



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

# Cuba

## Annual Country Report 2023

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2024

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Cuba Country Office 2023 Story</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>12</b>
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	16
Strategic outcome 04	18
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>20</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	20
Protection and accountability to affected populations	21
Environmental sustainability	22
Nutrition integration	23
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>32</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	32
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>33</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	33
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	33
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	33
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	34
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	34
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	34
Cross-cutting Indicators	44

# Overview

## Key messages

WFP reached over 760,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefited 30,700 people with assets, capacity and services as well as 910,000 people through national policies and programmes.

The context in Cuba in 2023 was very challenging [1] due to the increased restrictions related to the embargo, which limited access to essential goods and inputs, the partial achievements of the reformed economy and public policies and the persistent post-pandemic shocks. These limitations resulted in the slow recovery of tourism, declining remittances, fuel shortages and the negative impact on the sustainability of social protection mechanisms. The country experienced a Gross Domestic Product contraction of 2 percent in 2023 [2], and inflation was estimated at 30 percent, reflecting three consecutive years of rising prices. Consequently, these issues posed increasing difficulties for the food security and nutrition of the population.

In this complex scenario of growing needs, WFP reached 763,308 people [3] (50 percent women), 10 percent more compared to 2022, through food distributions and capacity-strengthening activities, with approaches and initiatives aligned to the objectives set out in the country strategic plan. However, WFP had to review the scale of its planned activities and adjust outputs to contribute towards the expected results. Therefore, the country realized a budget revision that increased operations costs by nearly 18 million in 2023 and the need to mobilize resources.

During 2023, WFP's operations focused on enhancing national capacities for local food production and its link to social protection programmes. By supporting national institutions, WFP reached boys, girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, the elderly, people in vulnerable conditions and persons living with disabilities. WFP paid particular attention to school feeding linked to local smallholder farmers, climate resilience and risk management, support to malnutrition prevention, and social protection with an emphasis on targeting tools, interoperability of information systems and emergency preparedness and response.

The response to the effects of Hurricane Ian in the Pinar del Rio department continued until November, reaching the most affected communities, as well as health, education and care institutions, such as maternity homes and nursing homes for older people.

WFP supported the Government and other United Nations agencies with different initiatives to improve the capacities to target populations in need of assistance. Based on the multidimensional vulnerability index, a roadmap to validate the targeting methodology produced a national pilot study at the household level in five municipalities to achieve comprehensive social protection programmes that include the nutritional dimension while strengthening local food systems. The Government and WFP developed a new approach to targeting and supporting people in vulnerable conditions.

WFP supported the procurement and distribution of rice, grains, vegetable oil, micronutrient powders, blended fortified foods and milk to support authorities' pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2) (Zero Hunger). WFP was purchased and received 5,535 mt, of which about 3,726 mt were distributed in different operations. The remaining commodities were used as prepositioned stocks to expedite emergency response in case of significant events in Havana and Santiago de Cuba. In 2024, WFP will continue to assist PBW/G and persons in vulnerable conditions in the country's eastern provinces and will scale up to central and other prioritized territories.

In 2023, one of the hallmarks of WFP's work was streamlining the linkages of agricultural production with social safety nets at the local level in any interventions, thus reinforcing linkages and results on risk management in its country strategic plan, capacity strengthening, resilience and nutrition activities in the context of strengthening food systems.

WFP implemented four projects in 22 municipalities in six provinces, achieving that 58 agricultural cooperatives supplied fresh food to 173 social safety net actors, including 94 schools, 14 kindergartens, five maternity homes and 60 community canteens.

WFP strengthened its leadership of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE, for its Spanish acronym) and contributed to coordinating the United Nations agencies' joint work in climate-related disasters and the dialogue with government authorities. Under WFP's leadership in UNETE, two relevant products were developed in 2023: the United Nations system support action plan for preparedness and the response of national and local counterparts to a

significant earthquake in Santiago de Cuba, in partnership with the National Civil Defence, and an inter-agency business continuity plan of United Nations operations after the impact of a hurricane in Havana.

Another WFP milestone was implementing 200 capacity-strengthening activities on the sustainability and resilience of food systems, school feeding programmes and nutrition. These workshops and technical assistance exchanges were attended by 144 decision makers and technical staff in local food production chains (66 women), based on the commitment to contribute to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and strengthen national and local counterparts.

Finally, WFP scaled up its efforts to mobilize resources in the face of people's growing needs, as expressed by the Government and confirmed by the socioeconomic context analysis conducted with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment. In 2023, the WFP continued its cooperation with traditional donors and expanded its partnerships with new contributions that reflect the WFP's national and regional positioning.

# 763,308

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



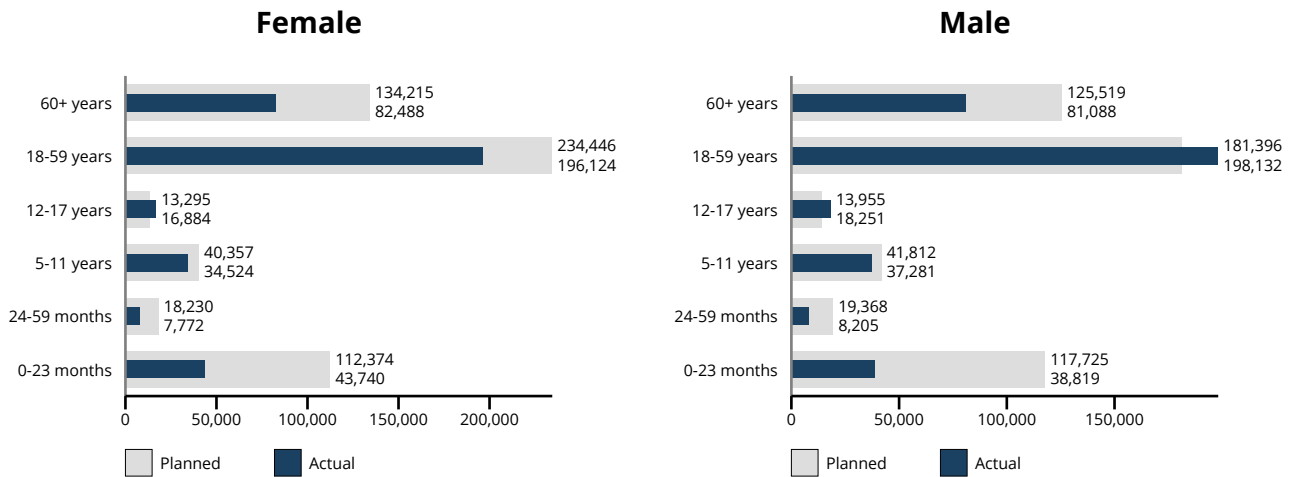
50% female



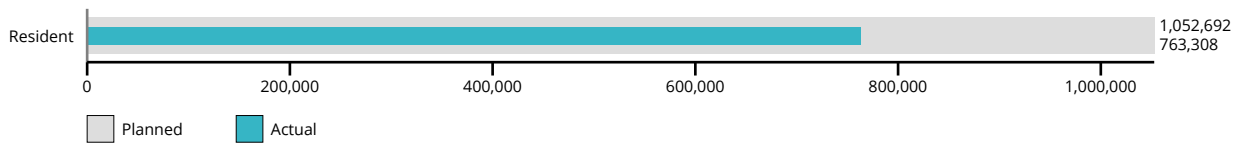
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 38,165 (50% Female, 50% Male)

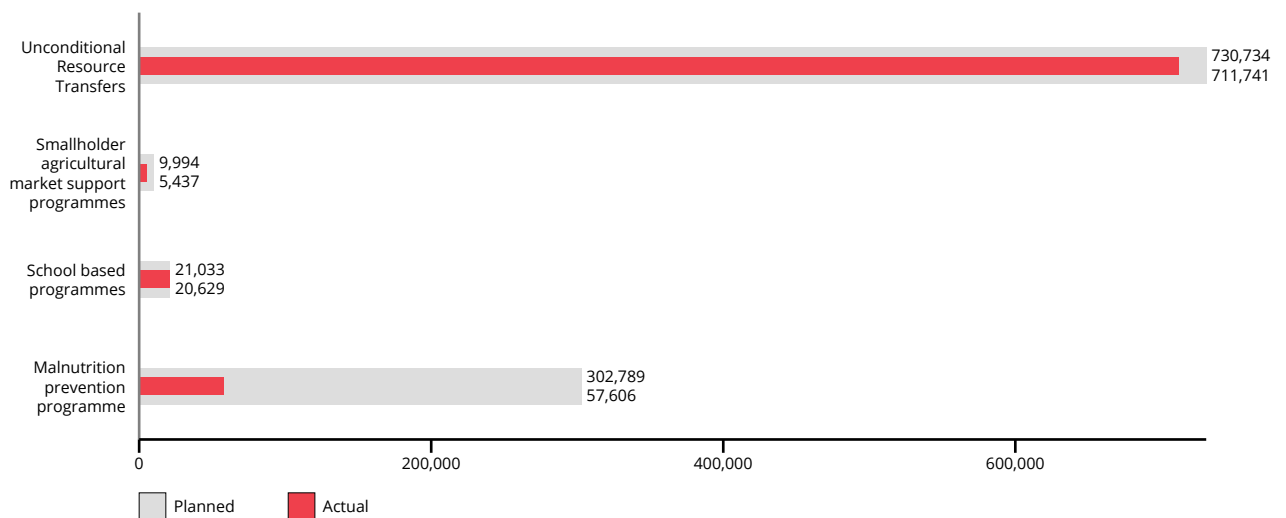
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



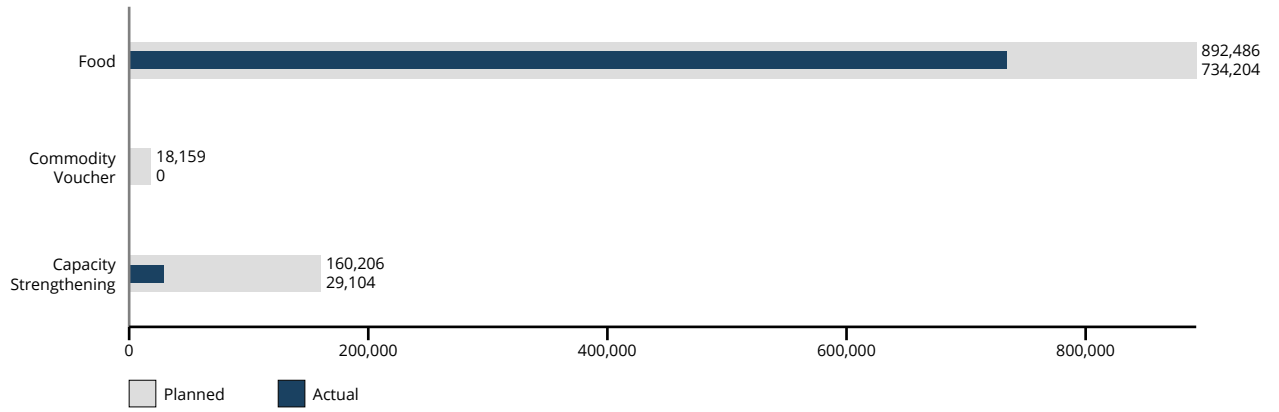
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



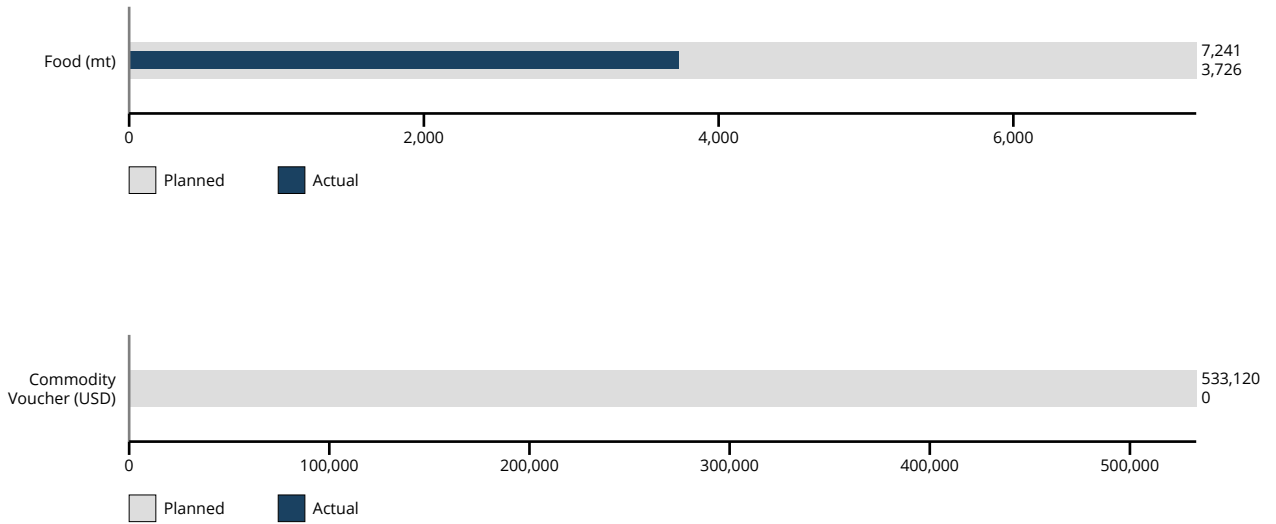
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



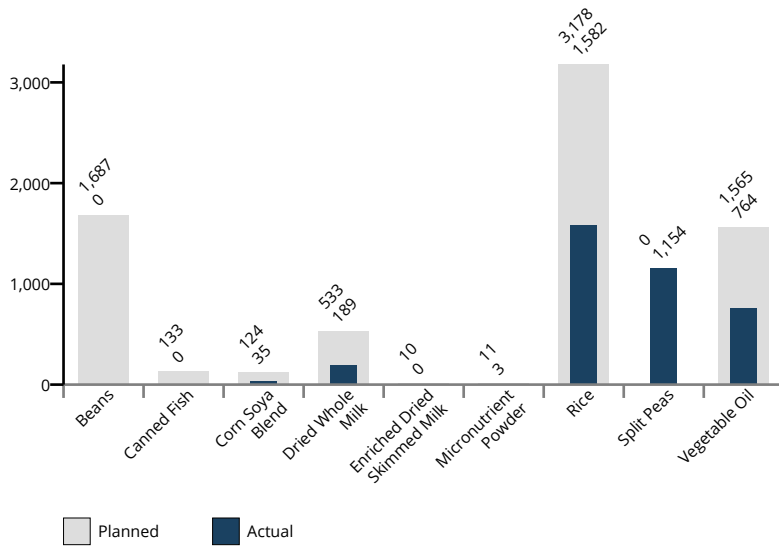
## Beneficiaries by Modality



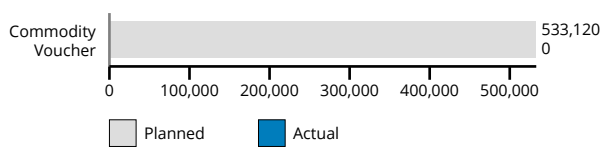
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Access to essential goods, especially food, was a significant concern of the Cuban population and was reflected in interventions by high-level government officials [1]. Domestic food production continued to decline, and the food distribution system faced increasing financial constraints to import food, directly impacting food availability. The year 2023 ended with a recession and 30 percent cumulative inflation, resulting in households' decreased purchasing power, as the official salary scale has not been revised since 2021. According to the Interannual Consumer Price Index, by November 2023, food and non-alcoholic beverage prices had increased by 56 percent [2].

According to national official data released in December 2023, total exports were USD 9 billion (USD 770 million lower than planned). Considering the pre-pandemic levels, this gap exceeded USD 3 billion compared to 2019. Domestic production was affected by the shortage of fuel and inputs (mainly seeds and fertiliser) to support agricultural production. The production of staple foods of the Cuban diet (tubers, maize, pork, milk and eggs) declined when compared to 2022. Despite a partial recovery in some exportable items, such as tobacco, fishery products and tourism, the nickel and sugar industries faced reduced prices on the international market [3].

The continuing decline in domestic production directly impacted the monthly food rations provided at controlled prices to the Cuban population through the food distribution system. Food diversity was limited, and nutritional recommendations for age groups could not be met, affecting the entire population's food security and nutrition. The 2023 food basket was almost entirely imported [4], and the Government informed about shortages and delays in its distribution.

Cuban households must complement their monthly diet by purchasing food and basic goods in private markets characterized by high prices. However, their offers have supported the supply of high-demand products in the context of low availability in the state market in Cuban Pesos and irregular supply and high prices on the free convertible currency markets. In this scenario, households with a minimum income face a greater challenge in meeting basic livelihood needs, including food and nutrition.

In this context, WFP focused its broader support on two areas. The first and most extensive one was to provide general food assistance to people in vulnerable conditions and those affected by Hurricane Ian in September 2022, maintaining attention to selected groups (children, elderly, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G)). The second area was to comprehensively strengthen local food systems as a medium- and long-term guarantee of food supply for social safety nets.



Furthermore, WFP continued to support the prevention of malnutrition by distributing micronutrient powder in the eastern provinces for children aged 6-23 months and distributing nutritious food to PBW/G and older people.

In addition, WFP carried out a wide range of capacity-strengthening activities to enhance national and local capacities to carry out social protection programmes, find solutions to logistic bottlenecks, target people in need, reinforce nutritional education and healthy eating habits and improve risk management and early warning mechanisms. These activities contributed to maintaining and enhancing the capacity of WFP's strategic partners, closing the gap created by migration outflow and the ageing population.

## Risk management

In 2023, high food and commodity costs due to rising inflation posed operational risks to WFP's operations. To mitigate this risk, WFP incorporated cost variation analysis into its financial planning.

Additionally, given the complexity of transporting goods to and from Cuba, due to the limited number of international shipping lines and suppliers due to the embargo, WFP mitigated the impact by actively seeking suppliers. Therefore, new suppliers in the geographical area and new economic actors in the market were added to the portfolio. In addition, WFP carried out a logistic gap assessment with the support of its regional bureau.

At the same time, implementation challenges related to the dynamics of technical staff in WFP's national and local partner institutions persisted. WFP mitigated the effects by reinforcing advocacy and capacity strengthening.

## Lessons learned

Lessons learned exercises, good practice reviews, and the preliminary results of an independent evaluation of its country strategic plan highlighted WFP's strategic role in the country. Maintaining and restocking prepositioned food supplies and non-food items became a recognized strategy of WFP to ensure capacity for immediate response to emergencies.

WFP remained alert to opportunities to support food security and nutrition priorities. By promoting innovative financial solutions, digitalization and technical assistance, WFP enhanced the participation of women and youth. Moreover, participating in global platforms and networks, such as the Global School Feeding Coalition (Cuba is a member with WFP assistance), helped promote the exchange of experiences.

# Cuba Country Office 2023 Story

## Gibara Verde x Ciento: Resilience based on local solutions



© WFP/Yursys Miranda

More than 230 schoolchildren at the Eddy Suñol Elementary School receive fresh vegetables and fruits every week, through the link with the project

The *Gibara Verde x Ciento* Project, in the eastern Holguín province, links local food production with social safety nets to promote dietary diversity and quality in schools and daycare centres and to support households in vulnerable conditions. This includes enhancing the capacity to prepare meals and initiatives to improve nutrition education.

More than 300 people participating in family support systems and a boarding primary school receive weekly vegetables and fruits from the Félix Rojas agricultural cooperative.

"Before the project started, we used to allocate some of our production to family support systems, but only when we could. Since we started working with WFP and IFAD, food deliveries are planned and take place on a weekly basis," says Jorge Luis Verdecia, president of the agricultural association.

Jorge points out that the cooperative faced challenges in becoming sustainable, sometimes needing help maintaining production levels. After an assessment of the vulnerability of food production to extreme weather events, WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provided solutions to improve crop resistance.

In the case of the *Félix Rojas* Cooperative, with 31 ha for collective use, 4 ha will benefit from installing a solar-powered irrigation system and a shaded greenhouse for collective use by the producers.

"As a result of the project, the producers are more aware of this link to social safety nets and see the benefits for the cooperative. This equipment will allow us to strengthen ourselves and provide everything the SAF [Family Care System] and the schools need," explains Jorge Luis.

The cooperative was one of the leaders in supplying social safety net structures assigned to it. Part of the harvest was delivered to the Eddy Suñol school every week. During the project's first year, the centre received 3.46 mt of tubers and 1.10 mt of vegetables from the producers. Miriam Gutiérrez, director of the educational institution, said, "The most important thing for us after our students' learning is their nutrition, so we are very happy with the project because it gives us something we could not get any other way."

Thanks to an agreement with the cooperative, the centre received the products at a reduced price. The centre communicated regularly with the producers to inform them of the students' food needs, which were based on the students' preferences and tastes.

In addition to promoting local production as a platform for contributing to food security and facilitating regular access to fresh food, the project impacted the nutritional education of schoolchildren. The children of the Eddy Suñol school, for example, had a link with the cooperative and learned about good food practices for healthy eating habits while receiving food that met their nutritional needs.

"The students are genuinely involved in this project because they have seen the results. We talk to them in the morning, in class, and they even know what we have in the warehouse, what we can give them, and they tell us what they like and don't like," Miriam explains. She adds: "We have prepared an excursion to the cooperative so that the schoolchildren can see the process from planting the seeds to the production results."

Actions such as these ensured access to nutritious food, preserved natural resources, mitigated climate change and built community resilience. These were significant changes that contributed to a more prosperous and equitable future.

This is a WFP and IFAD joint initiative under the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation mechanism.

# Programme performance

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



**731,000** shock-affected and people in vulnerable conditions **received food assistance**



**62,140** children aged 6-23 months in eastern Cuba **received powdered milk** after a request of the Government



**USD 277,500** handed to national counterparts for logistical support provided in Pinar del Río after Hurricane Ian

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP ensured that shock-affected populations had access to food after a disaster and during recovery. To achieve this, WFP prepositioned food and non-food items for immediate response, complementing the Government's assistance to affected populations. In 2023, strategic outcome 1 was financed at 85 percent, of which 45 percent corresponded to available resources and 22 percent to the value of prepositioned food. The 2023 implementation plan was executed at 96 percent.

WFP reached 731,000 people through food assistance, slightly exceeding the plan, mainly through three operations that account for 87 percent of assisted populations. The first continued the 2022 response to the effects of Hurricane Ian, providing a food basket of rice, pulses and oil, reaching 466,000 people in vulnerable conditions between January and October 2023 [1]. In the second one, WFP distributed powdered milk to 62,140 children aged 6-23 months in the eastern part of the country upon request from the Government.

Finally, the third operation benefitted 129,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people in vulnerable conditions in the country's five eastern provinces with a food basket. The assisted people were prioritized using new targeting and vulnerability analysis criteria managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The operation began in October 2023 and will continue during the first quarter of 2024 [2]. The operation was a scale-up of WFP's targeting strategies in Cuba, based on more focused social protection programmes to address inequalities among the population.

WFP strengthened its leadership within the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE, for its Spanish acronym) and coordinated emergency preparedness and response activities with national counterparts. Two workshops were held to define sectoral responses of the United Nations system to a significant earthquake in the city of Santiago de Cuba. In addition, UNETE coordinated a panel at the XI International Congress on Disasters, sponsored by the National Civil Defence, to help build strategic alliances in national disaster risk reduction plans. As a result, two plans were elaborated in partnership with the Civil Defence to organize the United Nations' response to major weather-related disasters. A critical issue in the modelling of the responses and the formulation of the plans was the limited national logistical capacity and the impact of increased distribution and prepositioning costs on future models of relief mechanisms.

Regarding the early warning and alert activating protocols, WFP enhanced its partnership with the Institute of Meteorology, the National Center for Seismological Research, and the National Civil Defence helped to maintain monitoring developments of the hurricane season and the seismic activity in the country, particularly in the eastern region, which is prone to high-intensity earthquakes.

Tropical Storm Idalia marked the emergency context in August in the westernmost part of the Pinar del Río province, and abnormal seismic activity in October [3] occurred in the provincial border regions of Holguín and Guantánamo. The Government did not request the United Nations system to respond to these events. However, WFP supported the Government on logistics, as a continuation of the operations in Pinar del Río province following Hurricane Ian and provided items and training for the proper storage and distribution of food [4], as well as provided batteries and tyres for trucks and forklifts operated by Ministry of Domestic Trade [5].

As an extension of this capacity-strengthening effort, the trained Ministry of Domestic Trade officials replicated the training with 805 technicians, 165 from the municipal management structures and 640 from the final distribution

points.

Gender and age-disaggregated data were collected in activity one. However, gender and age analysis was included in some but not all documents of this activity, giving WFP space to grow. For each training activity, WFP consistently developed content boosting women's empowerment. Moreover, the Hurricane Ian response was designed to consider the needs, interests, and priorities of targeted women, men, and children of different ages. Emergency food distributions followed a guideline to mitigate the discriminatory effects associated with gender that may exist or arise. Thus, distribution through social protection programmes and community-level food distribution points ensured physical access to all populations, including people with disabilities and older people. Support for social safety nets to improve the nutritional status of population groups followed the same principle. Within its operations, WFP included children, mothers with more than two children, adolescents, social security pensioners and social assistance recipients.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



**36,452** children aged 6-23 months **received micronutrient powder** to prevent anaemia



**916,663** people were **reached with** guides and **educational messages** on the consumption of specialized nutritious foods

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP ensured that population groups in nutritionally vulnerable conditions had the means to improve their nutritional status and diversify their diets by providing specialized nutritious foods and nutrient supplements. In addition, the assisted households benefitted from social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to promote healthy eating habits. To do this, WFP supported national malnutrition prevention efforts by distributing Super Cereal [1] to older people and delivering micronutrient powders (MNP) to children aged 6-23 months, a globally recognized cost-effective and efficient measure to prevent malnutrition. In both cases, the interventions are implemented at the municipality level in eastern provinces.

As of 2022, strategic outcome 2 was fully funded in 2023. WFP, with the support of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Government of Italy, provided MNP to groups vulnerable to malnutrition in the five eastern provinces, which are among the country's most vulnerable ones. WFP distributed 2.6 mt of MNP to 36,000 children aged 6-23 months to prevent anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies.

The Government apprised WFP of the need to scale up the provision of MNP to other regions besides the eastern provinces due to the deterioration of the country's economic conditions. With the support of the governments of France, Italy and Japan, WFP included Havana and Pinar del Río regions, the latter severely affected by Hurricane Ian, and secured the MNP assistance for 2024 and 2025, having already purchased a quantity that will meet the needs of children aged 6-11 months in all provinces of the country. However, due to the timing of receiving the MNP in 2023, only 8.8 mt of the planned was distributed; an additional 10 mt arrived in the country in 2023 and will be distributed in 2024, and finally, 18 mt will arrive in the second quarter of 2024. The delays in the arrival were mainly due to production, given the specific composition of the MNP in use in Cuba [2].

Other available funds were used to purchase Super Cereal and powdered milk. Through the Office of the Historian of the City of Havana, 0.483 mt of milk and 37 mt of Super Cereal were distributed, reaching nearly 20,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and the elderly population in vulnerable conditions registered in Cuba's family support system in five eastern provinces [3].

WFP also supported nutrition education and communication activities to promote healthy eating-related messages. Television spots and local radio media highlighted the distribution of special nutritious food in the eastern provinces. In some of these spots, WFP field monitors were interviewed and contributed their expertise to the SBCC strategy, indirectly benefitting more than 916,000 people. The topics covered focused on preventing the double burden of malnutrition and included breastfeeding, complementary feeding, anaemia prevention, overweight and obesity prevention, and food safety.

WFP disseminated messages on provincial and community television, radio and media channels about the availability, storage and use of MNP at home and the benefits of its consumption in improving child nutrition and trained community health promoters. WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the ministries of Public Health, Education, Higher Education, Internal Trade and Investment, local governments and the Federation of Cuban Women.

Finally, WFP provided technical assistance to evaluate preventive and corrective actions in nutrition (e.g., food fortification) upon request from the national authorities and supported the national fortification strategy and programmes in identifying short-, medium- and long-term alternative solutions to provide fortified foods to the population. WFP, the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology and the Ministry of Food Industry assessed the production of staple foods of a sample of food industries participating in the food fortification programs and provided recommendations.

This strategic outcome received a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. WFP systematically disaggregated data by gender, used gender analysis to target specific population groups for providing specialized nutritious food and designed communication and advocacy actions on the shared responsibility of men and women.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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.



**23,761** people reached with **food and capacity-strengthening** activities to support more resilient local food systems



**28,041** members of cooperatives (**6,728** women) benefitted from strengthened **local food systems**



**4,742** smallholder farmers **increased food production, yields and incomes**, **974** of them were women



**304** mt of **nutritious food delivered** to support social safety nets, especially school feeding programmes

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP promoted a decentralized and local framework to connect local food production with the social safety nets. Throughout its operations, WFP mainstreamed a systemic model that provided nutritious, locally produced food in quantity and quality that met the preferences and nutritional needs of the target population (children, the elderly and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls). In doing so, WFP enhanced the food systems, empowered small-scale producers, and improved their resilience. In 2023, WFP mobilized USD 4,9 million for this strategic outcome, similar to 2022 (USD 4,8 million).

In 2023, WFP finetuned the model with lessons learned in implementing activities (learning-by-doing) in a participatory manner and enhanced local actors' capacities to identify bottlenecks in food systems and propose solutions. For this purpose, WFP developed tools to prioritize gaps and assess solutions according to economic, technological, social and environmental sustainability criteria in alignment with national priorities of decentralizing the Food Sovereignty and Food Security Law [1].

So far, WFP has implemented the model in 22 municipalities, thanks to the support of the Republic of Korea, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Russian Federation, and the South-South and Triangular Cooperation mechanism (SSTC) in partnership with the People's Republic of China and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In 2023, 58 agricultural cooperatives connected to 173 institutions of the social safety nets, benefitting 5,437 cooperative members (amongst others, 1,067 women and 1,233 young people) with new technologies, training programs and improved services and supplies, exceeding the expected target by 9 percent.

Another 25 entities linked to local food systems involving 2,237 members (528 women and 468 youth) received support to strengthen their infrastructure and training. The primary outcome of establishing a local production-based food supply model for social safety nets was the shift from centralized to local supply systems.

In 2023, WFP supported the National School Feeding Programme by strengthening local food systems, benefitting 20,629 schoolchildren in the eastern part of the country with education on nutrition, healthy habits and food production. WFP enhanced the processing and conservation of safe foods by improving the infrastructure of 69 schools. In addition, WFP captured children's preferences, designed locally and culturally adapted school menus, and implemented tailored activities to use the local produce of school gardens better.

In 2023, WFP did not implement commodity voucher activities as planned; therefore, the indicators related to this modality needed to meet their targets. Negotiations with government authorities will continue in 2024 to identify a mechanism to support the food supply from agricultural cooperatives to educational institutions with a cash-based transfer (CBT) approach. In June, government representatives visited four countries in Latin America in the frame of the SSTC initiative and witnessed successful solutions. Based on the findings, WFP and the Government developed a roadmap that includes CBT modalities.

WFP supported the launching of a new insurance product by the National Insurance Company (ESEN, for its Spanish acronym) to help reduce the vulnerability of cooperatives. Exactly 688 smallholders (176 women) joined this scheme, indirectly benefitting 2,700 people, including their family members. The insured value reached USD 1.8 million, and the



premium paid by the producers amounted to USD 108,500 [2]. The farmers received USD 112,300 in payments. Another 572 producers from previous projects implemented by WFP continued to be insured [3]. Furthermore, women were trained to develop business proposals, five of which were financed in 2023 by WFP, creating 69 new jobs for women and directly contributing to their economic empowerment.

WFP supported 5,437 smallholder farmers (974 women) with technical assistance and agricultural inputs. Post-harvest losses were halved from 15 percent to 7 percent. Eighty-seven percent of the assisted producers reported increased production, yields and incomes. The intervention directly contributed to strengthening the resilience of local food systems. Seed production, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers, a selection of varieties adapted to local conditions, early warning systems and training of local decision makers indirectly benefitted 28,041 members of other cooperatives (6,728 women) in the supported communities.

Local food system actors supported by WFP in 22 municipalities delivered 304 mt of nutritious food to social safety nets out of a planned demand of 445 mt (68 percent). Moreover, for the first time, these deliveries considered the preferences of the people assisted through these public programmes, besides their nutritional needs.

Thanks to increased production and yields from local farmers, 25 to 30 percent of the total production was sufficient to supply social safety nets. The remaining 70 percent went to local markets to benefit some 1 million people in these areas from the increased availability of locally produced food.

These results were achieved by collaborating with national partners, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, the Ministry of Public Health, ESEN and local governments. WFP coordinated with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and other partners.

WFP, in collaboration with IFAD, also promoted interchanges to share knowledge as part of scaling up innovative local solutions for agricultural production, family farming, marketing and school feeding. Two exchange missions were conducted in Brazil and China, supported by Brasilia and Beijing's WFP centres of excellence. Eight national counterpart representatives (50 percent women) participated in these missions.

Finally, in 2023, WFP was confirmed as a permanent advisory group member to implement the food sovereignty and food and nutritional security law. It will facilitate the adoption and scale-up of the piloted model promoted by WFP, which is a suitable option to implement the law at the local level. It also positions WFP as a partner of choice, thus enhancing the likelihood of integrating best practices, tools, and models into national policies and working arrangements.

WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of this strategic outcome is 3, thanks to actions and approaches developed to promote gender equality, the consistent integration of gender considerations, the efforts to raise gender awareness among actors in the value chain, and the action plans which reduced gender inequalities in agricultural cooperatives and increased the presence of women in management roles and created jobs for women.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



**8 policies and programmes** on food security and nutrition **improved**



**13 capacity-strengthening initiatives** implemented on vulnerability analysis, targeting tools, planning and monitoring of food security and nutrition



**18** decision makers and technical staff, **13** of them were women, benefitted from three **South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives**

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthens national and local capacities by supporting the social protection system, data analysis and monitoring, disaster risk management and early warning, and national logistics system, as well as facilitating the exchange of experiences and good practices. These actions enable a more comprehensive national approach to food security and nutrition.

Strategic outcome 4 was fully funded. However, WFP used only 39 percent of resources in 2023, mainly due to delays in obtaining import permits and the consequences of fuel shortages on deliveries, affecting the implementation of the activity.

In 2023, WFP boosted South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) mechanisms with three initiatives that strengthened the capacities of 18 decision makers and technical staff from national institutions, including 13 women. In June, a Cuban delegation, accompanied by WFP, visited government counterparts, academia and private sector representatives in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras and Colombia as part of an SSTC multi-country initiative, combining technical exchange and field visits. The objective was to exchange knowledge and experiences in social protection systems, targeting tools, registration, digitalization, productive inclusion initiatives, cash-based transfer modalities and financing mechanisms [1].

In September, Cuba engaged in two missions to Brazil and China under the overarching *Gibara Verde x Ciento* Project, supported by WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The exchanges aided in advancing Cuba's agricultural practices, knowledge sharing and collaboration with China and Brazil. The three nations' collaborative efforts underscored their commitment to sustainable agriculture and food security.

Furthermore, in 2023, WFP started a national project to improve the targeting and sustainability of social protection programmes with a nutrition dimension; this also contributed to advocating for a more effective resource mobilization strategy. WFP started working with the Government on a joint roadmap to validate a targeting methodology, building on a multidimensional vulnerability index created by the Social Laboral Observatory of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. This methodology supported efforts to adapt and digitize the existing database in coordination with the consumer registry, managed by the Ministry of Internal Trade.

To advance this roadmap, WFP supported 13 initiatives (including workshops, meetings, conferences, field visits and others) to enhance national and local food security and nutrition stakeholders' capacities in these areas of analysis: targeting, beneficiary registration, digitization processes and a set of transfer modalities to reach each identified person with tailored assistance.

WFP enhanced the capacities of 200 people from the eastern provinces on disaster and climate risk management and early warning systems, increasing food system resilience to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change, and strengthened the capacities of 33 national authorities on innovative financing concepts, particularly on debt swap, climate finance, catastrophe risk financing/macro-insurance and carbon credits, with the Central Bank of Cuba. As a result, eight policies, programmes and components of the country's national food security and nutrition system better incorporate topics around nutrition-sensitive and resilient local food systems, environment and risk management.

The leading national partners under this strategic outcome were the ministries of Environment, Domestic Trade, Agriculture, Labour and Social Security, Public Health, Economy and Planning, as well as the Central Bank of Cuba, the National Insurance Company, the National Civil Defence and local governments.

Besides the achievements, WFP paid particular attention to mitigating the consequences of the high turnover of human resources, investing in consolidating institutional capacities and providing continuous support to maintain the acquired capacities through workshops, technical assistance meetings and SSTC exchange opportunities. Due to its cross-cutting

nature, all work and progress under this outcome were linked to strategic outcomes 1 to 3.

Regarding the Gender and Age Marker, this strategic outcome scored 1. WFP systematically disaggregated data by sex without providing a systematic gender and age analysis. However, WFP considered gender and age to improve targeting methodologies and advocated for the shared responsibility of women and men within their family's feeding practices.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Human Development Index ranked Cuba 83 out of 191 countries and territories, a decline from 2022. Cuba's statistics and information national office mentioned in 2022 that 51 percent of the population was economically active, with 61 percent men and 39 percent women. The total fertility rate was projected at 1.57 percent for 2020 to 2025, posing a demographic crisis.

Rural women represent 46 percent of the rural population, but only 26 percent are economically active. However, 57 of every 100 people with higher education in rural areas were women. Rural women faced even more significant challenges in disproportionately underdeveloped territories, such as limited access to employment, water supply, food, clothing and preventive health care.

The 2016 national survey on gender equality considered that 95 percent of respondents reproduced gender stereotypes. Another study conducted between 2020 and 2022 noted that 61 percent of respondents experienced some violence associated with food insecurity.

Despite significant progress on policies and legislation adopted by the Government to fulfil gender equity and goals for women's empowerment, concerted efforts were still needed. Inequalities related to work, household time distribution, and limited job opportunities affect women's autonomy and ability to develop their full potential and undervalue their contribution to the economy.

WFP promoted the effective participation of women in projects' decision-making committees, where women eventually represented 44 percent of members. Moreover, women accounted for 51 percent of leadership roles in the management bodies of WFP-supported food system entities.

WFP supported analyses of gender gaps and their causes in the cooperatives and communities where it operates in partnership with local and national gender actors, such as the National Association of Agricultural Smallholders and the Cuban Women Federation. The main gaps identified were related to the permanence of gender stereotypes on jobs and the unequal distribution of time between men and women for paid and care activities. Based on these analyses and the sensitization of food system actors to the need for gender equality, WFP promoted joint action plans to reduce these gaps and causes in the interest of food security. As a result, 20 rural organizations developed gap reduction plans, identifying strategies that would better include women in cooperatives and their management bodies and enhance their technical skills.

WFP activities increased women's economic empowerment by training them in strategic planning and developing business plans. They promoted a competition for economic empowerment initiatives, in which 13 initiatives were presented, and five were selected for support in 2024.

In 2023, 69 jobs for women were created through ongoing projects, ensuring that investments made with WFP support were used to produce quality jobs, especially for women. While implementing activities on food system resilience, WFP identified women's strengths and opportunities to promote their participation in early warning and insurance processes, leveraging products designed to enhance resilience for smallholder farmers.

Moreover, all activities incorporated a gender approach while strengthening the capacities of targeted populations, including smallholder farmers, educators, and decision-makers at the national and local levels. Data was disaggregated by sex and sometimes age to generate gender-sensitive analyses.

# 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**

In 2023, WFP provided food assistance through the Government's social protection programmes, which relied on well-established mechanisms to ensure adequate population security, dignity and integrity. These mechanisms were part of Cuban institutions, with long-standing social assistance programmes, applying solid principles of non-discrimination (gender, ethnicity and age), full geographic coverage in the country and a high level of recognition by the population, even when faced with material deficiencies in implementation. Distributions were completed during the day at distribution points, where the population received the standard family basket provided by the Government.

Micronutrient powders were distributed through the primary health care system, mainly through family doctors' offices. All distribution sites were secure, and since they are in every community, travel time and protection risks were minimized.

Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to beneficiaries. No security incidents were reported in 2023. Moreover, WFP monitored food distribution in the eastern provinces through visits and remote monitoring via phone calls and the internet, in coordination with national and local counterparts of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, to guarantee accountability and transparency of resources provided to people.

WFP was accountable to the people it assisted and its counterparts in project-related decisions at every stage, from design to implementation. WFP field monitors leveraged established community feedback mechanisms in the assisted institutions, such as complaint and suggestion boxes. In addition, WFP employees regularly monitored social media platforms as a growing tool for the Cuban population to communicate concerns or needs. WFP provided an email address to refer to any incident directly.

Communities, technical experts, and authorities participated in local project committees in each municipality to ensure engagement and accountability for affected populations. WFP strengthened remote communication with such committees and provided specialized training on monitoring and implementation tools, empowering them in implementation and decision making. Local media (radio and TV) disseminated information on food distribution, particularly on targeting criteria, food entitlements and duration of assistance. When providing specialized nutritious foods, WFP disseminated information such as posters, recipe books and guidance on preparing healthy foods.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

In Cuba, climatic and meteorological extreme events, particularly droughts, heavy rains and tropical cyclones, play a decisive role in the country's climatic characteristics and the influence of the climatic conditions on the development of the natural and human ecosystems in the national territory. In recent years, significant changes have been observed in Cuba's climate. The primary evidence is the increase in the average annual temperature, a decrease in cloud coverage, more intense and prolonged droughts, an increase in excessive rainfall and a more significant anticyclonic influence.

Recent reports show saline intrusion endangers soil productivity and potable water quality. In this regard, WFP, through its development programmes, introduced agroecological techniques, sustainable soil management, and efficient irrigation systems that promote the rational and productive use of water. On the other hand, regarding government strategies to change the energy matrix and promote renewable energy, WFP introduced solar panels in schools as part of its school feeding projects and encouraged the use of these energies in irrigation systems.

WFP screened for environmental and social risks in all its field-level agreements in 2023 (100 percent), as established in 2022. All WFP projects and operations in Cuba align with environmental strategies and contribute to the main development strategies directly with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Results are promoted based on the accomplishment of the state plan to combat climate change and the natural resources and environment macro-program, which aims to encourage compliance with the constitutional mandate to ensure a healthy and balanced environment.

In 2023, Cuba was affected by two extreme hydro-meteorological events and abnormal seismic activity. In June, the influence of a trough over the Gulf of Mexico affected the central and east regions of the country, causing severe flooding and agricultural losses in the affected communities. In August, the west part of the province of Pinar del Río was affected by Tropical Storm Idalia, which caused heavy rainfall. On the other hand, the National Seismological Research Centre recorded anomalous seismic activity at the borders of Holguin and Guantánamo in October.

WFP, as coordinator of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE, for its Spanish acronym), maintained constant monitoring of the weather situation by strengthening relations with the Government's monitoring institutions and the National Civil Defence staff. During the cyclone season, the monitoring resulted in meetings with the Government and UNETE.

WFP's operations generated environmental benefits. Capacity-strengthening activities contributed to reducing erosion and restoring ecosystems and resilience to extreme events, focusing on drought, strong winds, and heavy rains. By identifying vulnerabilities and developing action plans to mitigate these factors, farmers were able to be more proactive in managing climate shocks. Similarly, linking vulnerability reduction plans with local disaster risk reduction plans contributed to more integrated risk management, focusing on preparedness and anticipatory action.

WFP's operations followed the corporate framework for environmental and social safeguards. In 2023, WFP did not sign new field agreements, memorandums of understanding or construction contracts; hence, the need to review these for environmental and social risks did not arise.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has not yet implemented environmental management systems. However, WFP's environmental footprint was reduced where possible through the rational and efficient use of water, energy, paper, and virtual tools. Vehicle route planning was improved to increase fuel efficiency. Similarly, to save energy, air conditioning equipment was regularly monitored, and the efficient use of electricity was promoted. WFP carried out awareness-raising activities with its employees, who replicated this approach with national counterparts.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP's portfolio focuses on nutrition-sensitive outcomes combined with specific nutrition interventions. This approach, reinforced by particular food and nutrition education tools and activities, was streamlined into social protection activities, school feeding programmes, strengthening of nutrition-sensitive local food systems and joint and coordinated implementation strategies. WFP worked through solid partnerships with national counterparts, such as the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology under the Ministry of Public Health. In addition, WFP strengthened its joint work with UNICEF, as this agency had similar objectives related to improving people's nutritional status.

In 2023, WFP expanded the scope of its activities to prevent malnutrition by developing new initiatives and expanding the areas and people reached. WFP's contribution to improving the nutritional status of the Cuban population, focusing on those in the most vulnerable conditions, was effective due to the provision of nutrient supplements and specialized special nutritious foods (micronutrient powders (MNP) and Cereal Super Plus respectively) for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), children aged 6-23 months and older adults. This activity was complemented by activities under the strategic and behavioural change communication to prevent malnutrition and promote healthy eating habits.

Based on this experience and the cost-effective results, WFP scaled up its support while responding to additional needs and health authorities' concerns regarding persisting gaps. WFP supported the purchase of larger quantities of MNP for children aged 6-23 months [1]. This activity is expected to scale up nationwide in 2024 and is vital to prevent iron deficiency and anaemia and improve the overall nutritional status in early childhood.

The distribution of MNP was reinforced by disseminating printed materials and conducting sensitization and training activities for the health workers involved in the distributions and for the households receiving MNP.

Furthermore, WFP supported social protection programmes at the local level through an inclusive model that addressed the nutritional needs of early childhood, PBW/G and older people through an inter-sectoral and gender approach. The model strengthened linkages between productive activities and social safety nets by providing quality food to population groups living in vulnerable conditions, either because of their gender, age or socioeconomic situation.

This model further contributed to tailoring food and nutrition education by assessing people's diverse tastes and preferences, developing awareness-raising and promoting changes in the food culture.

Finally, together with UNICEF, WFP initiated a dialogue with the national counterparts in the health sector to promote a study on the nutritional status of key population groups. It will enhance the capacity of institutions to make decisions at the national and local levels.

# Partnerships

WFP consolidated its contribution to food security and nutrition in Cuba in the context of an ongoing socioeconomic crisis, the long-lasting effects of climate change and severe hydro-meteorological events. In collaboration with the Government, timely implementation and increased resource mobilization in the face of growing funding needs positioned WFP as an opportunity enabler and a key partner.

WFP's advocacy and involvement in policy design and promotion of decentralization models were strengthened through an invitation to participate in the National Commission to implement food sovereignty, food security, and nutrition laws.

Emergency preparedness and response activities and food assistance were possible thanks to the support of France and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Funding from France, Japan and the Swiss Confederation was leveraged to address the needs of groups in vulnerable conditions. Four projects were funded by the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) mechanism between China and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). These projects strengthened local food systems and community resilience, promoted local food production and markets, and provided direct supply to social protection programmes. They contributed to the health, nutrition, education and training of decision makers and experts. For a third year, the Russian Social and Industrial Food Service Institute provided technical expertise to improve the quality and sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme.

WFP mobilized funding, mainly from government sources. Most contributions were earmarked to support emergency operations. WFP fortified its relationships with donors and received contributions from the Russian Federation's Ministry of Emergency for 2023 and 2024 and assistance from France, the Swiss Confederation, and the Republic of Cyprus.

A significant achievement was the new partnership between the Government and the Republic of Mongolia to support food assistance for populations in vulnerable conditions through WFP. The Government of Mongolia is a first-time donor to WFP globally.

WFP strongly promoted SSTC mechanisms this year. Exchanges with its centres of excellence in Brazil and China through the IFAD-supported project kicked off collaborations with partners in these countries. Cuba's participation in the Power of Multi-Sector Approaches for Human Capital Development high-level event in Brazil, co-organized by the Inter-American Development Bank and WFP, enabled over 20 countries to promote multisectoral approaches connecting education, food systems, nutrition, health, and produce regional inputs for the School Meals Coalition meeting. The multi-country field mission to five Latin American countries, organized by WFP and involving experts and decision-makers, helped outline the idea for a project to strengthen the targeting mechanisms of the social protection system for food security and nutrition of communities, households and households in vulnerable situations.

In 2023, the Government was a vital partner in all operations. Moreover, WFP, in partnership with the Central Bank of Cuba, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Internal Trade, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and other national counterparts, identified various critical food security and nutrition areas that will lead to resource mobilization efforts with support from the Government.

WFP promoted flexible multi-year approaches, focusing on continuity of cooperation and comprehensive and transformative development interventions with a profound impact on food security and nutrition. WFP pursued diversifying its donor portfolio while increasingly involving local private actors in development activities and financing initiatives. This consistent approach with the prominent public donors in the region included exploring opportunities with International Financial Institutions, working with national counterparts on innovative financing mechanisms and promoting SSTC-focused opportunities.

## Focus on localization

With the ministries of Foreign Trade and Investment, Agriculture and Education playing key coordinating roles, WFP designed all its projects with national counterparts to enhance ownership, sustainability and handover strategies. This multisectoral approach guaranteed a broad institutional representation in the projects' coordination teams, structured at the national, provincial and municipal levels. In addition, WFP's field offices in the five eastern provinces (a unique asset in the United Nations system operating in Cuba) ensured presentational monitoring, resolving bottlenecks, feedback with local teams and communities and support from highly engaged local authorities. WFP's operations are



implemented with more than 40 national actors (ministries, regulatory agencies, research centres, academic institutions, civil society organizations and local governments).

## **Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration**

Under WFP's leadership, UNETE maintained its strategic alliance with the Cuban Civil Defence by supporting emergency preparedness and disaster risk management. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Logistics Cluster, playing a pivotal role in mitigating duplication of interventions, strengthening coordination and information sharing among cluster members and exchanging information with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commission of the Food Sovereignty and Food Security Law. Other inter-agency initiatives included the promotion of gender equality and the launch of social behaviour change communication products. WFP continues to explore cooperation with United Nations partners such as FAO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and continued collaboration with IFAD.

# Financial Overview

WFP covered 97 percent of the country strategic plan (CSP) financial requirements for 2023. However, out of this, only 13 percent corresponded to multi-year funding beyond 2023. Execution of the Implementation Plan stood at 67 percent.

In 2023, WFP conducted a budget revision, increasing the total CSP budget by over USD 19 million to address the population's growing needs due to Hurricane Ian's impact in late 2022 and the country's socioeconomic situation.

Strategic outcome 1 funding in 2023 stood at USD 10 million (45 percent of the overall 2023 funds), of which USD 1.6 million was for prepositioned food inventories (rice, vegetable oil and grains). The Implementation Plan for strategic outcome 1 reached 98 percent of the available resources.

































With these resources, WFP provided timely assistance to the people affected by Hurricane Ian, completed the food distribution for the elderly and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) in Guantánamo province and started food assistance to people in vulnerable conditions and PBW/G in the five eastern provinces. In addition, WFP purchased food supplies and non-food items to replenish prepositioned inventories and conducted additional distributions to those affected by Hurricane Ian in Pinar del Río province.

For strategic outcome 2, WFP achieved a 133 percent level of funding generated by expanding the need for micronutrient powders (MNP) nationwide. The procurement process of the MNP started in the second half of 2023, and most distributions have been planned for 2024 and 2025. As a result, the level of implementation of the available resources was 44 percent.





Strategic outcome 3 reached a level of funding of 132 percent of the 2023 needs. However, only 26 percent of funds were used compared to the Implementation Plan due to several factors, including the complicated and delayed procurement processes. Despite the challenges, WFP helped strengthen direct links of local producers and other relevant actors in the agricultural value chains and social protection networks (school feeding programmes, community canteens, maternity homes, among others) with producers to supply nutritious locally produced food.

Strategic outcome 4 had a funding level of 155 percent compared to the 2023 requirements. The execution level reached 37 percent of the Implementation Plan. Since 2022, challenges such as delays in obtaining import licenses and fuel shortfalls impacted the implementation. Nonetheless, the funding received under strategic outcome 4 allowed WFP to support strengthening the institutional capacities of Cuban authorities responsible for food security and nutrition. In 2023, WFP provided technical assistance in planning, managing, monitoring, and evaluating food assistance programmes and supported South-South and Triangular cooperation. The impact of the activities influenced eight food security and nutrition policies, programmes and systems.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 15,777,072	 9,497,330	 9,989,216	 9,324,922
SO01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	 15,777,072	 9,497,330	 9,989,216	 9,324,922
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	 15,777,072	 9,497,330	 9,989,216	 9,324,922
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 412,400	 344,814	 550,200	 151,272
SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	 412,400	 344,814	 550,200	 151,272
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	 412,400	 344,814	 550,200	 151,272
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 5,619,939	 6,452,925	 7,411,981	 1,649,691
SO03: 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.	 5,619,939	 6,452,925	 7,411,981	 1,649,691

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.	 5,619,939	 6,452,925	 7,411,981	 1,649,691
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 403,377	 341,558	 624,506	 131,547
SO04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	 403,377	 341,558	 624,506	 131,547
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.	 403,377	 341,558	 624,506	 131,547
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,570,486	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 22,212,790	 16,636,629	 22,146,391	 11,257,433
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 882,129	 725,995	 1,184,229	 626,575
Total Direct Costs	 23,094,920	 17,362,624	 23,330,620	 11,884,009
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,501,169	 1,128,570	 462,271	 462,271

Grand Total	 24,596,090	 18,491,194	 23,792,892	 12,346,280
-------------	---	---	---	---

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Cuba Debate, October 2023

<http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2023/10/16/presidente-de-cuba-realiza-declaraciones-en-el-programa-televisivo-mesa-redonda-sobre-los-desafios-que-enfrenta-el-pais-video/>

[2] Cuba Debate, December 2023

<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2023/12/20/alejandra-gil-economia-cubana-estima-una-contraccion-en-2023-segun-proyecciones/>

[3] During 2023, WFP reached 43,000 people with disabilities. As the breakdown of the data gathered by CO does not include this information, calculations are being made based on official data from the National Information and Statistics Office, also used by researchers. It is said that around 5 percent of the Cuban population presents at least one type of disability.

National Statistics and Information Office, Cuba, November 2023

See <https://www.onei.gob.cu/node/1140> and <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/fescaribe/17891.pdf>

## Operational context

[1] Cuba Debate, September 2023

<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2023/09/27/informan-ministros-cubanos-temas-de-actualidad-nacional-video/>

[2] National Statistics and Information Office, Cuba, November 2023

[https://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/publicaciones/2023-12/ipc-noviembre-2023\\_0.pdf](https://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/publicaciones/2023-12/ipc-noviembre-2023_0.pdf)

[3] Cuba Debate, December 2023

<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2023/12/20/alejandra-gil-economia-cubana-estima-una-contraccion-en-2023-segun-proyecciones/>

Cuba Debate, October 2023

<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2023/10/17/como-marcha-la-produccion-de-alimentos-en-cuba/>

[4] Ministry of Economy and Planning, Cuba

<https://www.mep.gob.cu/es/noticia/situacion-energetica-abastecimiento-de-combustibles-y-canasta-familiar-normada-y>

<https://www.mep.gob.cu/es/noticia/sesionan-las-comisiones-permanentes-de-la-asamblea-nacional-la-economia-al-centro-del>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Support was provided to people in vulnerable conditions: adults over 65, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children up to 5, boarding and semi-boarding elementary schools, daycare centres, elderly and maternity homes and family care systems.

[2] In addition, 73,063 people, including adults over 75 years old and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in Guantánamo, received food assistance from a food basket with rice, pulses, and vegetable oil.

[3] The National Center for Seismological Research recorded many earthquakes in a short period.

[4] There are 930 pallets, 55 batteries, 168 tyres for trucks and 55 batteries, and 240 tyres for forklifts.

[5] Twenty warehouse technicians and 34 technicians from warehouses, health, educational, and family care institutions were involved in the response to Huracan Ian.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] When it was decided, the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology approved its consumption for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and older adults in Cuba. For the first, the criterion was anaemia, and for the second, the criterion was anaemia. However, there was no published data on their nutritional status; it was known that this population was in biologically vulnerable conditions with specific dietary needs not covered by subsidised food.

[2] The World Food Programme (WFP) uses two different formulations according to age group. One is specific to Cuba for children aged 6-11 months with four micronutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin A and C2). This formulation excludes zinc to avoid excessive consumption of this element, considering that fortified milk for children aged 0-11 months has the amount of zinc recommended for this age. Another formulation includes all five micronutrients for children aged 12-23 months.

[3] In addition, WFP completed food assistance operations for older people through the Office of the Historian of the City of Havana (OHCH), which started in 2022.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Ministry of Justice, Cuba

[https://www.redisla.gob.cu/images/jdownloads/Documentos/goc-2022-077\\_Ley\\_de\\_soberana\\_alimentaria.pdf](https://www.redisla.gob.cu/images/jdownloads/Documentos/goc-2022-077_Ley_de_soberana_alimentaria.pdf)

[2] Equivalence using United Nations operational rates of exchange: USD 1.8 million (insured value), USD 108,500 (premium paid) and USD 112,300 (payments).

[3] The National Insurance Company makes these payments.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The Cuban delegation participated in field visits and provided valuable insights into each of the four countries visited (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras and Colombia) related to social protection systems. The initiative was finalized with a regional workshop in Panama, where the participants finalized a roadmap for social protection processes based on the results of the SSTC exchanges with the various countries and the training received from WFP regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

For Indicator C.8.1, the planned activities will be implemented in the first semester of 2024. Therefore, no figures are reported.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

No cross-cutting indicators related to Protection and Accountability are reported since no surveys were conducted during 2023. Also, it is important to note that no security incidents were reported through established channels related to the activities developed by WFP.

## Nutrition integration

[1] WFP applies two different formulations according to age group. One is specific to Cuba for children aged 6-11 months with four micronutrients (iron, folic acid, vitamin A, and vitamin C2). This formulation excludes zinc to avoid excessive consumption of this element, considering that fortified milk for children aged 0-11 months has the amount of zinc recommended for this age. Another formulation includes all five micronutrients for children aged 12-23 months.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	499,775	381,776	76%
	female	552,917	381,532	69%
	total	1,052,692	763,308	73%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	117,725	38,819	33%
	female	112,374	43,740	39%
	total	230,099	82,559	36%
24-59 months	male	19,368	8,205	42%
	female	18,230	7,772	43%
	total	37,598	15,977	42%
5-11 years	male	41,812	37,281	89%
	female	40,357	34,524	86%
	total	82,169	71,805	87%
12-17 years	male	13,955	18,251	131%
	female	13,295	16,884	127%
	total	27,250	35,135	129%
18-59 years	male	181,396	198,132	109%
	female	234,446	196,124	84%
	total	415,842	394,256	95%
60+ years	male	125,519	81,088	65%
	female	134,215	82,488	61%
	total	259,734	163,576	63%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,052,692	763,308	73%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	302,789	57,606	19%
School based programmes	21,033	20,629	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	9,994	5,437	54%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	730,734	711,741	97%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,687	0	0%
Canned Fish	133	0	0%
Dried Whole Milk	533	189	35%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	0%
Rice	3,178	1,582	50%
Split Peas	0	1,154	-
Vegetable Oil	1,565	764	49%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	122	35	28%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	7	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	11	3	24%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	2	0	0%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	2	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	533,120	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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1: Shock-affected people receive food assistance that prevents a deterioration of their food security and nutritional status.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	316,280 290,835 <b>607,115</b>	317,200 324,278 <b>641,478</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	38,870 40,580 <b>79,450</b>	33,817 28,323 <b>62,140</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,954 4,116 <b>8,070</b>	4,111 3,943 <b>8,054</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	33,000  <b>33,000</b>	8,123  <b>8,123</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Students (primary schools)	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,560 8,909 <b>17,469</b>	6,575 6,323 <b>12,898</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	7,096	3,688.65

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: 1.2: Shock-affected people benefit from strengthened national and local emergency preparedness and response capacity that ensures food security during and in the aftermath of disasters.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	54	83
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	277,567	277,567.81

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	49.5	=49.5	=49.5	49.5	WFP
	Male	50.5	=50.5	=50.5	50.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population in targeted municipalities - <b>Location:</b> Pinar Del Río - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	49.5	=49	=49.5	49.5	WFP
	Male	50.5	=51	=50.5	50.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population in targeted provinces - <b>Location:</b> Oriente (Las Tunas, Holguin, Granma, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba) - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥49.5	≥49.5	49.5	WFP
	Male	0	≥50.5	≥50.5	50.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	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					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: 2.1: Children under 2, pregnant women and elderly people receive specialized nutritious food that contributes to meeting their nutritional needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	65,626	7,732
			Male	65,822	9,671
			<b>Total</b>	<b>131,448</b>	<b>17,403</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	81,117	17,656
			Male	84,508	18,796
			<b>Total</b>	<b>165,625</b>	<b>36,452</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	509	619
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>619</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	140	37.77
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	133	37.28

### Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	38,017	59,239
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	1,589,982	916,663

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥49.5	>49.5	48.4	WFP
	Male	0	≥50.5	>50.5	51.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥86	>86	22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥49.5	=49.5	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥50.5	=50.5	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥86	=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						
<b>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.</b>						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 05: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	4,250	1,067	
			Male	750	4,370	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,437</b>	
CSP Output 06: 3.2 Young and women smallholders receive training, equipment and opportunities to increase their economic participation and leadership in local food systems.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	971	242	
			Male	4,023	991	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>1,233</b>	
CSP Output 08: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	10,517	9,662	
			Male	10,516	10,967	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21,033</b>	<b>20,629</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5		
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	499,710		
CSP Output 09: 3.5 Pregnant women and the elderly assisted through social safety nets benefit from more stable food access thanks to more resilient local food systems.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	2,106	1,256	
			Male	3,101	1,876	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>3,132</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	33,410		

## Other Output

### 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.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: 3.3 Smallholder farmers and cooperatives benefit from innovative risk-prevention tools, including crop insurance, that increase their resilience to climate risks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	650	688
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	333,330	344,000
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	4,994	5,437

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	58	58
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,457	5,265
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	210	213

CSP Output 08: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	20,787	20,629
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	108	108

CSP Output 09: 3.5 Pregnant women and the elderly assisted through social safety nets benefit from more stable food access thanks to more resilient local food systems.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------



A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	centre/site	5	5
---	---	--	-------------	---	---

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	90	>90	>90	87	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	135,471.22	≥1,507,530.21	>135,471.22	352,636.19	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	341.87	≥1,443.19	>341.87	304	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	
Other Output						
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.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 10: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	60	147	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	13	
CSP Output 11: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	138	200	
CSP Output 13: 4.4 The Cuban population benefits from a strengthened logistics system for supplying food in an effective, stable and efficient manner.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	33	33	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	60,000	2,589	
CSP Output 14: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	18	18	

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 12: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	120	186
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	50,721	

#### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuban population - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	=4	=8	8	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	75	≥75	>75	85.41	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	90	>90	>90	97.29	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuba / Project Committee (beneficiaries representatives) - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	53	≥55	≥53	44.21	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Cuba

WFP's work links local agricultural production with social safety nets and school meals in Cuba

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Etienne Labande

[etienne.labande@wfp.org](mailto:etienne.labande@wfp.org)

# Financial Section

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

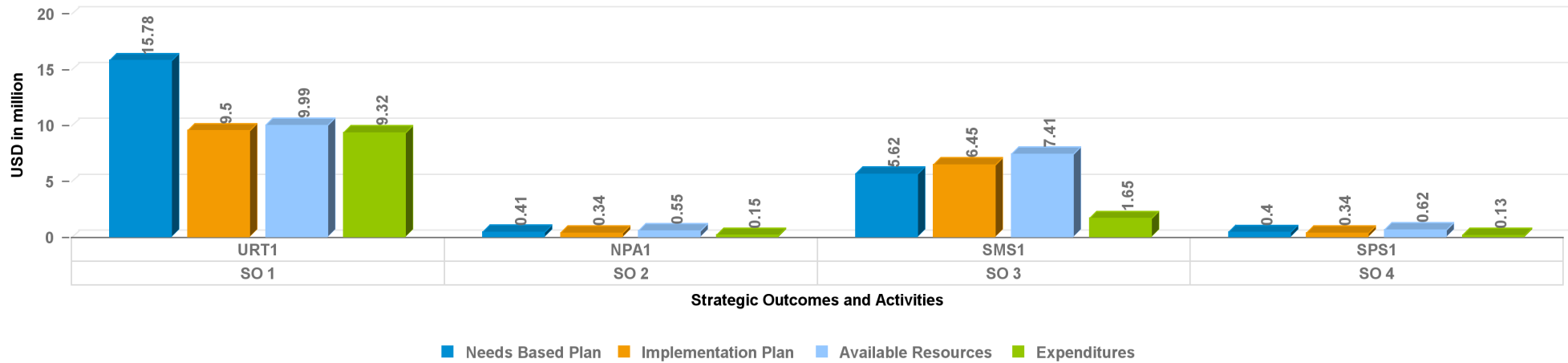


# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SPS1	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.

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	15,777,073	9,497,330	9,989,216	9,324,923
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>15,777,073</b>	<b>9,497,330</b>	<b>9,989,216</b>	<b>9,324,923</b>
2.2	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	412,401	344,815	550,201	151,272
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>412,401</b>	<b>344,815</b>	<b>550,201</b>	<b>151,272</b>
2.4	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.	5,619,940	6,452,926	7,411,981	1,649,691
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>5,619,940</b>	<b>6,452,926</b>	<b>7,411,981</b>	<b>1,649,691</b>
17.9	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.	403,377	341,559	624,507	131,547
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>403,377</b>	<b>341,559</b>	<b>624,507</b>	<b>131,547</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,570,487	0
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,570,487</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>22,212,791</b>	<b>16,636,629</b>	<b>22,146,392</b>	<b>11,257,434</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>882,130</b>	<b>725,995</b>	<b>1,184,229</b>	<b>626,576</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>23,094,920</b>	<b>17,362,624</b>	<b>23,330,621</b>	<b>11,884,009</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>1,501,170</b>	<b>1,128,571</b>	<b>462,272</b>	<b>462,272</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>24,596,090</b>	<b>18,491,195</b>	<b>23,792,893</b>	<b>12,346,281</b>



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### 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

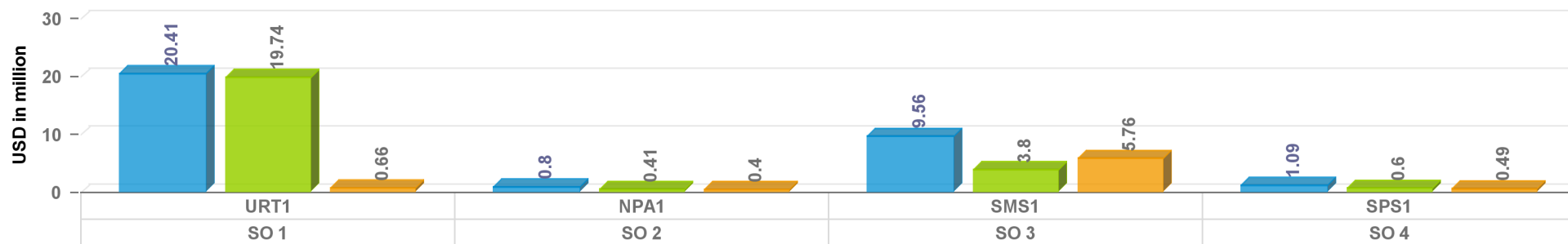
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SPS1	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.

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	37,040,911	17,811,968	2,596,643	20,408,611	19,744,318	664,294
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>37,040,911</b>	<b>17,811,968</b>	<b>2,596,643</b>	<b>20,408,611</b>	<b>19,744,318</b>	<b>664,294</b>
2.2	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	1,261,118	804,626	0	804,626	405,698	398,929
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,261,118</b>	<b>804,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>804,626</b>	<b>405,698</b>	<b>398,929</b>
2.4	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.	11,793,744	9,562,952	0	9,562,952	3,800,662	5,762,290
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>11,793,744</b>	<b>9,562,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,562,952</b>	<b>3,800,662</b>	<b>5,762,290</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	1,555,612	1,089,302	0	1,089,302	596,343	492,959
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,555,612</b>	<b>1,089,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,089,302</b>	<b>596,343</b>	<b>492,959</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,570,487	0	3,570,487	0	3,570,487
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,570,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,570,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,570,487</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>51,651,384</b>	<b>32,839,336</b>	<b>2,596,643</b>	<b>35,435,979</b>	<b>24,547,021</b>	<b>10,888,958</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,747,137</b>	<b>1,555,082</b>	<b>131,447</b>	<b>1,686,529</b>	<b>1,128,876</b>	<b>557,654</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>53,398,521</b>	<b>34,394,418</b>	<b>2,728,091</b>	<b>37,122,508</b>	<b>25,675,897</b>	<b>11,446,612</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,470,904</b>	<b>2,176,727</b>		<b>2,176,727</b>	<b>2,176,727</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>56,869,425</b>	<b>36,571,144</b>	<b>2,728,091</b>	<b>39,299,235</b>	<b>27,852,623</b>	<b>11,446,612</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### 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