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# Cuba

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2024

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# Overview

When the pandemic began, Cuba was undergoing an economic downturn. The effects of the global pandemic on trade, tourism, and remittances, together with the economic, commercial, and financial embargo imposed against Cuba, reduced the availability of essential goods such as food and medicines [1], further deteriorating the situation in the country.

WFP Cuba's new country strategic plan (CSP) began in July 2021 ending in December 2024; this report covers the first six months of the new CSP. Considering the challenging context, WFP scaled up its assistance, in line with the United Nations socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19 in the country; WFP moved from targeting beneficiaries in community canteens in five eastern provinces to targeting beneficiaries in all canteens nationwide. Of the number of beneficiaries reached, 90 percent were elderly men and women, particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. Moreover, WFP mobilized funds to address urgent food needs and supported cold chain [2] capacities for the COVID-19 roll-out vaccination programme with the strategic collaboration of the National Civil Defence.

During the second half of 2021, food delivery to schools doubled compared to 2020, despite the challenge imposed by the increase in food prices. The total food purchase was USD 76,340 (CUP 1.9 million). However, WFP could not finance the supply of food from agricultural cooperatives [3] to educational institutions through the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality as the negotiation process with the Government to define the CBT mechanism is still ongoing.

WFP capitalized its support to national capacities on disaster risk management by enhancing methodologies for risk studies in urban areas in Havana. Moreover, in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and the National Civil Defence, WFP continued strengthening national and local capacities to manage extreme weather events such as droughts, hurricanes, and earthquakes.

During this reporting period, WFP faced challenges linked to the pandemic and the temporary closures of schools and national and provincial borders. As a result, WFP postponed many activities or conducted these remotely. Other implementation challenges resulted from the delays in international purchases. Altogether these constraints affected the overall implementation of the CSP activities.

Through all its strategic outcomes, WFP promoted gender equality. For instance, WFP supported a gender analysis as part of a gap assessment of the most relevant agricultural value chains linked to social safety nets. Moreover, WFP fostered initiatives to promote gender equality approaches within agricultural cooperatives and increase women's economic empowerment and representation in local decision-making bodies.

Through its comprehensive work during the reported period, WFP contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by assisting 71,365 people in emergency and non-emergency contexts. In partnership with the Government, WFP also contributed to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), with USD 250,600 in technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions, partnering with 40 national partners on food security and nutrition (SDG-related indicator 17.9).

# 71,365

## Total beneficiaries in 2021

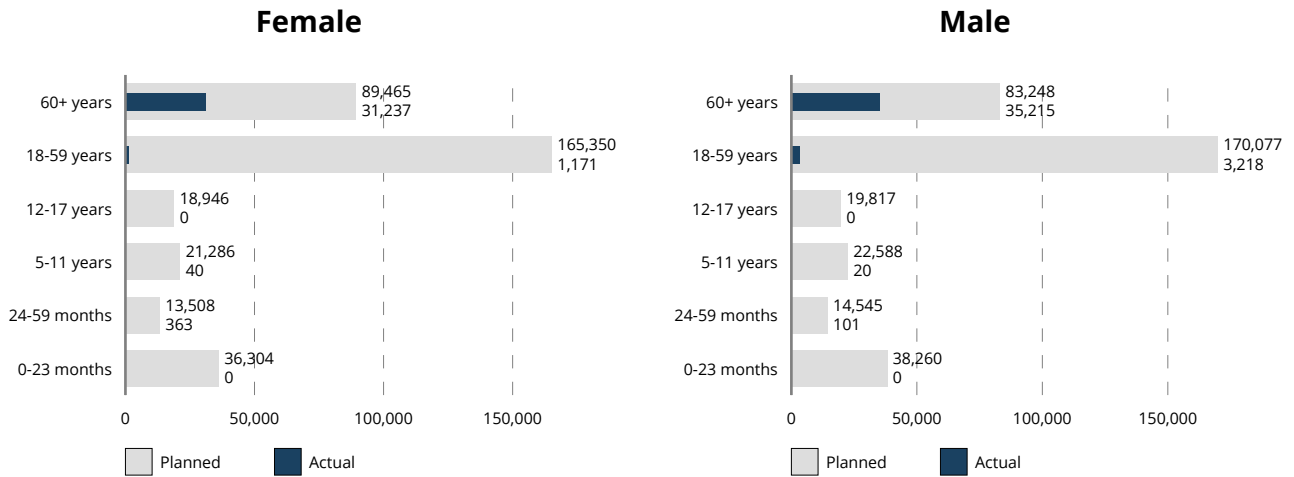


46% female

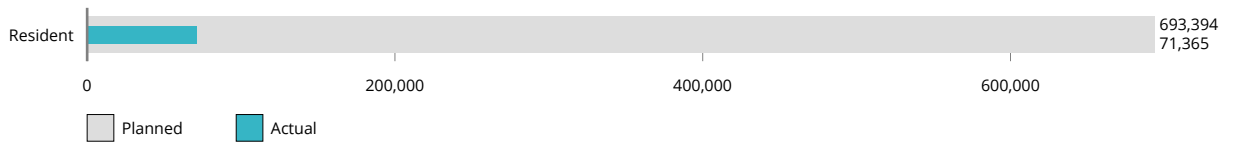


54% male

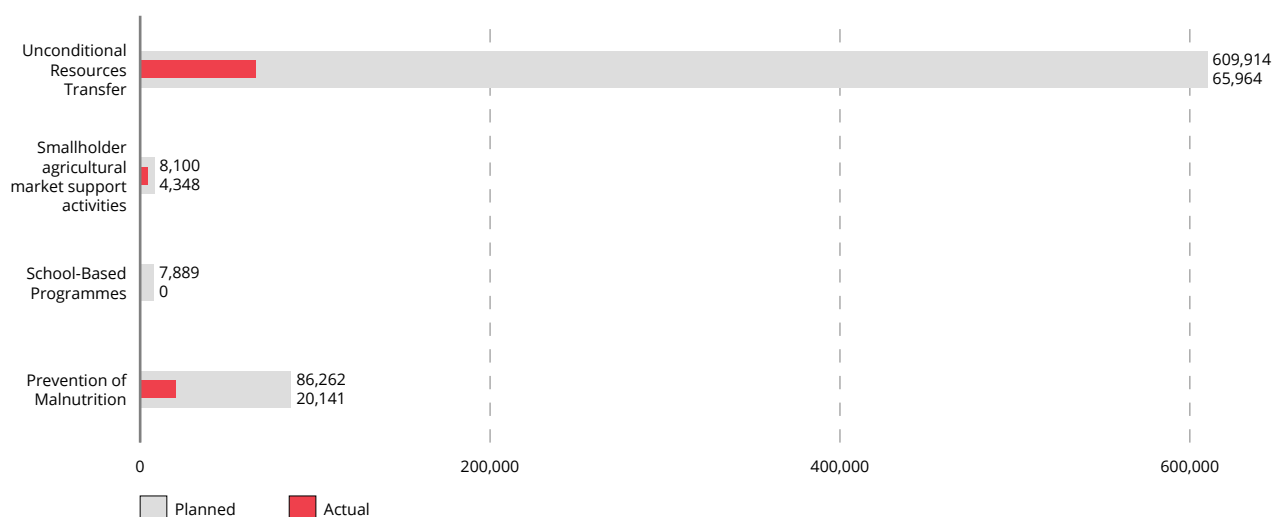
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



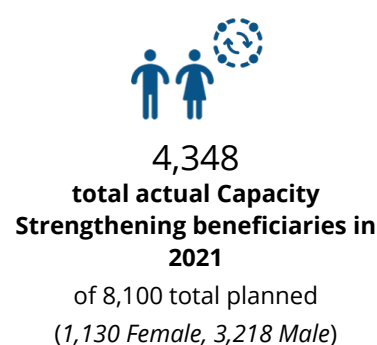
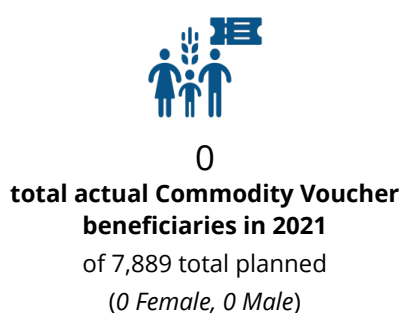
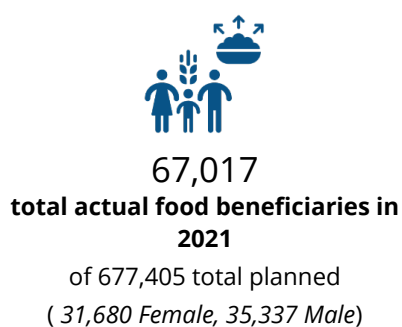
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



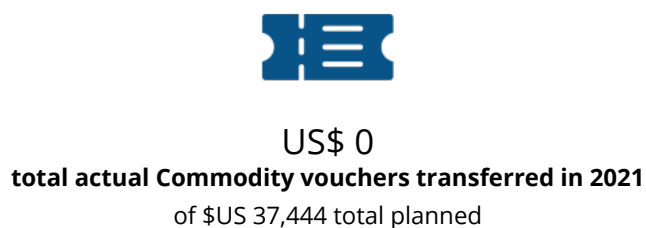
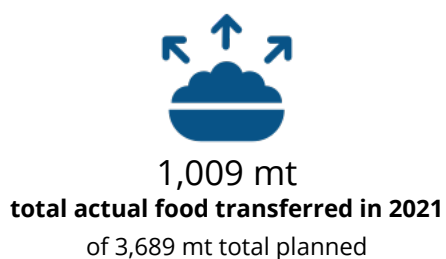
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



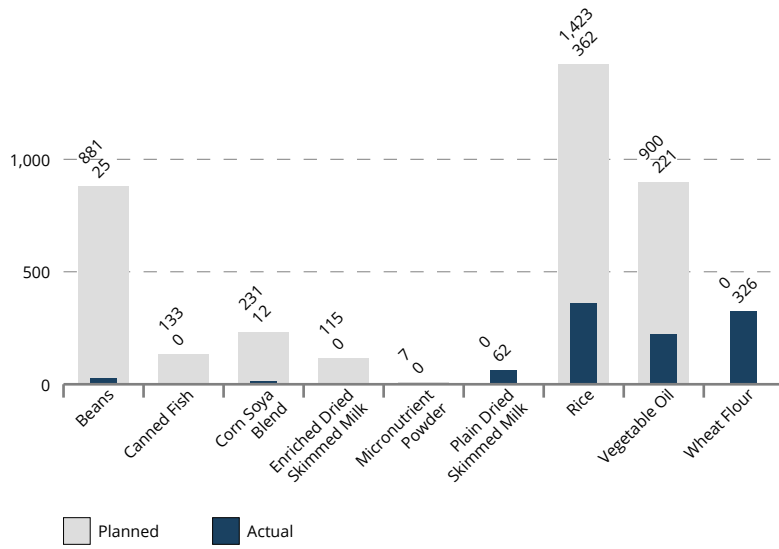
## Beneficiaries by Modality



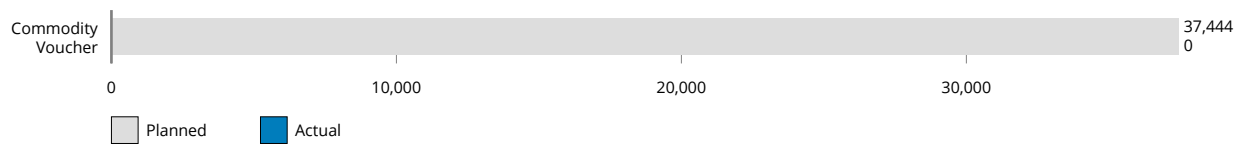
## Total Food and CBT



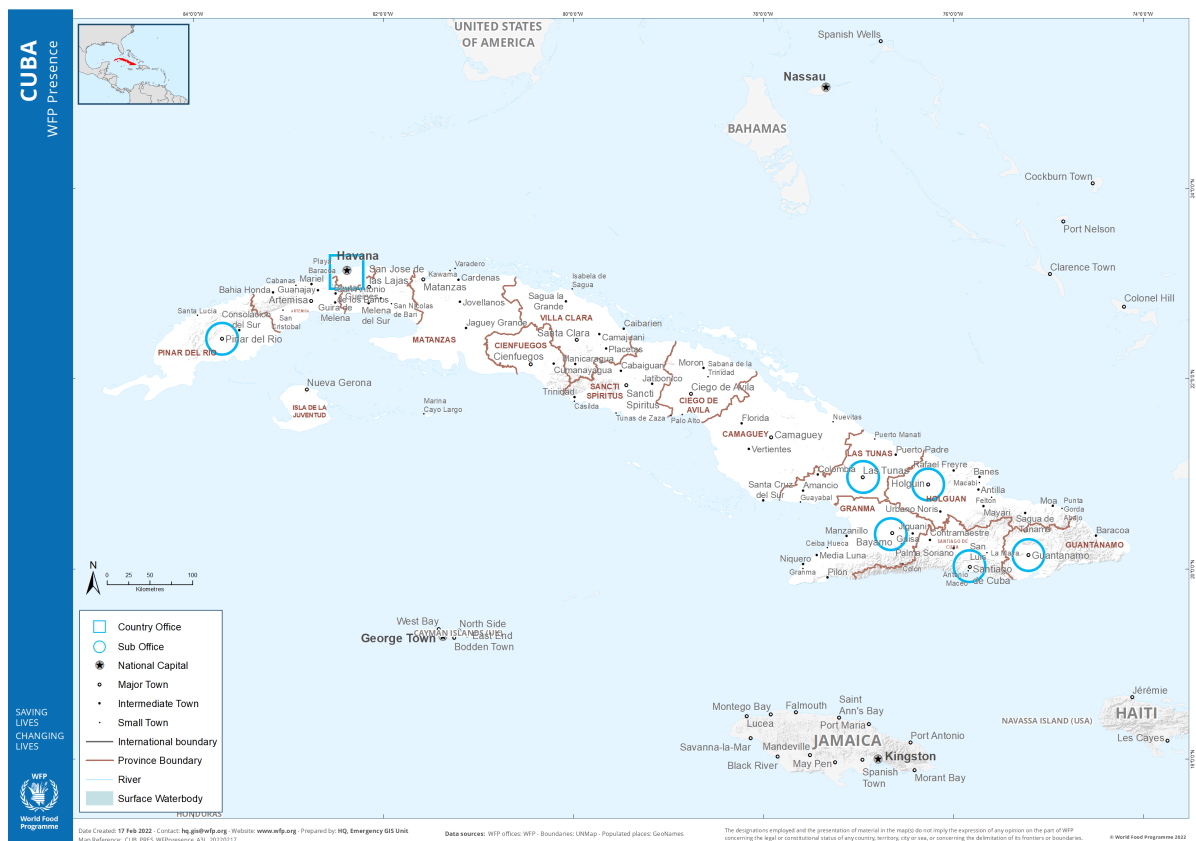
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Cuba has made progress in eradicating poverty and hunger through universal access to basic services and social protection programmes [1] since food security and nutrition remain a priority for the Government, as outlined in its National Plan for Economic and Social Development through 2030 [2] and in the Constitution approved in 2019.

Agricultural production is characterized by low productivity and high postharvest losses, affecting all agricultural value chains. Authorities have declared that this situation has aggravated in the past two years. Food production is a challenge due to a shortage of supplies such as fuel, agricultural and food processing equipment, machinery body parts, and organizational problems. Production of staple foods such as rice, beans, milk, corn, and eggs is insufficient to meet the population's demand. In addition, the embargo and COVID-19's impact on the international supply chain has affected food and agricultural inputs imports [3]. Moreover, Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes and droughts. These shocks are expected to become more frequent and severe due to climate change [4] and with consequent effects on agriculture, thus impacting food security.

Cuba imports between 70 and 80 percent of its food needs primarily for distribution through social programmes representing a cost of USD 2 billion per year [5]. The high price of these programmes strains the national budget and threatens their economic sustainability. In January 2021, the Government introduced a monetary reform that comprised a package of measures such as increasing prices, wages, and pensions, and reducing social subsidies, including social programmes such as the monthly food basket for all citizens and community canteens for vulnerable groups [6]. Also, new markets in foreign currencies were created. The monthly food basket provided to each citizen covers 40 percent of the recommended energy intake, which was highly subsidized until 2020. To cover the remaining 60 percent of energy intake not included in the monthly food basket, households relied on non-subsidized markets which are characterized by high prices and irregular supplies, including those in foreign currencies.

The impact of the economic crisis aggravated by COVID-19, the embargo, and the initial effects of the monetary reform caused an increase in prices that have been higher than wage growth. This situation threatened Cubans' food security and nutrition, especially vulnerable groups.

The average Cuban family's diet is poor in micronutrients [7] due to limited food availability and unhealthy eating habits. According to the latest information provided by the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in 2019, based on data collected in 34 municipalities in the eastern provinces particularly vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies, the prevalence of anaemia was still a moderate health problem in children aged six months (39.4 percent) and a minor health problem in children aged 6-23 months (18.8 percent) [8].

Cuba has made significant efforts to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. However, the gender gap persists, especially in rural areas and agriculture. Women represent only 18 percent of members of agricultural cooperatives [9]. Furthermore, the National Survey on Gender Equality stated that women still carry out most household tasks, including childcare and caretaking of the elderly. Consequently, women spend 14 more hours than men per week carrying out non-paid work at home [10].

Considering the challenging food security and nutritional context, WFP supported the Government in increasing local food systems' resilience throughout its operational portfolio. Working towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender equality), and 17 (Global partnership), strategic outcome 1 aims at maintaining access to food for shock-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a disaster, including the response to the COVID-19 emergency; and strategic outcome 2 aims at improving the nutrition status of vulnerable groups. Strategic outcome 3 supports local food systems in providing food supply to social protection programmes with a particular focus on school feeding and community canteens, while strategic outcome 4 aims at strengthening national and local capacities to contribute to a more comprehensive national approach to food security and nutrition.

## Risk Management

The pandemic continued to be a compounding factor for existing risks while also creating new operational risks for WFP and government personnel. Delays in procurement processes affected programme implementation and increased external costs. As a mitigation measure, WFP worked in joint coordination with other agencies to optimize the supply chain process. The national response to COVID-19 and the country's socio-economic recovery remained a top Government priority in 2021. This delayed several project implementations, as most were jointly executed with government counterparts. WFP's mitigation measures included designing capacity strengthening activities and monitoring closely with local counterparts and WFP field monitors as the main facilitators for continuing planned activities, using remote communication alternatives such as virtual alternatives in eastern and central provinces. WFP maintained regular dialogue, collaborated with all its counterparts, and provided technical support to strengthen coordination amongst ministries.

Delays in submitting monitoring reports by counterparts impaired timely decision-making and project adjustments. Therefore, WFP continued strengthening institutional capacities in monitoring and evaluation at national and local levels.

Natural hazards pose a constant disaster risk in Cuba. Furthermore, resources may be required to support the Government's response to disasters. WFP will continue to work with experts and decision-makers to strengthen their disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response capacity.

The already fragile economic and financial situation, aggravated by COVID-19, threatened the stability of the Government's social protection programmes. The pandemic brought on significant repercussions in food security and, therefore, new implications for WFP's planned activities. Insufficient funding for programme implementation remained a risk, especially for nutrition activities and the response to national supply chain needs. To mitigate this risk, WFP continued working on a resource mobilization strategy with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment and coordinated with the Resident Coordinator Office.



# Partnerships

National authorities and international actors acknowledged WFP's role in disaster risk reduction and in strengthening food systems resilience in accordance with the needs of social protection programmes.

WFP developed a resource mobilization strategy to consolidate partnerships with current donors, advocated for multi-year support and flexible funding, and pursued opportunities with new partners to support government priorities. WFP's partnership action plan guided the strategy implementation and supported the resource mobilization efforts with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment. To expand its donor base to fund resilience, school meals, nutrition, and emergency preparedness activities, WFP developed and shared thematic concept notes for humanitarian and development donors. Despite these fundraising efforts, the economic impact of COVID-19 affected available resources from traditional donors. New opportunities in the school meals and disaster risk reduction programmes are foreseen to position WFP as a key partner for the Government. In this line, WFP, with support from the Russian Federation, continued supporting food stock prepositioning and the school meals programme.

WFP supported the Government's national priorities to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of the pandemic and was part of the United Nations inter-agency plan for the immediate socio-economic response (2020-2021) in social protection programmes, school meals, nutrition interventions, and supply chain. This plan was jointly developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and other partners. Government donors were WFP's primary funding source in 2021, with the bulk of funding earmarked to support the COVID-19 response. Parallely, the United Nations agencies continued joint resource mobilization supported by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Government.

WFP's activities were implemented with government counterparts who are the main partners in the field, thus contributing to sustainability and effective exit strategies. In 2021, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Economy and Planning, which plays a crucial role in policy decision-making. WFP also strengthened its strategic linkages with the Cuban Civil Defence through its emergency preparedness and disaster risk management support, led by the United Nations Emergency Technical Team.

Strategic collaboration with FAO on school meals activities remains in place to maintain synergies in ongoing projects and opportunities within the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education framework. WFP, IFAD, and the Ministry of Agriculture received funds to implement their first joint initiative to support local solutions towards a more resilient and sustainable food system in Cuba through the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility. This partnership represents a positive result in terms of alliance and resources for a South-South cooperation project to be implemented in 2022.

WFP signed a field-level agreement with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute for a long-term programme on technical assistance to support the national school meals programme. As a result of the regional and global-level fundraising initiative, WFP signed a new partnership agreement with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. This organization contributed to fundraising to support cold chain capacities for the COVID-19 vaccine roll-out programme.

WFP continued to scale up resilience and nutrition-sensitive programmes, which will continue in 2022. Furthermore, the United Nations agencies, national ministries, local governments, national non-governmental organizations, and universities supported and complemented WFP's interventions in capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy, and knowledge management.

WFP and FAO co-led the food security cluster, whose activities contributed to the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutrition Education in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, WFP took an active part in other inter-agency coordination initiatives related to promoting gender equality, conducting monitoring exercises, and launching social and behaviour change communication products. Under the new mechanism of the United Nations joint working plans, WFP continued exploring collaborations with United Nations partners such as UNDP, FAO, and UNICEF.

# CSP Financial Overview

The country strategic plan (CSP) covering July to December 2021, was only partially funded despite having received multi-year contributions from traditional and new emerging partners which allow for longer-term planning. The implementation of the activities of the CSP also continued to be negatively impacted by the pandemic.

Strategic outcome 1 (emergency response), strategic outcome 3 (local food systems resilient to shocks), and strategic outcome 4 (capacity strengthening) were sufficiently funded while strategic outcome 2 (nutrition support and diet diversification to vulnerable groups) had a funding gap of 79 percent of its need-based plan.

COVID-19 affected the implementation of capacity-strengthening activities due to mobility restrictions within the country. Consequently, workshops, assessments, and trainings were carried out using internet platforms, generating savings reoriented towards 2022. The CSP implementation was also affected by delays in approving national projects such as the crop monitoring project funded by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund project (included under strategic outcomes 4). Moreover, delays in international purchase processes also affected most strategic outcomes.

Overall expenditures were affected by delays in international purchases of food and equipment, COVID-19 mobility restrictions, school closures, and ongoing discussions with key partners for implementing cash-based transfers for locally produced food from agricultural cooperatives.









The international purchase of nutritious food under strategic outcome 2 was delayed affecting funds execution for nutrition activities. For strategic outcome 3, the procurement of agricultural equipment, representing most of the funds dedicated to this strategic outcome, was also delayed. Furthermore, purchase of irrigation systems and other agricultural equipment were also delayed.

Likewise, the implementation of strategic outcome 4 was underachieved. The pandemic and delayed obtention of import permissions affected the purchase of hydrometeorological and information and communication technologies equipment, on which this outcome relied. In addition, strategic outcome 4 depends on capacity strengthening activities involving authorities and technical experts from different sectors, which was not feasible in COVID-19.

Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 80 percent due to WFP's mobilization work to support the Government's response to COVID-19 and replenish the prepositioned food stocks. The high implementation rate of this strategic outcome is evidence of WFP's work in coordinating emergency response jointly with the Government and other United Nations agencies.

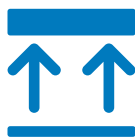
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	7,087,583.0	2,680,281.0	5,729,181.0	4,002,672.0
02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	602,005.0	323,772.0	129,455.0	0.0
03: Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.	2,047,502.0	2,527,215.0	2,514,464.0	347,453.0
04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	662,278.0	1,006,787.0	594,918.0	18,013.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	19,424.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	6,169,000.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	10,399,368.0	6,538,055.0	15,156,442.0	4,368,138.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	257,372.0	406,205.0	403,590.0	69,220.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	10,656,740.0	6,944,260.0	15,560,032.0	4,437,358.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 692,688.0	 451,377.0	 819,614.0	 819,614.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 11,349,427.0	 7,395,637.0	 16,379,645.0	 5,256,972.0

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters



Scaling up food assistance to **all community canteens national wide** in response to COVID-19



WFP assisted **63,664 elderly people** in community canteens



WFP assisted **2,300 COVID-19 patients** in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP ensures populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters. To achieve this, WFP ensured that stocks of food and non-food items were prepositioned for an immediate response, complementing the Government's assistance to affected populations in case of disasters. In this line, WFP also continued supporting national counterparts to guarantee access to food to affected populations in the event of emergencies.

As part of the United Nations socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19, WFP scaled up its assistance to 63,664 people above 65 in community canteens nationwide by distributing rice, beans, vegetable oil, and wheat flour. Additionally, WFP provided beans and vegetable oil to 2,300 COVID-19 patients in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas [1]. To support the Government during the hurricane season, WFP purchased beans, rice, and vegetable oil to replenish the prepositioned used stocks.

Considering the complex situation brought on by the pandemic in Cuba, WFP reduced in-person monitoring to food and non-food items prepositioned in the country and increased monitoring by using alternatives such as telephone calls and virtual meetings, in close coordination with government counterparts by ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of WFP resources. In November, Government authorities lifted most of the quarantine measures and opened national and provincial borders. As a result, WFP and national and local counterparts of the Ministry of Domestic Trade carried out visits to monitor the prepositioned food stocks strategically located in six provinces throughout the country, two in each region: western, central, and eastern. WFP also monitored food distributions in selected provinces, prioritizing the central and western regions where WFP has no field monitors. WFP and its counterparts monitored the appropriate allocation of commodities according to the rations and assistance calendar agreed with the Government.

Strategic outcome 1 was sufficiently funded due to WFP's resource mobilization in response to the COVID-19 emergency. Therefore, WFP was able to support the Government's response to the impact of the pandemic and started to replenish WFP's prepositioned food stocks in case of disasters.

The number of beneficiaries reached appeared as underachieved as the planned figures for emergencies vastly exceeded the actual population assisted [1]. WFP had intended to assist over 500,000 people affected in case of a disaster. However, no natural hazard impacted the country, and WFP only had to assist beneficiaries targeted by the Family Support Systems nationwide in response to the emergency caused by COVID-19.

WFP could not fulfil the planned food procurement plan due to international procurement delays caused by the reduced availability of containers and ships.

During the reporting period, only food items were purchased when compared to 2020 where WFP provided a wide range of non-food items through the Immediate Response Preparedness to strengthen partners' capacities to respond to a major hurricane or high-intensity earthquake.

Despite COVID-19 restrictions, WFP provided food in community canteens to 100 percent of elderly men and women targeted. This was possible as social programmes offered home delivery services to the elderly that could not reach community canteens because of health problems or the pandemic.

WFP implemented all activities in close coordination with the Cuban Civil Defence, the national authority leading emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP counted with the engagement of local governments and the

Ministry of Domestic Trade, which oversaw storing, transporting, distributing, and reporting the food delivered.

WFP and the Ministry of Environment and Cuban Civil Defence monitored the evolution of the hurricane season, considered one of the most active in the last years. In addition, WFP maintained its collaboration with the National Centre for Seismological Research to follow up the seismic activity in the country, especially in the eastern region that is threatened by the occurrence of high-intensity earthquakes.

WFP reinforced its leadership within the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) by coordinating with other United Nations agencies and the Cuban Civil Defence a response plan if a major hurricane hits Havana. WFP led UNETT in presenting a response plan disaggregated by sector to government and National Civil Defence authorities.

Scaling up food assistance from assisting beneficiaries in five eastern provinces to a blanket targeting nationwide resulted in challenging in terms of monitoring and reporting. Most local community canteens personnel and Ministry of Domestic Trade's representatives from the western and central parts of the country had no experience managing or reporting WFP food donations. To overcome this challenge, WFP developed guidance materials and facilitated virtual training workshops to national and local counterparts on managing and reporting WFP commodities.

Even though the Gender and Age Marker score is not applicable for this reporting period, strategic outcome 1 integrated age by targeting elderly women and men, one of the most vulnerable groups prioritized by the Government to be assisted in response to the pandemic.

## Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.



WFP assisted **20,141 elderly people** with food and specialized nutritious food



**98 percent of people targeted** received key messages of food guide for children aged 0-23 months

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP ensures nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved nutrition status and diversified diets. In this line, WFP supported national efforts towards preventing malnutrition of pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-23 months, and elderly women and men from selected municipalities of the eastern provinces with the highest anaemia prevalence rates. WFP also complemented social programmes implemented by the Office of the Historian of Havana City (OHHC). More so, WFP provided fortified foods and supported nutrition education and communication activities to promote a healthy diet.

WFP distributed Super Cereal (CSB+) and milk powder [1] to pregnant and lactating women and girls, elderly women and men in institutions assisted by the OHHC, and elderly women and men through the Family Support System in the five eastern provinces.

Milk distributions responded to the Government's request considering the milk shortage in the country. Cuba's social programmes such as Family Support Systems (community canteens) and others led by the OHHC offer breakfast to elderly men and women and other vulnerable groups. Milk distributions were consistent with the dietary guidelines established over the past two years for the Cuban population. The recommended daily milk- or its derivatives-intake is calculated based on its protein and calcium content. As milk distributions, including its preparation, were carried out through social safety nets programmes, these institutions guaranteed compliance with food safety standards, including the quality of water used to prepare the powder milk.

WFP continued supporting the development of a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy in the Santiago de Cuba province to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 0-23 months. In agreement with the Government, the SBCC has been developed in Santiago de Cuba, considering that this province has the highest iron deficiency anaemia prevalence amongst children aged 6-23 months [2]. The technical team processed data collected in 2020 and identified family social behaviours related to children feeding aged 0-23 months that impact the high prevalence of anaemia. These findings will inform different actions to be carried out in 2022 to promote the necessary behavioural changes according to available resources.

To mark the World Food Day celebration, WFP and the United Nations Emergency Children's Fund supported the development of five television spots broadcasted to support the dissemination of key messages on the Food Guide for Cuban Children aged 0-23 months. These spots focused on preventing the double burden of malnutrition (micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity). They covered the following topics: breastfeeding, complementary feeding, anaemia prevention, overweight and obesity prevention, and food safety.

Strategic outcome 2 was funded only at 21 percent against the need-based plan. The resources available were used to acquire micronutrient powder (MNP), which would be distributed to children aged 6-23 months. Nonetheless, due to delays in the international purchases of specialized nutritious food, these funds were barely executed. WFP distributed milk purchased under the interim country strategic plan (January-June 2021) to elderly women and men assisted through community canteens. This purchase arrived in Cuba in late June- thus, remaining available for distribution under this current country strategic plan period.

Considering the financial situation of strategic outcome 2 explained above and the delays in the international purchase of MNP, WFP was not able to accomplish the purchase and distribution of specialized nutritious food and neither to reach the targeted beneficiaries, including pregnant and lactating women and girls, elderly women and men, and children aged 6-23 months. Consequently, the indicators related to food delivery were underachieved, and the interpersonal communication indicators relied on messages to people assisted with MNP and CSB+.

Through media and social networks, the five television spots developed to disseminate key messages reached an estimated 98 percent of the people targeted.

WFP reached almost all of the targeted elderly women and men in community canteens of the five eastern provinces amounting to most planned figures. Beneficiaries were assisted through the milk and CSB+ distributions. This was made possible through the social programme distributing food in community canteens and ensuring home delivery services to the elderly that could not reach the institutions due to health problems or the pandemic.

However, the coverage and adherence indicators associated with the planned distribution of MNP and CSB+ to children aged 6-23 months were under-performance since distributions were not carried out.

Activities under this strategic outcome were carried out under the Ministry of Health's leadership in collaboration with the Ministries of Education, Higher Education, local government, the Federation of Cuban Women, as well as other United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

WFP reinforced its partnership with the academic sector by fostering the SBCC strategy in Santiago de Cuba province to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 0-23 months. Since the pandemic, the Ministry of Health representatives could not process the information collected through formative research. The University of Havana and WFP carried out this process. Since this joint effort, the formative research was completed providing evidence for informing the next steps of the SBCC strategy.

WFP field monitors received positive feedback on milk distributions from elderly women and men in community canteens of the eastern provinces. The Government also highly appreciated this commodity. Therefore, WFP plans to continue providing milk and other nutritious foods to elderly women and men and pregnant and lactating women and girls through the monthly food basket programme, which reaches both vulnerable groups. In addition, since food is delivered without being processed, it is free of cost to beneficiaries. WFP will start this modality in the province of Guantanamo, and it is mobilizing funds to scale up to other vulnerable provinces.

Although there is no Gender and Age Marker score in this reporting period, gender and age were fully integrated into activity 2 through a participatory gender analysis conducted during the SBCC research component. The analysis identified culturally inherited gender stereotypes that assign specific roles to men and women in family feeding practices. In response to this, WFP developed the above-mentioned educational materials, including television spots, to advocate for the shared responsibility of women and men within their family's feeding practices avoiding perpetuating the identified stereotypes.



## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.



**4,348 smallholder farmers** were supported with increased access to market through social protection programmes



**7,890 children from schools and daycares** were benefited through Home-Grown School Feeding



**5 vegetable value chain's gap assessments** supported

WFP focuses on making local food systems more resilient and better prepared to supply diverse, nutritious, and high-quality food for social safety nets in a stable manner. This strategic outcome also promotes innovative risk finance tools to support smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies. WFP strengthened local counterparts' capacities under the municipal self-supply programme for agricultural products [1] and supported the most relevant agricultural value chains in targeted municipalities with a nutrition-sensitive approach. WFP targeted key stakeholders such as smallholder farmers, agricultural cooperatives, service and input providers for agricultural production, social protection institutions such as maternity homes, community canteens, day-care centres, and primary schools included in the school meals programme.

WFP fostered the implementation of the Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-Act) Project ending in June 2022 and funded by the European Union Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO)- using alternative communication to on-site visits. This project contributes to strengthening the vegetable value chain in seven municipalities of the central province of Villa Clara to supply fresh vegetables to educational institutions. WFP supported the development of fairs in seven municipalities where producers and consumers identified the vegetable seed varieties most suitable to local conditions and consumers' preferences. WFP purchased agricultural equipment, including semi-enclosed organic gardens, nursery greenhouses, and irrigation systems distributed and installed in supported agricultural cooperatives. Trainings on gender equality, cooperative management, and monitoring and analysis of food security information were carried out in targeted municipalities. WFP continued to strengthen local food systems stakeholders' capacities in five municipalities of eastern provinces to improve the supply of nutritious food to social protection programmes [2] within the project funded by the Republic of Korea. WFP supported local facilitators of each municipality to process and validate the results of value chain assessment and then prioritized the gaps to be addressed with WFP support. Moreover, WFP trained local stakeholders to develop business plans for institutions that will be strengthened. Based on the prioritized gaps and approved business plans, WFP developed purchasing and training plans to strengthen stakeholders in each value chain.

WFP promoted innovative risk finance tools to support smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies. For the first time, WFP tested preventive and parametric insurance methods [3] in two municipalities of the eastern provinces of Las Tunas and Guantanamo. These two new insurance products were presented to the Ministry of Finance and Prices for approval. The enumerators of Las Tunas province carried out crop cutting to develop parametric insurance indexes [4]. In contrast, enumerators of Guantanamo province could not start this process, as this province was strongly affected by COVID-19 [5].

In addition to fostering smallholder farmers' food production directed to schools and preschools, WFP supported the National School Feeding Programme through different actions. WFP encouraged links between smallholder farmers and educational institutions based on consumers' demands and preferences throughout all projects. Within the Pro-Act Project, WFP provided kitchen equipment to support the processing and conservation of safe foods in educational institutions. Furthermore, WFP supported local counterparts in developing training programmes on healthy eating habits and nutrition by delivering information and communication technologies, office equipment, and training and visibility materials.

Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded. However, COVID-19 impacted project implementation. Planned activities were delayed or postponed carrying out a decrease in planned costs. Moreover, COVID-19 caused school closure and delays in the international purchase processes affecting project implementation.

WFP supported 4,300 smallholder farmers, including more than 300 young people; despite this positive output WFP was not able to reach all planned beneficiaries. These activities included two components: one implemented in the eastern provinces' five municipalities to strengthen local food systems' capacities to supply food to social programmes

and the second to promote sustainable, home-grown school feeding through enhanced local food production. Both components experienced delays in 2020-2021 given the mobility restrictions imposed by the pandemic.

The number of people with direct access to information on climate and weather risks increased compared to previous years, including smallholder farmers, experts, and decision-makers. This can be attributed to strengthening drought-related information and communication flows for over two years under the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DIPECHO) and Pro-Act projects. On the other hand, the number of people covered by insurance services did not increase compared to 2020 since one of the agricultural cooperatives targeted by WFP did not continue the project [6]. The smallholder farmers who reported were covered by the traditional insurance service provided by ESEN. In contrast, the Ministry of Finance and Prices will approve the two insurance products supported by WFP (parametric insurance and insurance-linked to vulnerabilities).

WFP could not implement the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality linked to the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) to support the food supply from agricultural cooperatives to educational institutions. Negotiations with the Government authorities to define the CBT mechanism in the Cuban context are still ongoing. Therefore, the indicators related to commodity voucher transfers did not meet their targets. However, through WFP's support in Villa Clara province within the Pro-Act project, over 7,890 children from schools and day cares received locally produced vegetables provided by agricultural cooperatives and nutrition education activities. WFP trained in nutrition education around 3,088 local actors, including teachers, caregivers, food handlers, school-aged children, and their families.

Smallholder farmers in the Villa Clara province reported a decrease in post-harvest losses by 7 percent, sextupling the results of 2020. In addition, 50 percent of smallholder farmers increased their food production, exceeding the results achieved in 2020. This performance can be attributed to the cumulative effects of capacity strengthening activities carried out by WFP in the last two years, such as technical training, fairs on seed variety, and agricultural equipment provided.

In the second half of 2021, food deliveries to schools increased to 199 mt, exceeding the 81 mt achieved in 2020. The purchase was equivalent to USD 76,340 (CUP 1.9 million).

As strategic outcome 3 focuses on improving local food systems to supply diverse and high-quality food to social safety net programmes, activities were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Domestic Trade. This collaboration has resulted in a more comprehensive analysis of the local food systems, including nutrition, led by the Ministry of Health, notably the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology.

WFP fostered the collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI). SIFI representatives visited Cuba to explore areas to promote long-term programmes on technical assistance in support of the national school meals programme under a project funded by the Russian Federation. For this visit, WFP brought together over 60 counterparts at the national and local levels, including representatives of ministries and United Nations agencies.

The pandemic caused an increase in the use of remote-working modalities. As a result, local project teams coordinated and implemented all project activities with the remote support of provincial counterparts and WFP, thus increasing their leadership skills. In the five eastern provinces, WFP field monitors also played a significant role in developing local food systems assessments of vegetable value chains. WFP and counterparts agreed that this intervention strengthened local capacities, thus fostering empowerment in line with the national policy for the decentralization of local development.

Despite not having a Gender and Age Marker score applicable for this reporting period, WFP fully integrated gender in implementing this strategic outcome [7].

## Strategic outcome 04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.



**3 policy and programmes** related to food security and nutrition were improved



**16 municipalities** benefited with projects to **increase the resilience** of communities to hydrometeorological events



**4,348 4,348 smallholder farmers** supported to assess risk of local food production to drought

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP focuses on strengthening capacities at national and local levels to contribute to a more comprehensive national approach to food security and nutrition (FSN), reinforcing the areas of social protection, data analysis, and monitoring, disaster risk management, and early warning, national logistic system, and sharing experiences and good practices. WFP promoted the coordination of relevant national and local decision-makers to support food security and nutrition processes with a multi-risk approach, inform local development plans, and boost South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the region. This strategic outcome is also related to strategic outcome 3 in promoting crop monitoring and innovative risk finance tools to support smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies.

Despite COVID-19, WFP advanced in strengthening national and local capacities in disaster risk management, especially in Havana, the central provinces of Camaguey and Villa Clara, and the eastern provinces through the implementation of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DIPECHO) project and the Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-Act) project.

In Havana, WFP enhanced procedures for forecasting high-impact natural hazards and disseminating early warnings information. WFP also improved the methodology to measure damages caused by extreme events [1].

In 2020, WFP led a vulnerability assessment of local food production to drought conducted in five municipalities of eastern provinces. This assessment identified some key strategic variables with a strong influence on the local food system. Based on these results, in 2021, WFP developed a prospective study within the DIPECHO project that defined the best-case scenarios and outlined action plans so that each of the five municipalities reaches the desirable scenarios for food production. At the same time, in the Villa Clara province, WFP continued to strengthen local capacities on comprehensive drought management and other extreme events within the Pro-Act Project. The provincial group that manages hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks developed a matrix to estimate the exposures of agricultural production to the impact of strong winds, heavy rainfall, and coastal flooding, considering that the country's central region is also prone to tropical storms.

For the first time, WFP developed and implemented a tool to comprehensively analyse available information on FSN dimensions at the local level. This tool will contribute to a better-informed decision-making process related to FSN considering availability, access, consumption and biological use, and stability at the local level. This tool was improved by considering the experiences and opinions of local stakeholders and authorities through a workshop facilitated by WFP. Local counterparts and WFP agreed on the relevance of this tool within the framework of the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education implemented by national authorities and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Moreover, WFP supported the improvement and printing of the National Plan of the School Feeding Programme and the design of a roadmap for cooperation opportunities in line with WFP's global and regional School Feeding Strategy.

Strategic outcome 4 was financed at almost 90 percent of its needs-based plan, presenting funding gaps for logistic activities. Despite being well funded, the implementation was well below planned as execution depended on the purchase of hydrometeorological equipment and on capacity strengthening activities which were not carried out due to COVID-19-related restrictions.

Most output indicators of these five products were underperforming because they relied on a wide range of capacity strengthening activities involving authorities and technical experts from different locations and sectors. Due to quarantine measures, it was not feasible to gather targeted participants and carry out all planned workshops and trainings. Therefore, South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives in the region were not held either because national borders were closed due to the pandemic, affecting planned results.

Indicators related to capacity strengthening on disaster risk management and early warning did not perform well, yet they were better than the rest. Taking advantage of the long-term partnership with the Ministry of Environment, WFP provided technical assistance and trainings on risk management using mainly virtual platforms. Of the total planned number of local experts and authorities, 65 percent participated in these activities. WFP spent 50 percent of the scheduled budget providing infrastructure and assets to strengthen stakeholders' capacities. The remaining funds could not be spent due to delays in equipment purchase.

WFP could not implement capacity strengthening activities of logistic systems for supplying food in a practical, stable, and efficient manner due to the limited resources and the complex COVID-19 situation in the country. Therefore, this output and its indicators related to its activities were not planned nor measured.

The mobility restrictions negatively impacted most of the output indicators related to capacity strengthening. However, using telephone calls and internet platforms, WFP supported national and local stakeholders in improving policies, programmes, and components of the targeted local food security and nutrition system. Local authorities recognized the added value of WFP's provided tools and methodologies to enhance the school meals programme, Municipal Self-supply Programme, and the disaster risk reduction methodologies for the National Civil Defence. Furthermore, WFP contributed to high-level discussions on vulnerabilities and targeting tools.

The pandemic prevented WFP from carrying out a series of in-person workshops required to measure the progress of the Emergency Capacity Index for drought and Community Resilience indicators. Nevertheless, national authorities managing drought have acknowledged Cuba's progress in monitoring and assessing risks associated with drought through WFP's guidance. The National Civil Defence plans to include new standard operating procedures for drought management into the country's disaster management plans.

Local and national counterparts also have recognized that strengthening surveillance systems to predict oncoming drought and assessing vulnerabilities of the agricultural sectors have improved local capacities to manage this threat better and reduce crop loss.

The main partners under this strategic outcome were the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Faculty of Communication of the University of Havana, the National Insurance Company, the National Civil Defence, and local governments. The Ministry of Environment and the National Institute of Meteorology played a crucial role in supporting virtual trainings, ensuring key experts' participation from municipal and provincial levels.

The increase in virtual trainings and coordination meetings within the COVID-19 context has shown the need to strengthen local coordination internet connectivity capacities. WFP is considering improving the internet connectivity infrastructure of local teams and providing them with guidance in using internet platforms.

Despite not having a Gender and Age Marker score applicable for this reporting period, gender and age were integrated into the implementation of this outcome. Local teams intentionally formed with a gender and age balance carried out risk management activities. WFP is closing the gender gap of technical expertise on disaster preparedness and response, ensuring equal access for women and men to the workshops and technical assistance.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Cuba has made significant efforts to contribute to gender equality and empower women over the last few years. In addition to adhering to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government also promoted gender-sensitive policies, such as the 2015-2021 Gender Strategy for the Agricultural System and the National Programme for the Advancement of Women. However, challenges remain in women's participation in leadership positions and economic empowerment in rural areas, where cultural patterns restrict women's equal opportunities.

WFP supported gap assessments of the most relevant agricultural value chains linked to social safety nets in selected municipalities of the eastern provinces, including gender inequalities assessments. Results showed gaps in women's participation throughout value chains and their access to resources. Moreover, WFP fostered initiatives such as developing plans to reduce the gender gap within agricultural cooperatives, promoting gender equality within these associations, and increasing women's economic empowerment and representation in local decision-making bodies such as agricultural cooperatives boards, in line with the Government's gender strategy. Furthermore, WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities for national and local decision-makers to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition in a gender- and age-responsive manner.

WFP developed educational materials to promote men and women's joint responsibility towards household nutrition. Moreover, WFP field monitors advocated for the equal responsibility of women and men in nurturing children. This initiative was reinforced by promoting Micronutrient Powder (MNP) consumption for children through the media, especially radio, frequently used in rural areas. Furthermore, WFP developed five television spots to support the dissemination of key messages on the Food Guide for Cuban Children aged 0-23 months, focusing on preventing malnutrition's double burden, including a gender equality approach. Despite these efforts, health authorities could not carry out the MNP results survey; therefore, the indicators associated with the survey (Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food) could not be measured.

WFP advocated for women's participation in project management committees at all levels. On average, slightly more than half of the project management committee members were women for all strategic outcomes. Women's representation has continued to increase on an upwards trend since 2019 by representing the interests of women in communities and within planned activities. However, men continued to be predominant in leading roles for resilience-building activities.

WFP organized different activities with local counterparts at the field level to promote gender equality. In addition, taking advantage of celebratory dates such as International Women's Day, Rural Women's Day, and the Orange Campaign against Gender-based Violence, field monitors organized workshops to advocate for gender equality with agricultural cooperatives and communities. However, considering COVID-19- related restrictions, these activities and people's attendance declined in 2021, compared to previous years.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Cuba continued to be one of the safest countries in the region, rated by the United Nations as security level 1 (minimal). WFP provided food assistance through the Government's social protection programmes, which rely on well-established mechanisms to ensure adequate protection, dignity, and integrity for the population. Distributions were completed during the daytime with distribution sites in every municipality, minimizing travel times and beneficiary protection risks. No security incidents were reported in 2021.

WFP and counterparts monitored the biosecurity health protocols during the pandemic in assisted institutions. Besides the standard protocols, community canteens put other measures such as delivery services to elderly men and women to avoid the spread of COVID-19 and ensure comprehensive assistance. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to beneficiaries.

WFP Cuba is accountable to the people it assists and involves beneficiaries and counterparts in project-related decisions. Local project committees in each municipality proved to be the most effective mechanism to ensure engagement and accountability to affected populations. These were integrated by local stakeholders such as beneficiaries, technical experts, and authorities. WFP strengthened remote communication with local committees during the pandemic and provided technical training on monitoring and implementation tools. This resulted in empowering them in activity implementation and decision-making.

There were three key components of accountability of Affected Populations: information provision, consultations, and community and feedback mechanisms (CFM). WFP Cuba implemented CFMs to enable beneficiaries to file any potential complaint and feedback through anonymous suggestion boxes placed at distribution sites.

When providing specialized nutritious foods, WFP disseminated informative materials among beneficiaries such as posters, recipe books, radio announcements, and guidance on preparing nutritious foods. WFP field monitors and government counterparts participated in radio and television programmes to inform the population about the use of fortified food and its frequency and the length of the food assistance they are entitled to. WFP trained food handlers and administrative staff in community canteens that were not previously targeted in WFP's assistance to guarantee the adequate distribution and reporting of food rations and their frequency of deliveries agreed by WFP and government authorities.

Moreover, WFP monitored food distribution in the eastern provinces through random visits to these institutions, considering COVID-19 restrictions. Parallely, WFP increased monitoring via phone calls or internet platforms in close coordination with the Ministry of Domestic Trade's national and local counterparts to guarantee accountability and transparency of resources provided to beneficiaries.

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

In Cuba, climate change exacerbates the impact of climatic hazards on vulnerable populations. Extreme weather events such as floods, drought, and hurricanes have increased in intensity in the past years. Cuba's climate projections include increased temperature, protracted droughts, drier agricultural seasons, more intermittent and heavier rainfall, and more severe hurricanes.

The dry season and droughts have also caused significant losses in the domestic economy and Gross Domestic Product. To face the effects of climate change, Cuba must increase its adaptive and response measures.

The 2021 hurricane season was the third most active in history, and the forecast for 2022 indicates that this trend will continue. Moreover, in November 2021, drought increased, especially in the country's eastern region. In response, WFP increased its support to local and national counterparts in improving local food systems' resilience to drought and hurricanes. WFP strengthened institutional and community capacities to handle extreme events in the seven coastal municipalities of the Villa Clara province, in six others in the eastern region, and the Centro Habana municipality of Havana. WFP's programmes were implemented to reduce the identified vulnerabilities related to local food systems and the environment. One of the most frequent problems was the poor quality of highly eroded soil for agriculture. Therefore, all WFP's initiatives with agricultural cooperatives and smallholder farmers improved soil productivity. These measures reduced the negative impacts of the implemented technologies and practices on the environment. Smallholder farmers received trainings on vulnerabilities to droughts and hurricanes, along with the environmental actions to reduce those risks and the improvement of weather and climate monitoring networks, which contributed to the overall strengthening of prevention and response measures to disasters [1].

WFP continued to support the development of interagency and institutional response capacities to high-intensity earthquakes in the eastern region through the prepositioning of non-food items and the development of new response plans. Thus, WFP promoted a comprehensive approach to reduce vulnerabilities to hurricanes, droughts, and other extreme weather events by strengthening disaster preparedness based on efficient risk management and more effective early warning and early action systems, including climate change adaptive measures.

During the second half of the year, no new projects were launched needing environmental screening. Therefore, the indicators corresponding to the proportion of field-level agreements, memorandums of understanding, and construction contracts for country strategic plan activities related to environmental and social risks were zero.

# New insurance modalities

## **Preventive and parametric insurance in Cuba: steps to reduce farmers' vulnerability to climate change**

What can farmers do if they lose their crops due to an extreme hydrometeorological event? This kind of natural hazards impact smallholders' and their families' livelihoods and entire communities.

The National Insurance Company (ESEN for its Spanish Acronym) currently provides agricultural insurance, which is a mechanism to prevent the economic loss associated with these extreme weather events. This traditional insurance modality guarantees monetary compensation to smallholder farmers in case of previously assessed damages. Through this scheme, smallholder farmers receive monetary compensation according to their losses.

However, other insurance modalities are tested internationally, such as preventive and parametric insurances. The preventive approach consists of adapting an existing traditional insurance product offered by ESEN and adjusting the premium using local food production vulnerability analysis to drought. Under the parametric insurance modality, the monetary compensation is linked to pre-established indicators including but not limited to the amount of rainfall and the vegetation index. These indicators result from crop monitoring and can be measured directly on the field, using satellite images, or both.

Despite COVID-19, in 2021, WFP and its partners advanced in implementing the parametric modality. They identified that the area yield index insurance is the most suitable to Cuba's context, and it allows to protect smallholder farmers against low yields. The enumerators of Las Tunas province - previously trained remotely by Pula - an international insurance and technology company - carried out crop cutting to develop parametric insurance indexes for agroecological zones with similar characteristics [1]. However, enumerators of Guantanamo province faced some delays in this process since this territory was strongly affected by COVID-19.

Mayelín Martínez, an expert on agrometeorology from the Meteorological Centre of Las Tunas province and project enumerator, highlighted that the support provided by Pula team was key by training local stakeholders using an easy-to-understand language. In addition, she emphasized that the project capitalized the local knowledge about risk management strategies. It has allowed a training process where smallholder farmers have learned from experts about some phenomena that farmers did not know. Moreover, experts have learned from smallholder farmers' empirical knowledge and experience.



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Tribuna de La Habana

[2] A cold chain is a series of precisely coordinated events in temperature-controlled environments to store, manage and transport these life-saving products. Vaccines must be continuously stored in a limited temperature range – from manufactured until vaccination. WFP supported this cold chain by providing transportation.

[3] In Cuba, smallholder farmers are organized in agricultural cooperatives; therefore, WFP Cuba uses this terminology instead of smallholder farmers' associations.

WFP contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the SDG indicators have been reported according to the information available in the National Voluntary Report of Cuba on implementing the 2030 Agenda, 2021. Indicators under SDG 2 have no disaggregated data by gender, while no indicators under SDG 17 have been reported.

WFP's standard note on People with Disabilities (PWD):

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, headcounts in single activities or disaggregation of data from post-distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

In the case of Cuba, the total of PWD is not available because data provided by counterparts is not disaggregated with disabilities. The country office will work to provide this data in the next year.

## Context and Operations

[1] Cuba Interim Country Strategic Plan (2020-2021) | World Food Programme (wfp.org)

[2] Bases del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social hasta el 2030: Visión de la Nación, Ejes y Sectores Estratégicos.

<http://www.granma.cu/file/pdf/gaceta/%C3%BAltimo%20PDF%2032.pdf>.

[3] Alejandro Gil: Economía cubana ha perdido 13% de su PIB entre el 2020 y lo que va de 2021 | Cubadebate

[4] International Panel for Climate Change for the Caribbean, 2011 and Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015.

[5] Cubas-Economic-Change-Spanish-web-1.pdf (brookings.edu)

[6] The monetary reform was introduced on 1 January 2021 and consists of the exchange and monetary unification accompanied by a package of adjustment measures for its implementation. These measures include the reduction of subsidies and the increase in prices, wages, and pensions. The authorities expect that "as domestic raw materials become cheaper than imported ones, the market will start to give different signals to the economy [...] The biggest effect [that the authorities] expect is a correction of relative prices, an increase in wages and greater motivation to work, although it will not happen overnight". Tarea ordenamiento destraba la mayoría de los temas pendientes en la economía, <http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2020/10/27/tarea-ordenamiento-destraba-la-mayoria-de-los-temas-pendientes-en-la-economia/>, 2020.

[7] Confirmed by the research of the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology (Iron-efficiency anaemia in childhood in Cuba", G. Pita-Rodríguez and S. Jiménez-Acosta, 2011; and "Food consumption and preferences of the Cuban population with over 15 years of age", C. Porrata-Maury, 2009).

[8] Surveillance System of Anaemia from Primary Health-Care System, 2019. The anaemia surveillance system does not provide updated information during 2020-2021 because of the COVID-19. In addition, Health National Survey was not conducted; thus, updated figures on overweight and obesity are unavailable.

[9] Anuario Estadístico de Cuba 2019, Capítulo 7: Empleo y Salarios (2020) [http://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/07\\_empleo\\_y\\_salario\\_2019\\_sitio\\_0.pdf](http://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/07_empleo_y_salario_2019_sitio_0.pdf)

[10] National Survey on Gender Equality (2016) was conducted by the Women's Studies Centre from the Federation of Cuban Women and the Centre for Population and Development from the National Statistical and Information Office. <http://www.onei.gob.cu/node/14271>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Based on counterparts' distribution plans, WFP estimated that 2,300 COVID-19 patients from the provinces of Havana and Matanzas received 50 mt of food as part of WFP's support to the Government's response to COVID-19. However, WFP has not received the distribution reports associated with this intervention. Once WFP receives those distribution reports, they will be registered in COMET, and the actual figures of beneficiaries and mt will be updated.

In the table of output results, the output indicator A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers appeared as underachieved (609,914 planned beneficiaries against 65,964 beneficiaries reached). This is explained because the planned figures for emergencies comprise people affected in a disaster. Therefore, as no extreme weather events impacted the country, WFP only had to assist beneficiaries targeted by the Family Support Systems nationwide in response to the emergency caused by COVID-19.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] In line with the 2017 position paper on WFP's use of milk powder. <https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/use-of-milk-wfpoperation>

[2] The main goals of the SBCC were: i) to identify some family's social behaviours related to the feeding of children aged 0-23 months which are impacting on the high prevalence of anaemia in Santiago de Cuba, and ii) to characterize the processes of public communication on anaemia in the territory. The seven instruments to be applied were designed in a participatory workshop, and it was also agreed to use them in two municipalities representing urban and rural areas. In the case of the families, the sample consisted of 278 families, based on a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error. The surveys were conducted by previously trained medical students and were supervised by nutritionists who also performed quality control at the first level.

Table: WFP could not purchase and distribute specialized nutritious foods to reach pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months. Consequently, output indicators related to food delivery (A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls) and outcome indicators (coverage and adherence) have value zero. Likewise, indicators related to interpersonal communication, which relied on messages to people assisted with MNP and CSB+, also have value zero (E\*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches, disaggregated by sex).

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The preventive approach consisted of adapting an existing traditional insurance product offered by the ESEN by adjusting the premium using the vulnerability analysis of local food production to drought. On the other hand, within the parametric insurance modality, the monetary compensation is linked to pre-established indicators (amount of rainfall, or vegetation index, among others). They can be measured directly in the field, using satellite images, or through both ways. These indicators will result from crop monitoring.

[2] The project aims to benefit social protection programmes such as schools, maternity homes, and community canteens from selected municipalities by supplying locally produced food of selected value chains.

[3] The municipal self-supply programme: <https://www.cubabusinessreport.com/fao-eu-and-the-cubans-sign-new-program-to-support-sustainable-food-security/>

[4] Enumerators are experts from the Provincial Meteorological Centres who carry out crop cutting (measurement and monitoring of areas) to develop parametric insurance indexes for agro-ecological zones with similar characteristics

[5] WFP strengthened its collaboration with Pula, an international insurance, and technology company that has become a key partner for developing innovative modalities of microinsurance. Pula facilitated more than ten remote trainings on parametric insurance to representatives of the Insurance Company at the provincial level, benefiting not only the two targeted provinces included in the project but also the fifteen provinces of the country. WFP will carry out a decentralized evaluation of the insurance pilot activities in 2022 to generate evidence for potential scale-up.

[6] These agricultural cooperatives mainly produce coffee, while the selected crops for the pilot projects were corn and beans.

[7] Gender-tailored activities were carried out to reduce the gender gaps and their causes mainly related to the unequal access to resources for women and men throughout the value chains. WFP carried out sensitization and trainings on gender equality. WFP also supported the increase of employed women in agricultural cooperatives by distributing equipment and tools. These activities were informed by the use of sex-disaggregated data and by the gender analysis gap carried out during the assessments of value chains.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The National Office of Statistics and Information, with the support of the WFP, adopted the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to the Cuban context to assess the impact of extreme events on the food security of people who live in areas affected by disasters. This assessment will be considered pre-crisis information, which allows identifying families with greater vulnerability to food insecurity.

Table: The Outcomes indicators "Proportion of targeted communities with evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks" and "Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (for drought)" were not reported in 2021. The pandemic prevented WFP from conducting in-person workshops to measure both indicators' progress.

## Progress towards gender equality

Table: Health authorities could not carry out the MNP results survey; therefore, the indicators associated with the survey (Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food) could not be measured.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Health authorities could not carry out the MNP survey; therefore, the indicators associated with this survey (Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges and Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme) could not be measured in 2021.

## Environment

[1] WFP is also working on an integrated approach to reduce farmers' vulnerability to drought and climate change by promoting innovation on three fronts: i) preventive insurance and disaster risk reduction measures, ii) parametric Area Yield Index Insurance and iii) crop monitoring and Early Warning Systems.

## New insurance modalities

[1] With the support of the ESEN and Pula WFP tested preventive and parametric insurance methods through an ongoing pilot project in 2020 in two highly prone to drought municipalities of the eastern provinces of Las Tunas and Guantanamo. In 2020, WFP fostered the preventive modality along with ESEN, which adjusted the costs of insurance policies based on smallholder farmers' vulnerability level of drought measured with WFP's support.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.


The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			0.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	29,922	33,742	63,664	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	9,819	10,322	20,141	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			49	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	913	3,435	4,348	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	250,680			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	348,535	38,554	11%
	female	344,859	32,811	10%
	total	693,394	71,365	10%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	38,260	0	-
	female	36,304	0	-
	total	74,564	0	-
24-59 months	male	14,545	101	1%
	female	13,508	363	3%
	total	28,053	464	2%
5-11 years	male	22,588	20	0%
	female	21,286	40	0%
	total	43,874	60	0%
12-17 years	male	19,817	0	-
	female	18,946	0	-
	total	38,763	0	-
18-59 years	male	170,077	3,218	2%
	female	165,350	1,171	1%
	total	335,427	4,389	1%
60+ years	male	83,248	35,215	42%
	female	89,465	31,237	35%
	total	172,713	66,452	38%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	693,394	71,365	10%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevention of Malnutrition	86,262	20,141	23%
School-Based Programmes	7,889	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	8,100	4,348	53%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	609,914	65,964	10%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	881	25	3%
Canned Fish	133	0	0%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	11	0	0%
Rice	1,423	362	25%
Vegetable Oil	900	221	25%
Wheat Flour	0	326	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	230	12	5%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	102	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	7	0	0%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	62	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1	0	0%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	1	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Commodity Voucher	37,444	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	304,806	31,003
			Male	305,108	34,961
			<b>Total</b>	<b>609,914</b>	<b>65,964</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,348	935

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Elderly people in community canteens - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	100			WFP
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	100			WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	9,849	9,809
			Male	10,399	10,332
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,248</b>	<b>20,141</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	30,730	0
			Male	31,984	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>62,714</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	3,054	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	340	74

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: 2.2: Children, adolescents, pregnant women, elderly people and their families benefit from a social and behavioural change campaign that seeks to foster healthy eating habits.				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	20,400	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	19,600	0
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)	individual	78,000	76,096

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	0			WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	1,620	1,130
			Male	6,480	3,218
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>4,348</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,851	0
			Male	4,038	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	81	0
			Male	165	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2	0
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	37,444	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: 3.1 □ Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains receive training, equipment and technical assistance related to climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse, stable and high-quality food to nutrition sensitive social safety nets.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	8,100	4,348
G: 3.3 Smallholder farmers and cooperatives benefit from innovative risk-prevention tools, including crop insurance, that increase their resilience to climate risks.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	13,422	14,510
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	individual	431	334
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	US\$	95,070	86,026
N*: 3.4 □ School-age children benefit from a strengthened school feeding programme thanks to more resilient local food systems, a stable supply of locally produced nutritious food and educational actions on healthy eating habits.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	7,889	7,890

Outcome Results				
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.				

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers (Pro-Act, 2030 Fund) - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	44	≥80	≥50	50			WFP
	Male	45	≥80	≥50	50			programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥80	≥50	50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> VILLA CLARA - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	234,300	≤1,447,229	≤458.89	76,336			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	21.3	≥721.6	≥288.6	199			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: 4.2 The Cuban population benefits from enhanced institutional capacities in multisectoral data analysis and monitoring related to food security and nutrition, which contribute to decision-making processes.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	85	114	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	3	
C: 4.1 Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable social protection programmes based on targeting tools that guarantee more effective and better-quality assistance.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	23	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	2	
C: 4.3 □ Populations in targeted municipalities benefit from the enhanced capacity of technical institutions and government authorities related to disaster and climate risk management and early warning systems that increase food system resilience with regard to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	102	
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	549,600	259,370	
C: 4.5 □ The populations of Cuba and other selected countries benefit from the sharing, through South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, of experience and good practices in food management, nutrition, food systems resilience with regard to the impacts of climate change and disaster risk reduction.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	23	0	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	0	

## Outcome Results

### Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Communities from Villa Clara, Camaguey and from the five eastern provinces - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	3	=4	≥3	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuban population - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	=4	=4	3			WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years and their family - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27	≥50	≥50	0			Joint survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	1.9	>6	>5	0			Joint survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	71.1	≤44	≤45	0			Joint survey
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Project Committee (beneficiaries representatives) - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	53	>55	≥53	53			WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

**Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years and their families - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	≥90	>90	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	>90	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	>90	0			WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

**Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years and their families - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥90	>90	0			WFP
	Male	0	≥90	>90	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	>90	0			WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Schoolchildren, smallholder farmers and community - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring



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WFP supports local food systems to supply diverse and high-quality food to social safety nets

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/cuba>

# Financial Section

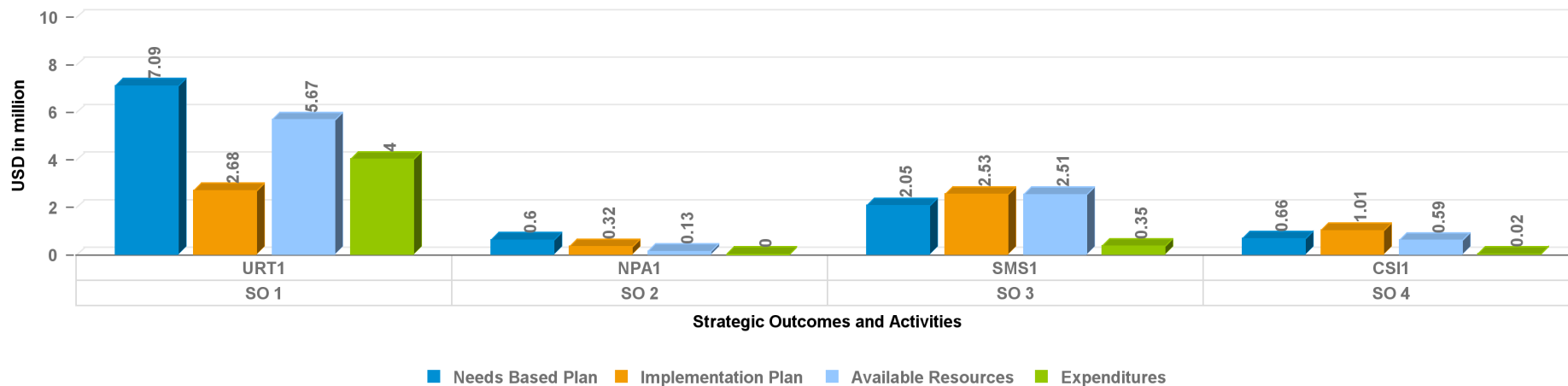
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.
SO 3	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.
SO 4	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.

Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS1	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.
NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.
URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	7,087,583	2,680,281	5,667,664	4,002,672
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	61,517	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,087,583</b>	<b>2,680,281</b>	<b>5,729,181</b>	<b>4,002,672</b>
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	602,005	323,772	129,455	0
		Non SO Specific	0	0	19,424	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>602,005</b>	<b>323,772</b>	<b>148,879</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.	2,047,502	2,527,215	2,514,464	347,453
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,047,502</b>	<b>2,527,215</b>	<b>2,514,464</b>	<b>347,453</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.	662,278	1,006,787	594,918	18,013
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>662,278</b>	<b>1,006,787</b>	<b>594,918</b>	<b>18,013</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,169,000	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,169,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>10,399,368</b>	<b>6,538,055</b>	<b>15,156,441</b>	<b>4,368,138</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>257,372</b>	<b>406,205</b>	<b>403,590</b>	<b>69,220</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>10,656,739</b>	<b>6,944,260</b>	<b>15,560,031</b>	<b>4,437,358</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>692,688</b>	<b>451,377</b>	<b>819,614</b>	<b>819,614</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>11,349,427</b>	<b>7,395,637</b>	<b>16,379,645</b>	<b>5,256,972</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

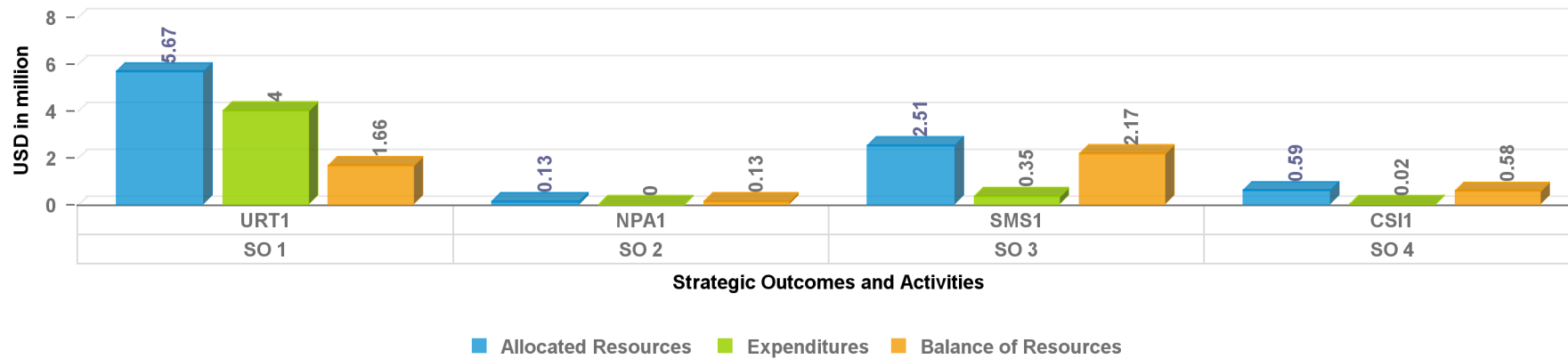
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.
SO 3	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.
SO 4	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CS1	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.
NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.
URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	7,087,583	5,667,664	0	5,667,664	4,002,672	1,664,992
		Non Activity Specific	0	61,517	0	61,517	0	61,517
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,087,583</b>	<b>5,729,181</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,729,181</b>	<b>4,002,672</b>	<b>1,726,509</b>
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	602,005	129,455	0	129,455	0	129,455
		Non SO Specific	0	19,424	0	19,424	0	19,424
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>602,005</b>	<b>148,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148,879</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.	2,047,502	2,514,464	0	2,514,464	347,453	2,167,010
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,047,502</b>	<b>2,514,464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,514,464</b>	<b>347,453</b>	<b>2,167,010</b>
5	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.	662,278	594,918	0	594,918	18,013	576,905
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>662,278</b>	<b>594,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>594,918</b>	<b>18,013</b>	<b>576,905</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,169,000	0	6,169,000	0	6,169,000
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>6,169,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,169,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,169,000</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>10,399,368</b>	<b>15,156,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,156,441</b>	<b>4,368,138</b>	<b>10,788,304</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>257,372</b>	<b>403,590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>403,590</b>	<b>69,220</b>	<b>334,370</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			10,656,739	15,560,031	0	15,560,031	4,437,358	11,122,673
			692,688	941,680		941,680	941,680	0
			11,349,427	16,501,711	0	16,501,711	5,379,038	11,122,673

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures