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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme - Cuba (2015-2018)**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Cuba, Republic of (CU)

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Cuba has some of the most comprehensive social protection programmes in the world, through which it has largely eradicated poverty and hunger. Global Hunger Index in 2016 is below 5, which is considered low. However, recurrent financial and economic crises, frequent natural disasters, limited access to credit and low productivity have put at risk food security and nutrition of the population. This situation is compounded by the continued U.S. embargo, which has not been lifted despite President Obama's historical visit in March 2016 and the diplomatic rapprochement between Cuba and the United States.

It is estimated that the country imports around 70 to 80 percent of its food needs. These imports are primarily used in the social protection programmes. Cuba provides a highly subsidized monthly food basket to each citizen. With the prices of imported commodities increasing over the last decade, currently this food basket covers only 38 percent of household food needs, while it used to cover up to 50 percent of needs in the early 2000s. Cubans now meet most of their food needs through purchases in non-subsidized markets, spending 60 to 75 percent of their income on food [1]. Although effective, the universal coverage of social protection programmes and their high cost puts the national budget under unsustainable strain.

The diet of the average Cuban family is poor in micronutrients. This is due to the limited consumption of vegetables and fruits, minimal access to diverse food and cultural habits. Anemia is a major public health concern, with a prevalence of up to 26 percent in children under 5 in the eastern provinces of Cuba. Since 2011, the Cuban Government invested significant effort in strengthening its National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia, a programme supported by WFP. The Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SISVAN) still pointed to the

continued high prevalence of anaemia in 2016. In the 34 municipalities assisted by WFP, the prevalence of anaemia is 25.5 percent in children aged 23 months and up to 41.3 percent in children aged 6 months.

The rising obesity rate is yet another concern: about 43 percent of the Cuban population is overweight or obese, which is a risk factor for chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease (Cubadebate, Marzo 2015).

Climate hazards continue to affect the economy and food security of the population, with 2016 presenting the highest cyclonic activity in the Atlantic since 2012. The eastern tip of Cuba was affected by the passage of Hurricane Matthew, which caused significant destruction of homes and livelihoods, with estimated damages accounting for 1,584 million Cuban pesos (Radiohabanacuba, 2016). Moreover, drought continued to represent a challenge to agricultural production and the public water supply in 2016, mostly in central and eastern Cuba. A rainfall deficit was registered in nearly 75 percent of the country's territory, affecting water reservoirs in one-third of the municipalities. The effects of the drought on agriculture, combined with low productivity and the increase in demand by the private sector and tourism (CEPAL, 2016) put severe strains on food availability, leading to higher prices in local markets.

[1] Centros de Estudios de la Economía Cubana. 2013. *Gastos básicos de una familia cubana urbana en 2011. Situación de las familias "estado-dependientes"*. Annual seminar on the Cuban economy and business management, 25-27 June 2013. Hotel Nacional de Cuba.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In 2011, the Government of Cuba launched a process to update its socio-economic model. This includes improvement in efficiency and targeting, cost reduction and higher sustainability of social programmes. These efforts, outlined in the Socio-Economic Policy Guidelines for 2011-2015 and reiterated for the period 2016-2021, are guided by the government commitment to ensure that no Cuban would be left unprotected. In this framework, food security is identified as a national priority and the increase in domestic food production is considered the key measure to substitute imports and ensure sustainable food security. These priorities were further stressed in the National Plan for Social and Economic Development for 2030, which set forth the medium and long-term strategic goals of the national political and socio-economic model.

WFP supports the Government in developing a new management model and innovative approaches to strengthening social protection programmes and ensuring food security and nutrition. The focus is on enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of national food-based social protection programmes for vulnerable groups, strengthening agricultural value chains and promoting resilience. In particular, WFP's work is aligned to national strategic priorities such as the upgrading of social safety nets, increased and more efficient agricultural production, food import substitution, strengthening value chains, and decentralized decision-making. WFP also supports the national authorities in realising the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia (NPPCA), focusing on iron supplementation, food fortification, food diversification and nutrition education.

WFP works in synergy with the United Nations System in Cuba, as well as with a number of development partners. All WFP operations are part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Cuba 2014-2018, supporting its outcomes 3, 4, 6 and 8. In addition, WFP works closely with UN agencies in the framework of thematic clusters: WFP leads the United Nations Emergency Technical Team and co-leads the food security cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). WFP fosters collaboration with the Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to improve the bean value-chain, and implements joint activities on drought resilience with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF.

WFP also places emphasis on South-South Cooperation within Latin America and the Caribbean by sharing good practices and experiences in managing food security and nutrition programmes, as well as concerning early-warning systems for disaster preparedness.

The above activities contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (achieving food security and nutrition), Sustainable Development Goal 17 (fostering partnerships) and the Zero Hunger Challenge.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Aligned with national priorities are the efforts to improve food security, nutrition and resilience; WFP provided support to its national and local government counterparts in strengthening capacities. Emphasis was placed on

showcasing different management models and sharing international experience in strengthening social programmes, particularly food-based ones. As part of these efforts, WFP focused on enhancing stakeholders' capacities in the bean-value chain, including smallholder farmers and cooperatives. Attention was also paid to disaster preparedness and response, mainly in regard to drought, in order to enhance the resilience of communities, and local and national authorities. Furthermore, strategic partnerships with development partners were consolidated and expanded.

**Country programme: CP 200703 (2015-2018)** with an initial budget of USD 15.4 million and revised to USD 18.6 million in December 2016. The programme aims at supporting national efforts in improving the sustainability and targeting of social protection systems in 43 municipalities of the five eastern provinces, in addition to Pinar del Rio and Matanzas. Programme activities include: i) supporting food security and nutrition-related social protection programmes; ii) strengthening links between social protection systems and agricultural value chains; and iii) improving community resilience, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation capacities at the local level.

**Emergency Operation: EMOP 201034 (2016-2017)** with an approved budget USD 4.1 million. Following the passage of Hurricane Matthew on 4 October 2016, WFP launched an emergency operation to support Cuban authorities in preserving the food security and nutrition of 179,000 hurricane-affected people in seven municipalities in Guantanamo province and one municipality in Holguin province. This EMOP aims to: i) contribute to adequate access to food by vulnerable people affected by Hurricane Matthew; and ii) prevent micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 12-23 months and prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Compared to previous years, the overall funding level of the country programme did not change significantly in 2016. By the end of 2016, the country programme has been funded by over two-thirds by Brazil, Canada, Cuba, European Union, Italy, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland and the private sector.

Funding availability has not been homogeneous across the strategic areas of the country programme. While activities to strengthen resilience and disaster risk management were almost entirely funded, operations to strengthen agricultural value chains still lack contributions for the remaining two years of implementation. As a result, WFP had to adjust the geographic coverage of activities, linking the value chain to social protection programmes and reducing the number of targeted municipalities in the province of Guantanamo.

Following the devastation caused by Hurricane Matthew, WFP actively mobilized funds for an emergency response. The EMOP received funds from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in the framework of the United Nations System response to the disaster, and from the governments of Canada, Italy and the Republic of Korea. These contributions covered more than half of the financial needs.

To optimize resource allocation, WFP participated in 2016 in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) process to consolidate the interagency procurement of various items. This will lead to a reduction in freight and internal transportation costs. Field missions of different strategic areas were coordinated in order to share transportation and reduce fuel costs.

## Achievements at Country Level

Throughout 2016, WFP assisted the Government in strengthening food security and nutrition among the most vulnerable groups by providing food assistance and capacity strengthening activities. A National Food Consumption Survey was launched in June 2016. WFP also started working with the supra-ministerial body that oversees the implementation of the Socio-Economic Guidelines for the update of Cuba's social and economic model. WFP positioned itself as a valuable partner to provide technical assistance on beneficiary targeting and food transfers.

In addition, government counterparts adopted the WFP supported System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) that assessed the national school meals programme. It promoted a fruitful debate among more than six ministries about the main achievements and challenges of the Cuban national school meal programme and led to the formulation of an action plan.

WFP advanced in strengthening local bean value chains to ensure timely, adequate, and sustainable food supply to social safety net programmes. In addition to conducting a gap assessment of the value chain in targeted geographic areas, WFP provided trainings and agricultural equipment to promote technological innovation. This was complemented by a gender gap analysis with a view to foster women's empowerment.

WFP also supported the Government in the adaptation of various methodologies to enhance community resilience and disaster risk management. WFP strengthened national and local drought early warning systems to promote a comprehensive management of drought, and include food security and nutrition vulnerability indicators in drought risk assessments. In addition, the WFP 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment methodology was adapted to the local context in a joint effort by Cuban experts and WFP. Technical support was received from the WFP Regional Bureau in Panama.

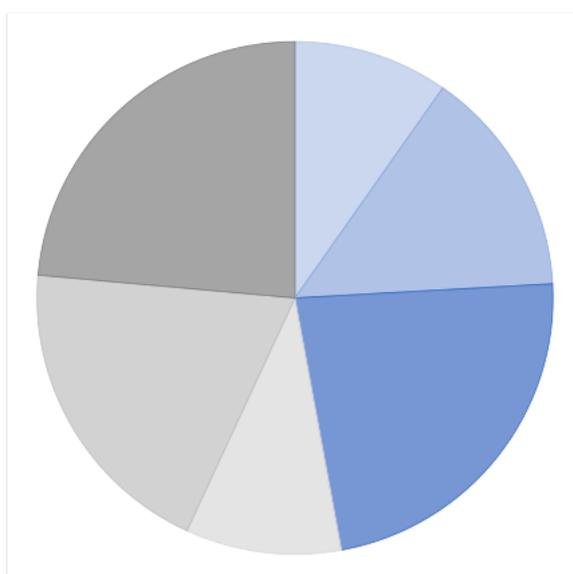
WFP started providing assistance to populations affected by Hurricane Matthew less than one week after the disaster, being the first humanitarian agency to provide a response. Effective rapid assistance was made possible by the prepositioned in-country foods stocks under the country programme. In addition, WFP also supplied five mobile storage units dispatched from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Panama, since all government food storages in the Baracoa and Maisi municipalities had been razed by the hurricane. The five temporary mobile storage units allowed local authorities to adequately store both WFP food assistance and food foreseen for social protection programmes that had been transferred from damaged government warehouses. The relevance of WFP support to the hurricane response was acknowledged on various occasions by the Government and the local and national press.

## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	28,943	29,128	58,071
Children (5-18 years)	42,952	58,253	101,205
Adults (18 years plus)	68,543	70,284	138,827
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>140,438</b>	<b>157,665</b>	<b>298,103</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	451	-	211	79	132	874
Single Country EMOP	764	-	485	16	0	1,265
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,139</b>

## Supply Chain

Cuba has two main ports: Mariel in western Cuba (55 km from Havana) and Guillermon Moncada in eastern Cuba (in the city of Santiago de Cuba). There are also six international airports and several domestic airports almost in every province. A national highway connects Havana to central Cuba, along with a network of provincial roads, some of them in precarious condition.

Most WFP-purchased commodities arrive through the two main ports. Once custom clearance is finalized, commodities are handed over to the Government that warrants their transport, storage and distribution. Due to the limited availability of goods in Cuba, food and non-food items required for the country programme and the EMOP had to be imported. The main non-food items procured by WFP in 2016 were technical equipment to strengthen the surveillance of anaemia and agricultural machinery for improving the bean value chain.

Based on the lessons of previous emergency operations, WFP established a small contingency stock of beans and rice for disaster response in the cities of Santiago de Cuba and Havana. This contingency stock is attached to the country programme activities directed at promoting resilience. The availability of mobile warehouse units at UNHRD Panama hub was another very favorable condition for a swift response to the damage caused by Hurricane Matthew in October 2016. After just one week, WFP assisted the most affected populations, providing food from the repositioned stock and five mobile storage units (WiikHalls) dispatched as air cargo from the UNHRD Panama.

WFP is also the leading agency for the logistic cluster within the United Nations System in Cuba. During the Hurricane Matthew response, WFP supported other UN agencies with their shipments, by carrying out consultations with the shipping line to extend container demurrage timeframe and with the national port authorities to speed up customs clearance. WFP also shared the air cargo with UNICEF to transport water purification tablets for the emergency response.

WFP's work included the strengthening of national and local logistics capacities. During the response to Hurricane Matthew, WFP helped local authorities improve their storage capacities, with particular attention to maintaining the food security and nutritional status of the population.

In 2016, the Government launched a revision of the national customs clearance and distribution procedures, which decentralized the import management mechanisms, distributing the tasks among multiple actors – each with their distinct standards and procedures. As a result, WFP had to familiarize itself with the new framework and regulations, while newly involved entities had to get to know WFP. This caused some delays in the purchase processes.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	1,516	1,516
Corn Soya Blend	-	135	135
Micronutrition Powder	-	3	3
Vegetable Oil	-	194	194
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,847</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In June 2016, WFP launched a Mid-Term Operation Evaluation of the Cuba Country Programme. The decentralized evaluation is conducted by an external company (Econometria). The evaluation will: i) assess the performance and results of WFP operations and ii) identify the lessons learned and the good practices that have emerged in the course of programme implementation.

The desk-review started in the last months of 2016 and an inception report was presented in December 2016. These will be complemented by a field mission in February-March 2017. The evaluation report is expected to be finalized in June 2017.

In December 2016, WFP met with its donors and national counterparts to reflect on the lessons of the past two years of project implementation. Five key points were identified:

- The lack of flexibility in WFP and national institutions' procurement mechanisms often results in extended timeframes for international purchases of both food and non-food items.
- The benefits of engaging and empowering local actors already at the design stage of any activity is fundamental to achieving good project results and supportive of the national decentralization efforts.
- Methodologies and good international practices shared by WFP with national and local authorities can be implemented also in non-WFP activities since they offer potential tools for planning and improving government programmes and policies.
- WFP recognizes the importance of specific trainings for its government counterparts involved in programme coordination. The additional investment to ensure full awareness of counterparts on project implementation and management has enhanced horizontal and vertical coordination.
- Contingency food stocks prepositioned by WFP proved to be of vital importance for rapid and effective assistance to disaster-affected populations.

## Capacity Strengthening

In 2016, WFP strategically focused on strengthening national capacities in food security and nutrition. Progress in this regard is measured using the framework developed by the WFP Regional Bureau and the National Capacity Indices. Cuban authorities applied two methods to measure institutional capacity: the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) and the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI).

SABER promoted dialogue between various stakeholders of the school meals programme and helped identify the main achievements and challenges in the five dimensions of the composite index: legal frameworks and public policies, financial sustainability, institutional capacities, government design, the management and implementation of programs, and community involvement. As part of the process, WFP organized an exchange of ideas between Cuban health, education and agriculture specialists and experts from the WFP Honduras and Peru country offices where this methodology has already been implemented.

The EPCI was used to assess institutional capacities on disaster preparedness and response. WFP shared the EPCI methodology with Cuban authorities and facilitated an in-depth exchange to adapt it to the Cuban context. The baseline value of the index was established in the April 2016 national workshop. It will serve as a strategic planning tool for Cuban institutions dealing with disaster preparedness and response. WFP also strengthened national and local capacities regarding drought-related early warning systems and ensured that food security and nutrition vulnerability indicators be included in municipal multi-risk assessments.

WFP supported the national authorities in the process of adapting the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) methodology to the Cuban context. That was undertaken in a national workshop involving WFP regional experts and government counterparts from different sectors, including environment, agriculture, meteorology, and economic development.

As part of WFP support of national capacities on nutrition, a national household food consumption survey was launched to assess the main trends and changes in the dietary habits of Cuban families. Such a survey had not been conducted since 2001. WFP collaborated with its national counterpart, the Nutrition Institute, on the development of the methodology. It also supported the training of local authorities and enumerators. The survey will provide critical information for decision making on food security policies, including the targeting of national social protection programmes. Data collection started in December 2016, final results are expected in June 2017.

WFP has also provided technical assistance to support the Government in the elaboration of a more effective and sustainable model for its social protection programmes. WFP hosted various exchanges between Cuban authorities, WFP experts and specialists from Chile and Mexico. The objective was to showcase different methodologies for the targeting, coordination, and management of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.

WFP, in 2016, provided trainings and equipment to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in the agricultural value chain. The trainings focused on the value-chain approach, business planning and cooperativism, and on fostering dialogue between the various stakeholders along the bean value chain, including managers of cooperatives, farmers, national and local government staff, and representatives of the state agriculture company and of national social protection programmes. WFP organized bean variety fairs to showcase good agricultural practices in bean production. WFP provided equipment in order to enhance production and increase its efficiency and sustainability. For example, WFP supplied a cold chamber for seeds in the state seed enterprise of Guantanamo, which allowed the stocking of seeds locally throughout the year.

In 2016, WFP hosted national, provincial and municipal workshops on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with a view to strengthening institutional capacities on reporting and coordination mechanisms. These workshops followed the active involvement of Cuban counterparts in the design of the M&E system of the country programme in 2015.

In addition, the WFP country office shared its valuable experiences on capacity strengthening as described in the publication "Strengthening Capacities in Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean" that was presented to the 43rd session of the Committee on World Food Security hosted by FAO in Rome.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

WFP's country programme supports government efforts to improve efficiency and enhance the sustainability and targeting of social protection programmes. It contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 (save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies), 3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

In particular, WFP is supporting national institutions to: i) reduce micronutrient deficiencies among children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women by providing direct food assistance and capacity building activities; ii) create marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products; iii) promote innovation and develop good practices for linking local production to social protection programmes; iv) assess, prepare and, if needed, respond to emergencies; and v) improve the capacities of communities to manage climatic shocks and risks.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	9,273,744
Direct Support Costs	1,923,889
Food and Related Costs	6,205,844
Indirect Support Costs	1,218,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,621,721</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.**

**Outcome SO 1.1: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies**

**Activity: Capacity Development (Technical Assistance) to enhance emergency preparedness of national and local institutions**

WFP supported authorities in the five eastern provinces to adapt the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to the Cuban context. The EFSA methodology will facilitate rapid assessments in the event of a disaster. In Pinar del Rio, the 72-hour EFSA was adapted to the urban context.

In order to strengthen capacities of local stakeholders in the provision of relief food assistance, food processing facilities in case of emergencies were identified in Pinar del Rio. In 2017, these facilities will receive kitchen utensils to ensure safe preparation and distribution of relief food. At national level, WFP continued the preparation of a technical manual on food handling and transportation in emergencies.

**Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.**

**Outcome SO 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels■.**

**Activity: Capacity Development (Technical Assistance, training and provision of equipment) to strengthen links between agricultural value chains and food-based social safety nets.**

WFP strengthened capacities of bean value-chain stakeholders in Granma and Holguin provinces, including smallholder-farmers, cooperatives, representatives of local governments, state agriculture enterprises, service providers and staff of social safety net programmes. Main gaps in the local bean value-chain were identified, along with training needs in different strategic areas, such as business plans and sustainable agricultural practices. The bean value chain assessment in the province of Pinar del Rio was delayed due to funding shortages but was able to start in the last quarter of 2016.

WFP distributed agriculture equipment in Guantanamo and Matanzas. The purchase of equipment and agriculture implements for Holguin and Las Tunas continued, although with delays due to complex procurement procedures.

WFP also carried out gender gap assessments in the provinces of Granma, Holguin and Las Tunas, to support women's economic empowerment along the bean value-chain.

With the goal of fostering linkages between agricultural value chains and social safety nets, WFP promoted the local production of bio-fortified beans in four provinces (Guantanamo, Holguin, Las Tunas and Matanzas) and mainly for maternity homes and day care centres.

In September 2016, WFP started supporting agricultural practices to enhance resilience of farmers affected by drought in the urban areas of Santiago de Cuba, and to ensure a stable supply of fresh food to social protection programmes. Given the short timeframe of the contribution (18-month grant from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund), WFP adapted and simplified the bean value-chain methodology to conduct a gap assessment and define business plans in a shorter time. As a result, in December 2016, farmers presented a purchase plan identifying the equipment and the training they needed to strengthen their activities.

### **Outcome SO 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.**

#### **Activity: Capacity Development (Technical Assistance and training) to strengthen the early warning systems for drought and to enhance municipal and provincial risk assessments.**

In 2016, WFP focused on strengthening early warning systems for drought in the eastern region, as well as on the inclusion of food security and nutrition vulnerability indicators in risk assessments for various climate hazards. In Pinar del Rio province, WFP continued promoting the inclusion of food security and nutrition vulnerability indicators for risk assessments in the event of tropical cyclones and other extreme hydro-meteorological hazards.

Following national consultations and three provincial workshops in the eastern region in May 2016, WFP coordinated the preparation of provincial action plans applying the methodologies shared by WFP. In November 2016, a six-month pilot phase for a drought early warning system was launched in selected municipalities, to test the new features and strengthen the existing early warning systems. The province of Guantanamo was not included because of the Hurricane Matthew emergency. WFP has purchased equipment to strengthen drought-monitoring networks, although there are some delays due to the complex procedures of cooperating partners.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.**

#### **Outcome SO 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children.**

##### **Activity: Technical Assistance to strengthen the local production line of fortified rice flour.**

In 2016, the production line in the Bayamo factory (Granma province) for fortified rice flour was reinforced with the purchase of laboratory equipment and a truck. However, the spare parts needed to refurbish the production line could not be purchased due to delays with the provider and complex procurement procedures.

##### **Activity: Nutrition (prevention of malnutrition and stand-alone micronutrient supplementation) in the 34 most vulnerable municipalities from the five eastern provinces and Pinar del Rio, which are considered the most exposed to anaemia according to the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SISVAN).**

WFP continued supporting the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia through the distribution of specialized nutritious products. WFP planned to distribute locally produced fortified rice flour for children aged 12-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. However, as local production could not start due to technical problems in the factory, WFP and the health authorities agreed to use the remaining stock of micronutrient powder (MNP) from 2015 and distribute it for children aged 12-23 months, while purchasing internationally Super Cereal for pregnant and lactating women. WFP could distribute MNP to children aged 12-23 months in all targeted provinces, while the Super Cereal was distributed in the provinces of Guantanamo, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. In Granma

and Las Tunas the distribution was delayed as containers had to be fumigated. The Super Cereal for Pinar del Rio was directed to the emergency operation to assist hurricane-affected populations.

Distribution of MNP to children aged 6-11 months was also planned, but since this target group also receives fortified milk through a government programme, health authorities requested an adjustment to the composition to avoid an excess of zinc, and comply with the specifications of the Cuban National Nutrition Institute. A new MNP composition was approved and an international purchase started at the end of 2016. Therefore, no distribution of MNP for children aged 6-11 months was carried out during 2016.

**Activity: Promote nutrition education for families, caregivers and personnel responsible for food handling.**

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education in developing a strategy on nutrition education, focusing on healthy nutritional habits and the prevention of anaemia. As part of the implementation, WFP supported the training process for caregivers and the personnel responsible for food handling.

**Outcome SO 4.2: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.**

**Activity: Technical Assistance to improve social protection programmes.**

WFP provided technical assistance for the improvement of social protection programmes. Activities included the implementation of the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) methodology to analyze the national school meals system, and support in the preparation of the National Household Food Consumption Survey. The field data collection phase started in December 2016.

WFP also provided technical support to the Cuban supra-ministerial body that oversees the implementation of the Socio-Economic Guidelines to update the national social and economic model.

In 2016, WFP continued strengthening the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN) by supporting counterparts in the preparation of quarterly monitoring reports on anaemia prevalence. The planned training activities on the use and dissemination of the information generated by the system could not take place and were rescheduled for 2017.

**Activity: General Food Distribution - food distribution to complement the Government's assistance to food-based safety nets.**

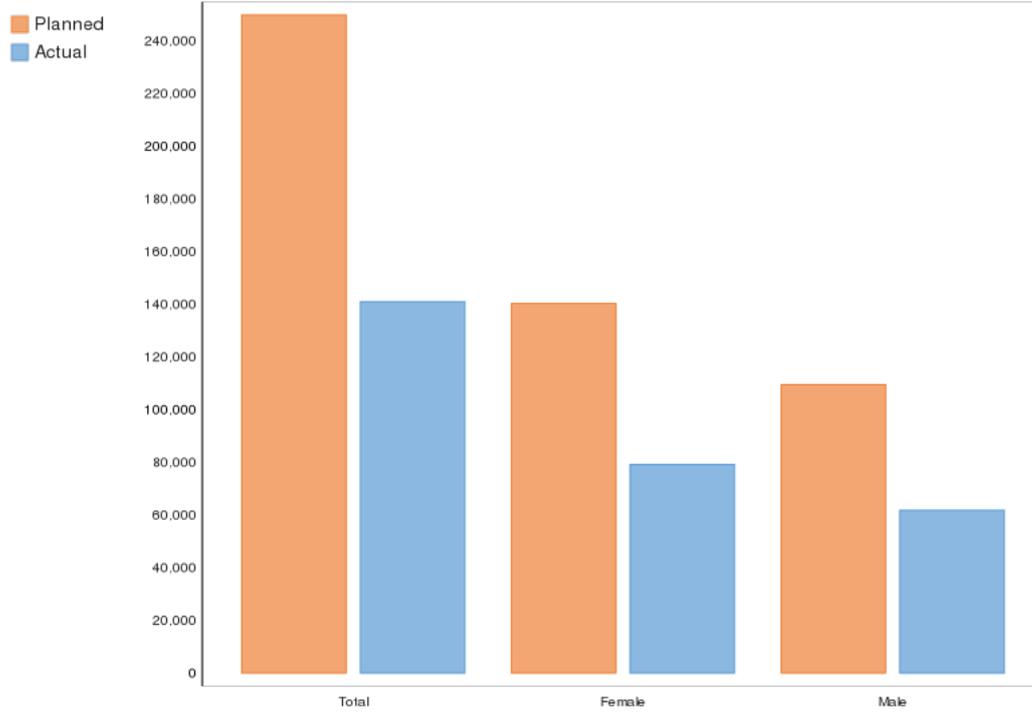
WFP distributed different food commodities to complement government social protection programmes:

i) Beans for children in pre-schools and primary schools through the national school meals programme, for pregnant and lactating women in maternity homes, and for elderly people through elderly people homes, day-care centres and the community-based Family Support System. This commodity was distributed each month in the provinces of Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba. Due to transportation constraints, distribution in the rest of the targeted provinces started later in the first quarter of 2016.

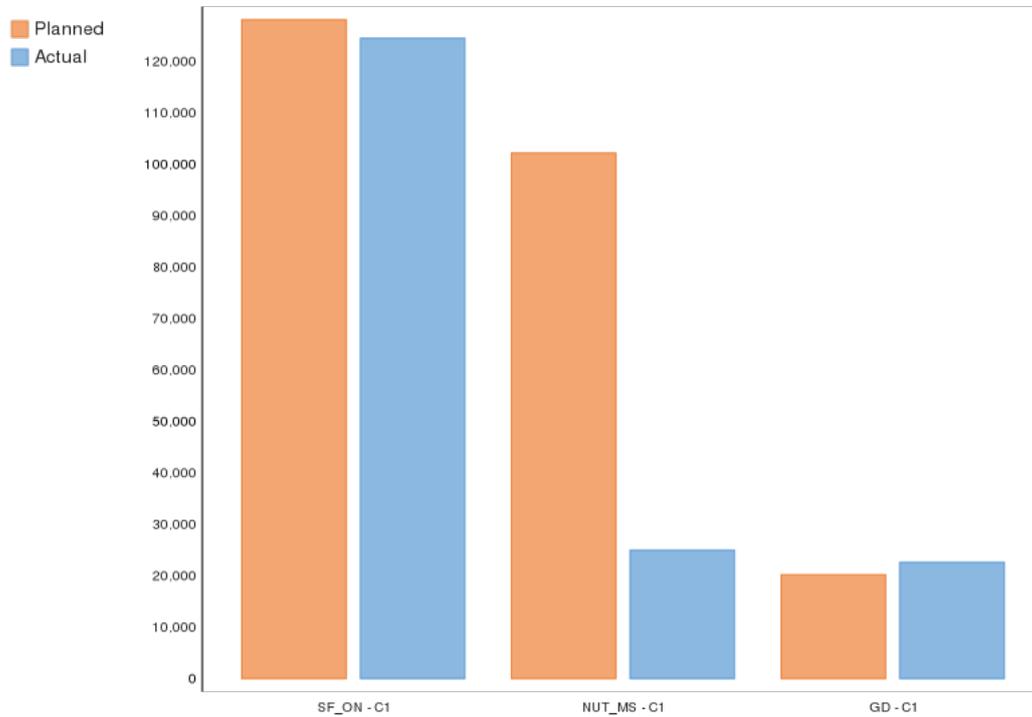
ii) Dried skimmed milk for children attending full board primary schools, and for elderly people in elderly people homes, day-care centres and community-based Family Support System. This commodity also benefited elderly people, pregnant and lactating women, adolescents and primary school children assisted through social programmes in the municipality of Old Havana. The distribution was carried out throughout 2016.

iii) Rice for elderly people through health institutions and Family Support Systems. This commodity arrived in the country in January and distribution was carried out between May and December in all targeted provinces, except Matanzas, where distribution started in February.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

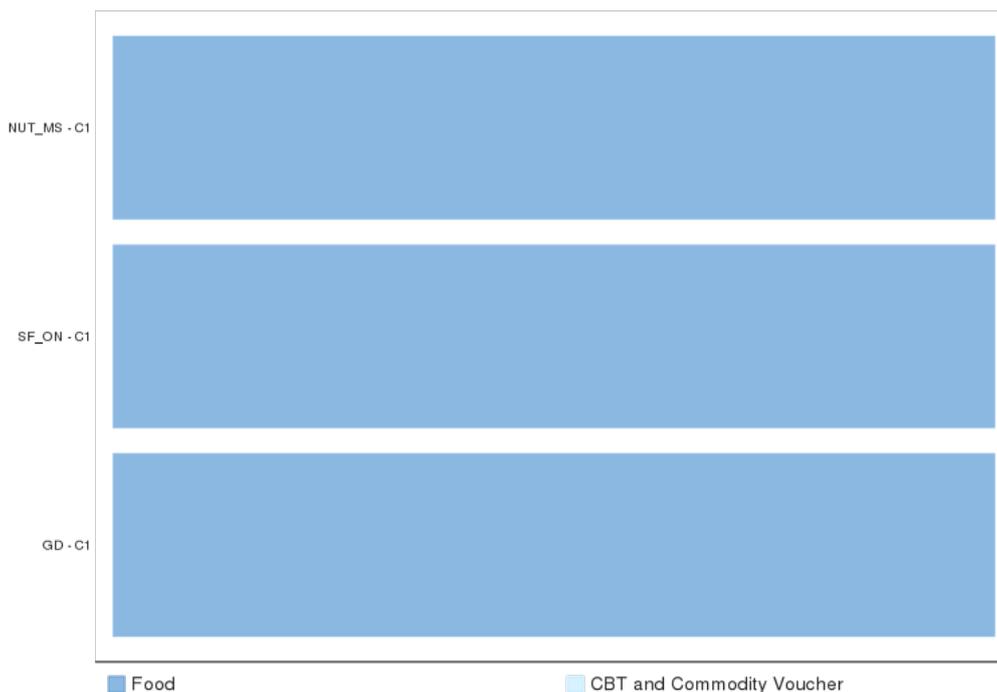


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>			
Beans	432	211	48.9%
Corn Soya Blend	-	79	-
Micronutrition Powder	4	2	54.8%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	28	130	461.6%
Rice	2,105	451	21.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>34.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>34.0%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

All WFP activities were implemented with national and local authorities.

### Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

Throughout 2016, WFP worked with a group of national experts from the Ministry of the Environment, National Bureau of Statistics, Institute of Hydraulic Resources, and Ministry of Agriculture and the Civil Defence to apply the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index to Cuba. WFP Regional Bureau staff and experts of the Cuban Red Cross were also involved. Regarding the adaptation of the corporate 72-hour Emergency Food Security

Assessment (EFSA) methodology to the Cuban context, WFP brought together a multi-sectorial group that included the ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Agro-industry and was coordinated by the National Bureau of Statistics.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF during the preparation of a technical manual on food handling and transportation in case of disasters.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.**

WFP focused on promoting a dialogue between all stakeholders along the bean value-chain, to improve governance and enhance performance. Stakeholders included national and local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and local polytechnics, and United Nations agencies. While implementing its training programme at the municipal level, WFP continued fostering synergies with NGOs such as the Cuban Association of Animal Production (ACPA), the Cuban Small Farmers Association (ANAP), the Cuban Association of Agro-Forestry Technicians (ACTAF), as well as universities and local polytechnics, in order to leverage existing capacities and knowledge to strengthen the bean value-chain.

WFP worked together with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the provinces of Las Tunas and Granma, coordinating actions and planning joint activities, mainly focusing on capacity development, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation tools. In 2016, WFP exchanged experiences with IFAD during the preparation of a technical manual on bean production to be used for farmer training sessions. IFAD was involved in the identification of priority investments to be made in Granma province, to avoid duplication in the supply of equipment and training activities. IFAD representatives also attended a national workshop to strengthen government counterparts' capacities in monitoring and evaluation, hosted by WFP in April 2016.

WFP complemented UNDP and UNICEF efforts to strengthen drought resilience in the urban area of Santiago de Cuba. While UNDP and UNICEF work focussed on water supply to the population, WFP strengthened urban agricultural institutions to enhance their resilience to drought by ensuring stable water supply to farmers.

As part of its support to government authorities to strengthen the drought early warning system in the five eastern provinces, WFP complemented activities carried out by UNDP and a consortium of international non-governmental organizations (comprising CARE, CISP, GVC, Movimiento por la Paz-MPDL, Mundubat, OIKOS and OXFAM). UNDP focused on strengthening the institutions responsible for public water supply, while the consortium worked with the communities on good practices to increase drought resilience.

In Pinar del Rio province, WFP coordinated its activities with UNDP's Articulated Platform for Territorial Comprehensive Development (PADIT for its Spanish acronym) to ensure that the risk management approach was taken into account during the formulation of territorial development strategies.

In 2016, WFP facilitated exchanges between Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti under the framework of a South-South Cooperation sub-regional project aimed at strengthening disaster risk management in these two Caribbean countries.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

In 2016, WFP continued strengthening its partnerships with the ministries of Health and Education to support national social protection programmes. The Ministry of Health was key in ensuring the transportation, storage and distribution of specialised nutritious foods supplied by WFP, as well as for monitoring beneficiary consumption and acceptance through the National Food Surveillance System (SISVAN). Moreover, WFP closely worked with the Ministry of Health and its institutions – mainly the Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology (INHEM), as well as local entities – in the National Household Food Consumption Survey.

The Ministry of Education was very active coordinating and leading the preparatory consultations, adaptation and measurement of the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), to assess strengths and challenges of the national school meals programme.

In addition, WFP worked closely with the Cuban supra-ministerial body that oversees the implementation of the Socio-Economic Guidelines to update Cuba's social and economic model. WFP positioned itself as technical knowledge provider, by sharing different methodologies to improve management of social protection programmes, and facilitating experience sharing with experts from other countries of Latin America.

## Performance Monitoring

As a small country office, WFP has eight staff dedicated to monitoring (two in the country office and six field monitors). At the beginning of 2016, WFP developed an annual monitoring plan, completed baseline measurements and established a mechanism for follow up data collection. Training sessions on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) were offered to counterparts to improve process and outcome monitoring.

In 2015, WFP collected baseline data for the majority of corporate outcome indicators using representative samples. In 2016, WFP completed the measurement of baseline data for additional indicators such as the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) and the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). The process to determine values of capacity indices had the added value of promoting a dialogue between different stakeholders and strengthening national capacities in monitoring food security and nutrition indicators.

WFP collected follow up values for outcome and output indicators. However, it was not possible to report on two outcome indicators (resilience at community level and the average number of school days when a locally procured product were provided) as the measurement methodologies were not agreed with the government counterparts.

In 2016, WFP continued its efforts to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities of counterparts. The objectives of such efforts are to improve the quality, accuracy and timeliness of the regular monitoring reports of outcome and output indicators, benefiting learning and accountability of the country programme in the short term; and provide inputs to enhance the M&E systems of Cuba's social protection programmes.

To facilitate this process, WFP and its counterparts jointly prepared a practical manual to support local partner institutions in reporting on project results. Later during the year, WFP coordinated a national workshop to train government counterparts on the country programme M&E system, which included sessions on the frequency of measurements, assignation of responsibilities and reporting. This workshop was followed by a series of similar events at provincial and municipal level. As a result, nearly 400 counterpart staff members were trained.

Government counterparts and WFP field monitors worked together on the monthly monitoring exercises. Sites to visit were selected randomly, taking into consideration: incidents occurred in past months, geographic proximity, as well as the provision of WFP food and non-food items. WFP field monitors and government counterparts jointly visited the units (warehouses, clinics, cooperatives, etc.) to confirm that the parameters included in monitoring checklists were met. The incidents identified were discussed with the institutions involved and corrective measures proposed, while the municipal and provincial project committees were informed to ensure further monitoring.

In 2016 the country office could not apply the tool for remote data collection on process monitoring. This was due to connectivity issues, as well as the delay in the purchase of the server required for the system. The process will be expedited in 2017 in order to produce more accurate and timely reports.

WFP plans to further improve accountability by intensifying collaboration with government counterpart for the M&E of country programme activities. This will lead to concise and quick information for decision making. In 2016, WFP started its first mid-term external evaluation of the country programme, which will outline lessons learned for future operations in Cuba.

## Results/Outcomes

**Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.**

**Outcome SO 1.1: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies.**

**Activity: Capacity Development (Technical Assistance) to enhance emergency preparedness of national and local institutions.**

In 2016, WFP effectively strengthened the capacities of national institutions in emergency preparedness, particularly regarding drought risk management. The focus of technical assistance was mainly at the national level. In 2017, activities will be geared to reinforce capacities at local level.

WFP supported the Government in the measurement of the Emergency Preparedness Response Capacity Index for Drought (EPCI-drought). The index was adapted to the national context to measure only drought, given the already consolidated capacities in preparing to and managing tropical cyclones and other extreme hydro-meteorological events. The EPCI process brought together national experts from various institutions involved in disaster risk management and was coordinated by the Civil Defence. The result of the EPCI-drought measurement highlighted low levels of national preparedness and response capacities for drought, with particular weaknesses found in early warning systems. National authorities identified a set of actions to mitigate challenges. The EPCI is going to be

measured again in April 2017.

WFP supported the adaptation of the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment methodology to the Cuban context through a one-year consultation with a multi-sectorial group. About 20 counterpart staff at national level were trained on emergency needs assessment, and a roll-out plan at local level was planned. However, due to Hurricane Matthew, staff at local level could not participate, hence these training sessions will take place in 2017.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.**

#### **Outcome SO 3.2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels.**

##### **Activity: Capacity Development (Technical Assistance, training and provision of equipment) to strengthen links between agricultural value chains and food-based social safety nets.**

In 2016, WFP contributed to enhance capacities of bean value-chain stakeholders in targeted provinces. The objectives were to guarantee a sustainable local supply of beans to the social safety nets and to promote new management models to link small farmers to social safety nets. WFP achieved important results in this regard as measured by both corporate and project-specific indicators.

The gap assessments of the bean value-chain were completed in the provinces of Granma and Holguin, providing a key planning tool for local governments and social safety nets, as well as other key stakeholders along the bean value chain. The same assessments had been carried out in the past two years in Guantanamo, Las Tunas and Matanzas. In November 2016, WFP started the bean value-chain assessment in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The bean value-chain strengthening also involved training sessions on the preparation of business plans in Granma and Holguin. As a final result, the key stakeholders (members of cooperatives, representatives of state agriculture enterprises, service providers and staff of social safety net programmes) prepared their business plans identifying equipment and training needed to improve their performance. In 2016, nearly 380 stakeholders were trained in business plans, including over 140 leaders of cooperatives.

To promote sustainable agricultural practices, WFP organized “bean variety fairs” in selected municipalities in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. More than 400 participants including smallholder farmers and managers of WFP supported cooperatives were trained. Participants could test the cultivation of all bean varieties available in Cuba to determine the most suitable according to each territory. In the provinces of Guantanamo and Matanzas – where this process had started in 2014 with a pilot project – cooperatives have switched to new bean varieties and, in Guantanamo, there was an increase in the use of high-quality certified seeds by the farmers, resulting in higher yields and better performance. Thanks to the fairs, the demand for certified seeds increased and the share of sales of high quality seeds by the state enterprise rose from 4 percent in 2014 to 80 in 2016.

In the second semester of 2016, WFP supplied a total of 333 agriculture implements and other equipment (including tractors, moisture meters, etc.) to beneficiaries in Guantanamo and Matanzas. The items distributed represented 36 percent of the total planned due to the delays in the procurement process. As this led to lower agricultural production than expected, WFP could not purchase beans locally for the distribution to beneficiaries of social safety nets. WFP supported about 42 percent of planned smallholder farmers in 2016, due to funding constraints and challenges related to the procurement of equipment.

Regarding activities to strengthen drought resilience in the urban areas of Santiago de Cuba, WFP conducted a gap assessment, adapting and simplifying the bean value-chain methodology. In December 2016, stakeholders prepared a purchase plan of the equipment required to strengthen their activities as identified in the gap assessment.

#### **Outcome SO 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.**

##### **Activity: Capacity Development (Technical Assistance and training) to strengthen the early warning systems for drought and to enhance municipal and provincial risk assessments.**

WFP advanced in enhancing capacities of national and local institutions on risk reduction by strengthening early warning systems for drought in the eastern region and improving current methodologies for risk assessment and preparedness. In 2017, WFP will implement both methodologies at local and community levels.

Thanks to WFP support, national and local authorities promoted a comprehensive drought management approach and included food security and nutrition vulnerability indicators in risk assessments for various climate hazards. WFP strengthened the capacities of over 190 national and local stakeholders.

The outcome indicator related to community resilience could not be reported in 2016 as its methodology is being revised by government counterparts.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger**

##### **Outcome SO 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children.**

###### **Activity: Technical Assistance to strengthen the local production line of fortified rice flour**

In 2016, WFP supported the Government in reinforcing the production line in the Bayamo factory for fortified rice flour. However, expected results were only partially achieved. WFP purchased and supplied a truck and over 1,200 pieces of laboratory equipment to strengthen the factory's quality control. However, the purchase of spare parts could not be finalized due to the complex contractual and administrative procedures of the provider, delaying the start of production of fortified rice flour.

###### **Activity: Nutrition (prevention of malnutrition & stand-alone micronutrient supplementation) in the 34 most vulnerable municipalities from the five eastern provinces and Pinar del Rio, which are considered the most exposed to anaemia according to the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SISVAN).**

In 2016, WFP supported the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in 34 targeted municipalities through distribution of specialised nutritious products to children under two and to pregnant and lactating women and through support to national and local counterparts to strengthen the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SISVAN).

WFP planned to distribute a locally produced specialised nutritious product – fortified rice flour - to children aged 12-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. However, as local production could not start, WFP and health authorities agreed to distribute the remaining stock of micronutrient powders (MNP) to children aged 12-23 months, while purchasing internationally Super Cereal for pregnant and lactating women.

The overall proportion of children aged 6-23 months assisted with MNP (coverage) was lower than expected. On the one hand, WFP could not reach children aged 6-11 months using the standard MNP formulation due to national health requirements. On the other hand, the planned number of children aged 12-23 months - which was based on national statistics - was higher than the actual figure.

In addition, since only one distribution cycle took place in 2016, the adherence indicator could not be measured (because it requires the completion of at least two out of three distribution cycles).

Due to phytosanitary requirements, WFP could distribute Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women in three out of the six targeted provinces. Therefore, the percentage of beneficiaries reached was lower. Yet, in the three provinces assisted, WFP reached over 90 percent of the targeted pregnant and lactating women. The distribution of Super Cereal was accompanied by awareness-raising materials such as posters and recipe books.

Throughout 2016, WFP supported health authorities in strengthening the system for monitoring anaemia in children under 5 years of age and in pregnant women. As part of this effort, WFP supplied 34 hemoglobinometers to targeted municipalities.

The prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia among children under 2 years in the 34 assisted municipalities slightly decreased since the last follow up. As the government programme to tackle anaemia did not change since 2015, it can be inferred that WFP's provision of MNP - even if only through one distribution - contributed to the reduction of the anemia prevalence rate.

Regarding pregnant women, no significant change occurred in the anaemia prevalence rate as compared to previous years. Further monitoring of the effectiveness and acceptance of fortified cereal will be required. In 2017, WFP plans to carry out a pilot project for strengthening the surveillance system for anaemia in pregnant women.

###### **Activity: Promote nutrition education for families, caregivers and personnel responsible for food handling in educational institutions.**

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, fostered the development of a strategy on nutrition education for families and caregivers, focusing on healthy nutritional habits and the prevention of anaemia. More than 6,300 counterparts were trained in 2016, representing a considerable over-achievement. Originally planned for caregivers and personnel responsible for food handling, these trainings were extended to provincial and municipal technical advisors to promote a greater behavioral change in nutrition.

The outcome indicator “average number of schooldays per month when a locally procured product(s) from one or more of the food groups was provided” was not reported in 2016, because its measurement methodology is still being defined with government counterparts.

#### **Outcome SO 4.2: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.**

##### **Activity: Technical Assistance to improve social protection programmes and to promote nutrition education.**

Among the most significant results achieved in 2016 was the adaptation of the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) to the Cuban context. The Ministry of Education took a leading role in the process, thus ensuring coordination with different national stakeholders involved in the provision of school meals. The stakeholders, supported by WFP and the Ministry of Education, jointly identified strengths and challenges of the system, and developed an action plan. The result of the SABER highlighted that a policy framework is supporting the established school meals programme, which has the required capacities.

WFP provided technical support to the Government for the launching of the National Household Food Consumption Survey. The survey will be a valuable tool for government institutions to improve the targeting, as well as enhance the cost-efficiency and sustainability of social protection programmes. WFP facilitated four preparatory workshops, one at the national and three at regional level.

WFP also collaborated with the supra-ministerial committee that oversees the implementation of the socio-economic guidelines to update Cuba’s social and economic model. In June 2016, WFP facilitated two workshops on targeting and delivery modalities of food assistance, and best practices on social protection programmes for elderly people, with the participation of WFP regional experts and specialists from other countries in Latin America.

In 2016, WFP could not carry out the training activities for government counterparts on the use and dissemination of the information collected through the National Anaemia Surveillance. This activity is expected to be conducted in 2017. However, WFP continued supporting the elaboration of food security and nutrition monitoring reports of the SISVAN, and all planned reports (4 reports for each trimester in the 6 targeted provinces) were produced in 2016.

The methodology for the measurement of the National Capacity Index on nutrition is still being determined by WFP, hence this outcome indicator could not be measured.

##### **Activity: General Food Distribution (food distribution to complement the Government’s assistance to food-based safety nets).**

WFP regularly provided beans, dried skimmed milk and rice to complement national social protection programmes. In spite of delays in food arrivals and transport constrains, WFP assisted over 97 percent of planned beneficiaries.

The beans complemented three national safety net programmes: i) assistance to pregnant women in health institutions - with an objective not related to anaemia; ii) school meals; and iii) support to the elderly. Through these interventions, WFP also promoted nutritional education among beneficiaries. The amount of food provided to social protection programmes was lower than planned; due to transportation delays distribution of commodities only started in the first quarter of 2016.

Dried skimmed milk was provided to programmes targeting elderly people and children attending full board primary schools. It represented an additional intake of proteins and calcium for both beneficiary groups. In 2016, WFP completed the distribution planned for 2015, therefore volumes were higher than planned.

Rice was distributed to elderly people through health institutions and Family Support Systems from June to December 2016.

In 2016, WFP operations achieved important results, as measured by corporate output and outcome indicators. Furthermore, WFP positioned itself as a key partner for the government, both as food supplier and as facilitator of capacity strengthening processes.

## **Progress Towards Gender Equality**

Cuba was the first country to sign the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which promotes gender equality and women's empowerment. Traditional gender roles influences intra-household labour division and limit opportunities for women with regard to employment and in leadership

positions.

On average, women accounted for a bit more than half of members of project management committees under the three strategic areas of the country programme, but with marked differences between them. Women's representation in committees under strategic area 1 (food security and nutrition) increased significantly (from 24 percent in 2015 to 60.2 percent in 2016), while it decreased under strategic area 2. Two out of the three national coordinators of each strategic area were also women. As compared to the previous year, women participation continued improving in decision-making processes at the national and local level.

WFP applied education materials to promote men and women joint responsibility for children and family nutrition. As a result, in the 34 targeted municipalities where micronutrient powder (MNP) were distributed for children aged 12-23 months, men are now more involved in the decisions over the use of food. In 2017, WFP expects to start a behavioural communication campaign with emphasis on the consumption of nutritious food with a gender-oriented approach.

As part of its support to the Government in fostering a greater gender equality along agriculture value-chains, WFP promoted participatory gender gap assessments in the provinces of Granma, Holguin, Las Tunas and Matanzas. The assessments were conducted in selected municipalities with key stakeholders of the bean value-chain. They confirmed that men still outnumber women as members of cooperatives, as leaders and as land owners. The findings were validated with stakeholders – including local government representatives and decision-makers of cooperatives. They were further involved in the formulation of action plans to tackle these gaps and promote greater gender equity along the bean value-chain for the coming year. WFP's planned activities for 2017 will be aligned with the Gender Strategy recently launched by the Ministry of Agriculture to promote the empowerment of rural women.

Progress towards gender equality was slower for strategic area 3 (disaster risk management), as few activities could be implemented. However, about 46 percent of women received technical training sessions in risk management, a sector predominantly involving men. For 2017, WFP expects to carry out a gender gap assessment to identify the different issues faced by women and men in case of droughts, followed by the formulation of actions to promote the role of women in community resilience.

WFP is part of the gender inter-agency group that has been instrumental in sharing knowledge and resources and hosting events. WFP took part in a number of activities that were also replicated by local field monitors, such as community sensitizations to prevent gender-based violence.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In Cuba, government institutions engaged in the distribution of food assistance (including WFP commodities) are by law requested to publicly display the ration entitlement to each beneficiary. Community-based mechanisms allow beneficiaries to file their complaints related to food distribution.

All beneficiaries assisted by WFP nutrition interventions had received adequate information about the programme, as shown by survey questionnaires filled upon reception of micronutrient powders (MNP). This results was possible thanks to the collaboration between WFP and health authorities, who applied a dedicated strategy to ensure that beneficiaries were aware of their fortified food entitlements. In addition, field monitors and government counterparts participated in radio and TV programmes to inform the population about the use of fortified food as well as the timing of assistance.

In 2016, all participants in WFP training activities, technical assistance and workshops under strategic areas 2 and 3 had to fill out an attendance sheet that asked questions about their knowledge of entitlements and complaint mechanisms. All respondents confirmed they were aware of their rights and they knew how to report incidents.

Cuba is considered one of the safest countries in the region. No incidents that could have posed a potential threat to the security of beneficiaries were reported. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that food commodities were safely distributed.

## Yuney's success story: Innovating and learning with WFP's bean variety fair

"I offered my land to WFP to organize the bean 'variety fairs'. My land served as a laboratory.

I worked the land my whole life, ever since I started helping my grandfather. However, we had always cultivated the same varieties, producing and multiplying our own seeds. As a result, our yields were very low and we couldn't obtain quality beans. We used to store them in poor conditions, exposed to pests and insects, as other farmers in the area did.

After my experience with WFP's bean 'variety fair', many things changed in our production model. First, I know a lot more about the different bean varieties available in the country. I could see which ones did better in my land, because not all soils are the same. One of the major changes was to start buying certified seeds from the seeds state enterprise, instead of producing our own seeds. I could see the difference between using quality seeds, stored in cold chambers and treated to resist pests for 30 days. Today, we only buy and use certified seeds.

Another change was the use of proper sowing frame. I used to plant leaving a 45 cm-width among furrows, while I should have left at least double the distance. As a result, I can now obtain the necessary plant density for my crops.

Today (2016), in my 27 hectares of land, I am cultivating two types of beans ("Buenaventura" and "Delicia roja 364"), and my yields have increased by 70 percent. Before that, reaching a yield of 1 ton per hectare was something extraordinary. Last year, I reached 1.7 ton per hectare. Thanks to the bean variety fair, I also know now which variety is preferred by the people assisted by social protection programmes, our final consumers".

*Yuney Genoris Perdomo, Farmer from Unión de Reyes, province of Matanzas*

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Farmers cultivating bio-fortified beans in the province of Guantanamo. Photo © WFP/Norberto Roll

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	109,496	140,304	249,800	61,778	79,168	140,946	56.4%	56.4%	56.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri)	109,496	140,304	249,800	61,778	79,168	140,946	56.4%	56.4%	56.4%
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	52,892	50,818	103,710	21,220	21,406	42,626	40.1%	42.1%	41.1%
Children (5-18 years)	46,331	44,514	90,845	30,562	46,010	76,572	66.0%	103.4%	84.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	10,273	44,972	55,245	9,996	11,752	21,748	97.3%	26.1%	39.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	109,496	140,304	249,800	65,979	74,967	140,946	60.3%	53.4%	56.4%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	20,200	-	20,200	22,602	-	22,602	111.9%	-	111.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	128,100	-	128,100	124,503	-	124,503	97.2%	-	97.2%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	102,200	-	102,200	24,952	-	24,952	24.4%	-	24.4%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	20,200	-	20,200	22,602	-	22,602	111.9%	-	111.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	128,100	-	128,100	124,503	-	124,503	97.2%	-	97.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	102,200	-	102,200	24,952	-	24,952	24.4%	-	24.4%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	10,302	9,898	20,200	11,527	11,075	22,602	111.9%	111.9%	111.9%
Total participants	10,302	9,898	20,200	11,527	11,075	22,602	111.9%	111.9%	111.9%
Total beneficiaries	10,302	9,898	20,200	11,527	11,075	22,602	111.9%	111.9%	111.9%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	18,870	18,130	37,000	16,638	15,985	32,623	88.2%	88.2%	88.2%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	46,461	44,639	91,100	46,859	45,021	91,880	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%
Total participants	65,331	62,769	128,100	63,497	61,006	124,503	97.2%	97.2%	97.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	65,331	62,769	128,100	63,497	61,006	124,503	97.2%	97.2%	97.2%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>									
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	34,170	32,830	67,000	10,051	9,657	19,708	29.4%	29.4%	29.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	35,200	35,200	-	5,244	5,244	-	14.9%	14.9%
Total beneficiaries	34,170	68,030	102,200	10,051	14,901	24,952	29.4%	21.9%	24.4%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, Reports on food received/distributed prepared by the government, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06, Secondary data, Reports on food received/distributed prepared by the government	>66.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, Reports on food received/distributed prepared by the government, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, Reports on food received/distributed prepared by the government, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data	=100.00	97.00	-	29.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Average number of schooldays per month when a locally procured product(s) from one or more of the food groups was/were provided</b>				
<i>34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data</i>		0.00	-	-
<b>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among pregnant women (%), Hb&lt;110g/L)</b>				
<i>34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Pregnant women's health card, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Pregnant women's health card, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Pregnant women's health card</i>	<25.00	37.60	-	37.60
<b>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (%), Hb&lt;110g/L)</b>				
<i>34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data, Surveillance system in primary health care centre, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Surveillance system in primary health care centre</i>	<25.00	38.30	-	33.50
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Capacity Analysis Report, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey, Capacity Analysis Report</i>	=4.00	3.00	-	-
<b>NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>CUBA, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>		3.00	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection System</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>18 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>18 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>85.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Management</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</b>				
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
<i>26 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA WITH HIGHER VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Capacity analysis, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey</i>	=3.50	2.00	-	-
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
26 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA WITH HIGHER VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey</b>	=60.00	0.00	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>				
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Food Fortification</b>				
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	1,307	1,237	94.6%
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of female government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	103	105	101.9%
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	24	24	100.0%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	60	-	-
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	20	20	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	22	16	72.7%
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	34	34	100.0%
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	94	836	889.4%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	937	2,811	300.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	235	235	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	401	401	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	3,804	3,562	93.6%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	843	1,975	234.3%
<b>SO4: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	390	390	100.0%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>				
Number of nutrition information products distributed	item	34,500	34,500	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	1,206	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection System</b>				
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	180	140	77.8%
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	180	140	77.8%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	90	70	77.8%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	10,001	4,423	44.2%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	913	333	36.5%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	11,574	-	-
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	11,574	-	-
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	11,979	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Management</b>				
<b>SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of government counterparts trained in emergency needs assessment	individual	15	20	133.3%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	260	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	180	194	107.8%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	180	194	107.8%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>30.00	17.50	-	27.80
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>65.00	81.50	-	69.60

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>5.00	1.00	-	2.60
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	24.00	-	60.50
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection System</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	85.40	-	42.60
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Managemen</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	49.00	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	90.00	-	97.10
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	96.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	95.00	-	96.10
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection System</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<90.00	80.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	80.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	80.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Management</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	=527,200.00	629,810.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	=8.00	8.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection Syste</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	=8.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Managemen</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	>8.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Italy	ITA-C-00156-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	135
Italy	ITA-C-00156-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	3
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>138</b>