJECT DURATION	9 months
BUDGET (USD)	Total: USD 7,500,000 - Mobilized: USD 0 Net Requirements: USD 7,500,000 *Efforts to mobilize resources, including the reprogramming of other regular funds as appropriate, will allow for complementary assistance in other regions of the country (western and central), which are also affected by the energy crisis.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Etienne Labande, WFP-Cuba Representative Email: etienne.labande@wfp.org / Phone: +53 7 204 2039

ENERGY WORKING GROUP

AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
PROJECT TITLE	Facilitate access to and continuity of essential services to reduce risks, protect livelihoods, and ensure that affected populations can meet their immediate needs.
OBJECTIVE(S)	- Facilitate the continuity of basic communication services and mechanisms that enable persons in situations of vulnerability to receive income, salaries, pensions, and subsidies, through the installation of renewable energy backup solutions (5–15 Kw). - Training for the safe use and initial maintenance of renewable energy technology solutions (RET) in coordination with MINEM and local actors. - Pre-position basic energy means to support anticipatory actions and sustain communication services in contexts of prolonged outages and emergencies.
PEOPLE TARGETED	500,000 persons (with prioritization in Bayamo, Cauto Cristo, Río Cauto, Jiguaní, Santiago de Cuba, Guamá, Segundo Frente, Songo-La Maya, Contramaestre, Palma Soriano, Guantánamo, Caimanera, El Salvador, and Niceto Pérez).
PROJECT DURATION	31 December 2026
BUDGET (USD)	Requirement: USD 5,000,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Fernando Hiraldo del Castillo, Resident Representative Email: fernando.hiraldo@undp.org



Photo: OCHA/Pablo Galarza

**PLAN
OF ACTION
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
CUBA**

**RESPONSE TO ENERGY
AND HURRICANE MELISSA
EMERGENCIES
MARCH 2026**

