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**SPR Reading Guidance**



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

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Cuba, Republic of (CU)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

Throughout 2017, WFP continued to support the Government in strengthening food security and nutrition among the most vulnerable groups, by providing food assistance and capacity strengthening activities. The **National Food Consumption Survey**, launched in 2016 with methodological support by WFP, was completed. Such a survey had not been conducted since 2001. The results will be shared in early 2018 during a national workshop and could represent a strategic tool to support decision making for social protection programmes, to make them more efficient. WFP also continued 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, positioning itself as a valuable partner to provide technical assistance on beneficiary targeting and food transfers.

WFP advanced in **strengthening local agricultural value chains** to ensure timely, adequate, and sustainable food supply to social safety net programmes. In addition to supplying agricultural equipment, WFP focused on delivering training and promoting innovative practices to enhance the efficiency of these value chains, such as the “variety gardens”, the “service fairs” and the auto-assessment methodology for cooperatives. A series of gender sensitization workshops for both men and women were also carried out to foster gender equality and women's empowerment among the actors of the bean value chain.

WFP also supported the Government in adapting different methodologies to enhance community resilience and disaster risk management. An enhanced system for **the comprehensive management of drought** was developed and tested with national and local institutions, using innovative procedures to include indicators to measure the vulnerability of food production in risk assessments, as well as strengthening the drought early warning system to

improve dissemination of information and decision-making. WFP also engaged in dialogue with its partner institutions (including the Ministry of Environment, Civil Defence and the Ministry of Agriculture) to promote a greater involvement of women in the different processes envisaged by comprehensive drought management.

WFP finalised its emergency assistance to the populations affected by **Hurricane Matthew**, and launched two operations in response to the devastating impact of **Hurricane Irma**. Swift food assistance was made possible by the prepositioned in-country stocks under the country programme. Due to the massive damage to warehouse infrastructure, WFP also provided logistic support to enhance the food storage capacities of local authorities. WFP's commitment to support the Government's response was emphasized during a visit of the Executive Director one week after the impact of Hurricane Irma, and was highlighted on various occasions by local and national press.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Cuba has some of the most comprehensive social protection programmes in the world, which allowed it to largely eradicate poverty and hunger. The country's 2016 human development index ranked 68th out of 188 countries (high human development category), and its global hunger index was below 5, which is considered low. However, recurrent financial and economic crises, frequent natural hazards, low productivity and limited access to credit have put at risk food security and the nutrition of the population. This situation is compounded by the continued U.S. embargo that is likely to remain in place following the recent cooling of diplomatic relations 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, which include a highly subsidized monthly food basket for each citizen. With the prices of imported commodities increasing over the last decade, this food basket currently covers only 38 percent of household food needs, while it used to cover up to 50 percent 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 high cost of social protection programmes with universal coverage puts the national budget under unsustainable strain.

The diet of the average Cuban family is poor in micronutrients [2]. This is due to the limited consumption of a diversified diet because of limited access and cultural habits. Anaemia is a major public health concern: 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 2017. In the 34 municipalities – considered the most vulnerable to this nutritional disorder and, therefore, assisted by WFP – the prevalence of anaemia is 24.4 percent in children aged 23 months and is up to 44 percent in children aged 6 months. Pregnant and lactating women are also particularly vulnerable to anaemia, with a prevalence rate of 31.5 percent in 2017.

The rising obesity rate is yet another concern: nearly 45 percent of the Cuban population (55 percent women) is overweight or obese, which is a risk factor for chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease (Ministry of Health) [3].

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.

Recurrent climate hazards affect the economy and food security of the population. The 2017 Atlantic hurricane season was rated as one of the most active since 1851 (Cubadebate, 2017). Cuba's Central region – already suffering from a severe drought over the last three years – was heavily affected by the passage of powerful Hurricane Irma, causing significant damage to homes and livelihoods. According to official reports, overall damage amounted to over 13 billion Cuban pesos (Cubadebate 2017). A positive consequence of the hurricane season was more rainfall during the last quarter of 2017, mitigating the drought that had been affecting agricultural production and public water supply in most of the country over the last four years.

Despite Cuba's positive results in achieving Millennium Development Goal 3 to promote gender equality and empower women – as reflected by a high gender global indicator (ranking 62 out of 188 countries) – inequality persists regarding women's participation in socio-economic activities and in decision-making processes. This is particularly true of rural areas where women represent 16.4 percent of the agricultural workforce, 17 percent of cooperative members at national level, but only 11 percent of those new members who have benefitted from land allocation in recent years.

In 2016, the Government of Cuba launched the 2030 National Plan for Economic and Social Development, which lays down the guiding principles for updating Cuba's economic and social model. This plan links up to the process

launched in 2011 with the Socio-Economic Policy Guidelines for 2011-2015 and maintains it for the period 2016-2021. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 2, 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. Nutrition priorities are included in the Comprehensive Plan for the Prevention and Control of Iron-Deficiency Anaemia and the Cuban Public Health Projections.

[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.

[2] This is confirmed by national scientific researches carried out by the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology (“Iron-deficiency anaemia in childhood in Cuba”, Gisela Pita-Rodríguez and Santa Jiménez-Acosta, 2011; and “Food consumption and preferences of the Cuban population with over 15 years of age”, Carmen Porrata-Maury, 2009).

[3] Ministry of Health, Third National Survey on risk factors and prevention activities for non-transmittable diseases (2010-2011). This phenomenon is more severe in the age group 35-54 years old.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In Cuba, WFP supports national food security and nutritional priorities, as outlined in the Guidelines to update the country's economic and social model, and reiterated in the 2030 National Plan for Economic and Social Development. Technical support and capacity strengthening are emphasized in accordance with national and local authorities work towards more sustainable, targeted and gender-sensitive social protection systems for vulnerable groups (which include children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people). WFP also supports the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia, focusing on iron supplementation, food fortification, food diversification and nutritional education.

In 2017, WFP's portfolio comprised the following operations:

**Country programme - CP 200703 (2015-2018):** supported national efforts in improving the sustainability and targeting of social protection programmes in 43 municipalities of the five eastern provinces and in Pinar del Rio and Matanzas in western Cuba. Benefitting nearly 900,000 people, activities include: i) supporting food security and nutrition-related social protection programmes for vulnerable groups; 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. These activities are in line with Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5 and 17 by promoting food security and improving nutrition, while bolstering gender equality and partnerships.

**Emergency Food Assistance to Communities Affected by Hurricane Matthew in Cuba - EMOP 201034 (2016-2017):** supported Cuban authorities in preserving the food security and nutrition of nearly 180,000 people in eight eastern municipalities that had been most affected by Hurricane Matthew. Special emphasis was placed on food assistance for vulnerable groups, including children aged 12-23 months and pregnant or lactating women, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2, especially on the objective of improving nutrition and food security. To ensure timely assistance, WFP used food stocks already prepositioned in-country under the country programme. WFP also provided mobile storage units, lightening equipment and pallets to enhance local food storage.

**Assistance to Victims of Hurricane Irma in Cuba - IR-EMOP 201107 (2017):** provided immediate food assistance – using in-country food stocks prepositioned under the country programme – to the most affected populations in 22 central municipalities, supporting nearly 640,000 people. In alignment with the Government's strategy, particular emphasis was placed on vulnerable groups, including children aged 6-23 months, school-aged children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

**Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Hurricane Irma in Cuba - EMOP 201108 (2017):** ensured continuity for another three months to the immediate relief provided with the IR-EMOP 201107 in 22 central municipalities. In addition to food assistance, WFP supplied mobile storage units, lightening equipment and pallets to enhance local food storage. This operation supports nearly 640,000 affected people, including vulnerable groups (children aged 6-23 months, school-aged children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly).

Both emergency operations are in line with Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, and 17, by supporting, in partnership with national and local institutions, the food security of shock-affected populations while ensuring equal support to women and men.

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. WFP also 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). In addition, WFP promotes synergies with the Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to improve the bean value-chain, and implements joint operations 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 disaster management and response, and in managing food security and nutrition programmes.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

In 2017, as part of the Integrated Road Map, WFP Cuba embarked on a process of improving its financial, monitoring and reporting procedures. This process entails the revision of WFP's operational structure to better demonstrate results in approaching the Sustainable Development Goals and promoting greater accountability and financial transparency. In particular, in order to be aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021), the Corporate Results Framework and the Country Portfolio Budget, WFP Cuba has prepared a “transitional interim country strategic plan” (T-ICSP) to commence in 2018. The T-ICSP will be followed by a country strategic plan that will guide future operations in the framework of the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Cuba.

Compared to previous years, the overall funding level of the **country programme** did not change significantly in 2017, with funding availability not being homogeneous across the three strategic areas. While activities to strengthen resilience and disaster risk management were almost entirely funded, operations to strengthen agricultural value chains faced funding shortages. Therefore, WFP had to adjust the geographic coverage of these activities, reducing the number of target municipalities in the province of Guantánamo. Moreover, WFP experienced a significant increase in the cost of irrigation systems needed to strengthen the bean value chain in the eastern provinces and in Matanzas province. As a result, WFP had to further adjust, in coordination with the Government, a series of activities in the province of Pinar del Río in Western Cuba, focusing on capacity strengthening rather than on the purchase of agricultural equipment. [1] In addition, due to these funding challenges, WFP could not support the implementation of gender economic empowerment initiatives in the framework of the bean value chain. Overall, due to these funding challenges, nearly 2,000 participants in the bean value chain could not benefit from WFP's capacity strengthening activities.

In the second part of the year, new contributions were received from Italy and Germany to support the nutritional activities planned for 2018. Other key donors for the country programme include Brazil, Canada, Cuba, European Union, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland and the private sector.

The **Hurricane Irma emergency** in the Caribbean, affecting a large number of other islands and exacerbated by the passage of powerful Hurricane Maria, was also initially challenging in terms of mobilizing funds for Cuba. However, the Cuba United Nations Country Team prepared an Action Plan and a proposal for the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), to foster a coordinated and harmonized response, covering all clusters (i.e. food security and nutrition, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and education). Coordination among all UN agencies was particularly effective in avoiding duplication of efforts and optimizing the geographic coverage of activities. WFP played a particularly active role by coordinating the food-security area and by the timely launching of two emergency response operations (IR-EMOP 201107, followed by EMOP 201108). WFP also followed a very active fund-raising strategy, both with traditional (CERF, Canada, European Union, Italy and Switzerland) and non-traditional donors (Portugal and the private sector). Thanks to these efforts, almost 90 percent of the funding needs of the two emergency operations were covered in nearly 3 months.

In 2017, WFP also concluded its emergency operation in response to **Hurricane Matthew** that had struck Eastern Cuba in October 2016. Despite the extent of devastation and the active fundraising strategy, coordinated with other UN agencies, only two-thirds of the operation were funded over the nine months of project duration (donors to this operation comprised the CERF and the governments of Canada, Italy and the Republic of Korea). Given these financial constraints, WFP could purchase less food commodities to assist the target populations.

[1] Adjustments in geographic targeting of the provinces of Guantánamo and Pinar del Río were conducted in close consultations with the Government, and according to the priorities identified by the bean value chain actors during the value chain assessments. The rationale was to maintain WFP's assistance in both provinces.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	54,140	51,519	105,659
Children (5-18 years)	105,184	102,430	207,614
Adults (18 years plus)	340,645	342,138	682,783
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>499,969</b>	<b>496,087</b>	<b>996,056</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	556	-	250	58	12	876
Single Country EMOP	1,454	214	1,359	-	-	3,027
Single Country IR-EMOP	720	188	478	-	-	1,386
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5,289</b>

## Supply Chain

Cuba has **two main ports**: Mariel in western Cuba (55 km from Havana) and Guiller món Moncada in eastern Cuba (in the city of Santiago de Cuba). There are also **six international airports** [1] 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 in the two main ports. Upon arrival, the commodities are handed over to the Government that warrants their internal transport, storage and distribution, while WFP ensures monitoring throughout the food distribution process until the final beneficiary. Due to the limited availability of goods in Cuba, most food and non-food items required for the country programme and the emergency operations have to be imported. The main non-food items **internationally procured** for the WFP country programme in 2017 were: i) agricultural equipment to strengthen the bean value chain in the eastern provinces, as well as the production of fresh food in the urban areas of Santiago de Cuba; ii) equipment to support comprehensive drought management in the eastern provinces and kitchen tools for emergency preparedness in Pinar del Río; iii) kitchen tools to enhance food processing capacities in health institutions for the elderly; and iv) computer equipment to support data processing for the National Survey on Food Consumption and the national Food Security Monitoring System



(SISVAN).

Under WFP's response to Hurricane Irma, part of the vegetable oil slated for the affected populations was **purchased locally**. The in-country availability of this commodity, coupled with the selection of a state enterprise as a provider, enabled WFP to reduce the delivery time of vegetable oil to final beneficiaries.

In 2017, WFP maintained a small **contingency stock** of beans and rice for disaster response in the cities of Cienfuegos, Havana and Santiago de Cuba. This contingency stock – established under the country programme activities to promote resilience – represented a valuable mechanism to reduce the delivery times of immediate response. However, the distance from international markets often lengthens international purchase processes. Hence, the availability of funds does not necessarily ensure a rapid continuation of the assistance provided with the prepositioned food stocks.

WFP continued strengthening national and local logistics capacities. Given the massive damage caused to the warehouse infrastructure by Hurricane Irma, WFP supported local authorities in improving their storage capacities, with particular attention to maintaining the food security and nutritional status of the population. Collaboration with the Panama UNHRD confirmed its effectiveness to ensure the swift purchase of mobile storage units.

In 2016, the Government launched a revision of the national customs clearance and distribution procedures, decentralizing the import management mechanisms by distributing the tasks among multiple actors – each with their own distinct standards and procedures. To date, these new regulations – resulting in complex procedures to obtain import permits – have caused various delays in the international purchase processes.

[1] The Havana international airport is the only facility able to receive air cargos.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	1,454	1,454
Rice	-	4,431	4,431
Vegetable Oil	195	338	533
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>6,418</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2017, a centralised **mid-term operation evaluation of the Cuba country programme** was carried out by an external firm. The evaluation assessed the performance and preliminary results of the country programme, while identifying lessons learned and good practices that have emerged in the course of implementation.

As part of the analytical work, the evaluation team conducted a field mission in March 2017, interviewing national and local authorities, institutions, and beneficiaries. The main conclusions were provided in the evaluation report, issued in July 2017, which comprised a series of **findings and recommendations** (both for the remaining part of the country programme and the country strategic plan) that were shared with the Government, donors and other UN agencies.

**Evaluation findings:** The Cuba country programme proved to be **highly relevant**, responding to the government priorities on food security and nutrition and supporting its decentralization goals. The evaluation report highlighted the effectiveness of WFP's **capacity strengthening activities** for national and local partners, empowered by the provided innovative tools to enhance food security and nutrition. Moreover, WFP is enhancing **synergies with other United Nations agencies**, mostly in its actions to support the early-warning systems for climate hazards, to strengthen agricultural value chains, and to promote drought resilience in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

**Evaluation recommendations and WFP's compliance:** Throughout the second part of 2017, WFP successfully complied with all the short-term evaluation recommendations:

- As a first step, WFP revised its monitoring and evaluation system, streamlining the data collection and information reporting procedures for government counterparts.
- WFP enhanced linkages between disaster risk management and the activities to strengthen the bean value chain, by introducing risk analysis in the value-chain assessment methodology.
- WFP continued to support the systematization efforts already in place, covering various operational areas such as South-South cooperation, gender equality in rural areas, disaster risk management, and the strengthening of the bean value chain.
- WFP strengthened gender mainstreaming throughout the country programme, mainly in disaster risk management. A gender analysis of the operation was facilitated to foster women's participation in the comprehensive management of drought.
- Given the gradual increase in bean production, WFP also began a dialogue with the National Grain Institute, responsible for seed selection and distribution, drawing attention to the potential shortages of basic seeds, which may affect the objective of supplying a greater quantity of beans to the social protection systems. As a result, a seed production strategy to ensure the availability of beans was developed by the National Grain Institute and was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture.

WFP also continued its dialogue with government counterparts to strengthen social protection programmes in the medium to long term by considering the use of other food assistance modalities. Results of this dialogue will guide the formulation of the coming country strategic plan.

## Strengthening capacities at the national and local level

In 2017, WFP placed special emphasis on strengthening capacities at the national and local level to enhance food security and nutrition. These activities entailed the use of innovative tools and methodologies, fostered coordination among diverse actors (ministries, technical institutions, farmers, state enterprises, etc.) and empowered local institutions and beneficiaries in various strategic areas such as:

- **Promoting comprehensive drought management and community resilience.** Over the last three years, WFP has supported a multi-sectoral group of institutions (including the Ministry of Environment, the Institute of Meteorology, Civil Defence, the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and the National Bureau of Statistics) to develop and test innovative tools for managing drought through a comprehensive approach. [1] These tools are the result of joint work with national and local institutions carried out with WFP's technical assistance, and are tailored to the priorities of each targeted territory. As a significant achievement, WFP facilitated the preparation of previously missing standard operating procedures for the comprehensive management of drought, which will represent a valuable tool for national and local authorities.

- **Enhancing the efficiency of agricultural value chains.** WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of different actors in the targeted agricultural value chains [2] through training sessions and the provision of equipment. In particular, WFP facilitated practical activities that increased the capacities of participants in the agricultural value chains in different areas (bean cultivation, services to the value chain, cooperativism skills). It also promoted the adoption of new practices and fostered dialogue among the various stakeholders, (including farmers, cooperative managers, national and local authorities, as well as representatives of social protection programmes).

The organization of “variety demonstration plots” was a useful experience to showcase good agricultural practices in the production of beans and fresh food, identifying the varieties most suited to local conditions and consumers' preferences. For the first time in the country and with great success, WFP also hosted “service fairs” that promoted an exchange related to the value chain between farmers and service providers. This enhanced awareness about the local services available. In addition, the “self-assessment tool for cooperatives”, adapted to the Cuban context in collaboration with WFP's regional office, was among the most innovative activities promoted by WFP. With this tool, WFP-supported cooperatives learned to assess their efficiency and compliance with the principles of cooperativism, and they could identify specific measures to address weaknesses.

In addition, the provision of equipment (i.e. tractors, moisture meters, etc.), accompanied with training on its use, also promoted an increase in the production capacities of farmers.

- **Positioning nutritional education as a strategic topic in the school system.** In 2017, WFP continued to assist the Ministry of Education with the implementation of the Strategy on Nutritional Education for Schools that had been developed in 2016 with WFP's technical assistance. The strategy – adopted for the school feeding programme in five eastern provinces, and the Pinar del Río province in western Cuba – aims at enhancing knowledge on healthy nutrition in the educational sector, by training the staff (including caregivers, teachers, personnel responsible for handling food and decision makers) who then sensitize schoolchildren and their families. As confirmed by a mid-term review conducted by the Ministry of Education with WFP's assistance, the Nutritional Education Strategy that uses the school system as a priority channel promoted the knowledge of schoolchildren and their families on good nutritional practices, and contributed to strengthening coordination between the ministries of Education and Health. [3]

- **South-South cooperation on disaster management and response.** As part of a Forecast-based Financing pilot project in Haiti, WFP facilitated the exchange of capacities and skills between Cuba and Haiti on disaster management and response, leveraging the experience of Cuba with South-South cooperation. In 2017, WFP promoted various exchanges and field visits between Cuban experts and their homologues in Haiti to set up a short-term meteorological forecasting system, and provide training for its use. Additionally, capacity development activities were promoted in Haiti to strengthen risk assessments and the contingency plan for hurricanes, with the aim to mitigate the impact of extreme events on food security and nutrition. Food security is not automatically highlighted in disaster risk management. Hence, the involvement of WFP and its experience to introduce this dimension constituted an added value. The tools and methodologies shared with WFP's support will ultimately facilitate assistance to the most vulnerable groups.

[1] Comprehensive drought management is based on four pillars: i) drought surveillance; ii) inclusion of food production vulnerability indicators in municipal multi-risk assessments; iii) dissemination of drought-related information to key users; and iv) procedures to support decision-making on mitigation measures.

[2] In the eastern provinces (Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín and Las Tunas) and in western Cuba (provinces of Matanzas and Pinar del Río), WFP is supporting bean value chains, while it is strengthening fresh food value chains

in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

[3] In particular, the Ministry of Health provides the knowledge on food and nutrition, while the Ministry of Education develops the methodology to transmit this knowledge to schoolchildren and caregivers.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

**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 and equipment) to enhance emergency preparedness of national and local institutions.**

Following an exercise started in 2016, WFP supported the National Bureau of Statistics in adapting the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to the Cuban context, incorporating the lessons learned with the responses to hurricanes Matthew and Irma. In Pinar del Río province, the 72-hour EFSA was adapted to the urban context.

In addition, WFP continued strengthening local capacities for the safe preparation and distribution of food assistance in emergencies. Kitchen utensils were purchased to improve food safety and strengthen food processing capacities of local evacuation centres in the province of Pinar del Río, in Western Cuba. However, due to the lengthy procedures involved in obtaining import permits, these items could only arrive in late 2017. They will be delivered to the target facilities in early 2018.

At the national level, WFP continued assisting the Civil Defence in the preparation of a technical manual on food handling and transportation in emergencies, which will include the recent experiences and lessons learned from hurricanes Matthew and Irma. This manual is expected to be finalised in 2018 and will be the basis for a training programme designed for personnel responsible for food handling.

WFP Cuba also promoted South-South Cooperation in the region, strengthening emergency preparedness capacities in Haiti, leveraging on Cuban expertise. Moreover, WFP emergency preparedness specialists supported the design of a contingency plan for food response in the urban areas of Asunción, as part of a joint project implemented by WFP and the United Nations Development Programme in Paraguay.

**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 equipment) to strengthen links between agricultural value chains and food-based social safety nets.**

WFP supported the strengthening of capacities of bean value-chain actors in all target provinces (Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Las Tunas provinces in eastern Cuba; and Matanzas and Pinar del Río in Western Cuba). This process involved working with smallholder-farmers, cooperatives, representatives of local governments, state agriculture enterprises, service providers, the academia and staff of social safety net programmes.

In the eastern provinces and in Matanzas, WFP focused on implementing its training programme – covering various thematic areas such as production technologies, marketing and cooperativism – and on distributing agricultural equipment to reduce the identified production gaps.

In Pinar del Río province – where implementation of the country programme was delayed due to funding shortages – WFP finalised the bean value chain gap assessment, along with training in business plans and strategic planning. WFP completed a gender gap assessment in the municipality of Unión de Reyes (Matanzas province), finalizing a series of assessments conducted in 2016 in four eastern provinces. An action plan to reduce the identified gaps was adopted by participating cooperatives. Sensitization workshops for both men and women were also carried out to reduce gender stereotypes that undermine women's empowerment along the value chain.

To foster linkages between agricultural value chains and social safety nets, WFP continued promoting initiatives to enhance the exchange of knowledge and experiences among the bean value chain actors. WFP also supported the local production of bio-fortified beans in four provinces (Guantanamo, Holguin, Las Tunas and Matanzas) – mainly for maternity homes and day-care centres – as a contribution to the nutritional priority of reducing anaemia in vulnerable groups.

All activities were implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP's main partner for this strategic area. WFP also continued promoting synergies with local NGOs – leveraging local capacities for its training

activities – such as the Cuban Association of Animal Production (ACPA), the Cuban Small Farmers Association (ANAP), the Cuban Association of Agro-Forestry Technicians (ACTAF), the Cuban Women Federation (FMC), as well as universities and local polytechnics.

WFP also supported agricultural practices to enhance resilience of men and women farmers affected by drought in the urban areas of Santiago de Cuba, and ensure a stable supply of fresh food to social protection programmes. These activities complement those of UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the same territory. A training programme was implemented throughout 2017, accompanied by the provision of equipment.

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

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

In 2017, WFP advanced in strengthening the comprehensive management of drought in 20 target municipalities of the five eastern provinces. With WFP's technical support, a multi-sectoral group of national and local participants (the Institute of Meteorology, the Civil Defence, the National Hydraulic Resources Institute, the National Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture, local governments, cooperatives, and farmers) developed and validated a package of tools to enhance the comprehensive management of drought. [1] Within this multi-sectoral group the collaboration with the Faculty of Communication at the University of Havana was key to the development of communication tools and mechanisms to disseminate drought-related information. From November 2016 to April 2017, the package of tools was tested by all municipalities. The results were analysed, systematised and validated at national level. In October 2017, all target municipalities started to implement the validated package of tools for the comprehensive management of drought.

WFP also accompanied the multi-sectoral group to conduct a gender-sensitive analysis of the tools developed, with a view to stepping up women's participation throughout the comprehensive management of drought.

In addition, WFP purchased equipment to strengthen drought-monitoring networks (mainly for meteorological and hydrological stations). However, given the complex procedures of cooperating partners involved in obtaining the import permits, these items only arrived in late 2017 and will be delivered to local institutions in early 2018.

In the province of Santiago de Cuba, WFP complemented its work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a consortium of NGOs to enhance drought management in the urban context. While UNDP focused on strengthening institutions responsible for public water supply, the NGOs consortium promoted the dissemination of good practices to increase drought resilience at the community level.

### **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 2017, WFP completed the purchase of the last spare parts needed to refurbish the production line for the "Lácteos Bayamo" factory in Granma province to produce fortified rice flour. The Food Industry Research Institute (IIIA) provided technical advice during the process. Local production was expected to start during the last quarter of 2017; however, it was postponed to mid-2018, due to the delayed shipment of these spare parts by the provider. The Ministry of Food Industry (MINAL), which is the main partner for this activity, has actively collaborated in the logistical arrangements and is currently ready to start the production process.

##### **Activity: Distribution of specialised nutritious products in the 34 most vulnerable municipalities of the five eastern provinces and Pinar del Río, which are considered the most exposed to anaemia according to the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SISVAN).**

WFP supported the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia through the distribution of specialised nutritious foods to children aged 12-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. Due to delays in the local production of fortified rice flour, WFP and the health authorities agreed to substitute fortified rice flour by micronutrient powders (MNPs) for children aged 12-23 months, and Super Cereal for pregnant and lactating women temporarily, until local production can be resumed. Both distributions started in late 2016 and ended in the first quarter of 2017.

Additionally, in 2017 WFP distributed MNPs to children aged 6-11 months, prepared according to a special formula avoiding an excess of zinc and complying with the specifications of the Cuban National Nutrition Centre. This special formula was negotiated with the health authorities in 2016, as children aged 6-11 months were already receiving fortified milk through a government programme.

In all target provinces MNPs were distributed through health institutions that provided sixty sachets per child, covering the need of 6 months. Super Cereal for three months was distributed at the final distribution points (“bodegas”) generally used for the government social protection programmes.

WFP’s partnership with the ministries of Health (MINSAP) and Domestic Trade (MINCIN) was key in implementing these activities. The MINSAP and MINCIN ensured the transportation, storage and distribution of specialised nutritious food supplied by WFP (respectively, MNPs and Super Cereal). The MINSAP also monitored beneficiary consumption and acceptance through the National Food Surveillance System (SISVAN).

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

WFP continued supporting the Ministry of Education in enhancing nutritional education in preschools and schools, focusing on healthy nutritional habits, with the ultimate goal of preventing anaemia and obesity. Following the launch of the Food and Nutritional Education Strategy for Schools – developed in 2016 with WFP’s support – WFP supported the training process of teachers, caregivers, families and personnel responsible for food handling. The training focused on the dissemination of key nutritional messages and its replication at community level. As part of the process, WFP promoted the joint engagement of both men and women in decision making over their children’s nutrition.

As confirmed by a mid-term review, conducted by the Ministry of Education with WFP’s support, the Nutritional Education Strategy that uses the school system as a priority channel has been promoting a greater knowledge of schoolchildren and their families on good nutritional practices. It also contributed to strengthening coordination between the ministries of Education and Health.

The Ministry of Health, together with the Ministry of Education (WFP’s key partners in these activities) also collaborated in the organization of local events to sensitize communities on the properties and consumption of micronutrient powders supplied by WFP. These events, known as “Chispita festivals”, [2] were hosted in all target provinces in the second half of 2017.

**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 and implements to improve social protection programmes and to promote the consumption of safe and nutritious food.**

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of social protection programmes. In partnership with the Ministry of Health (mainly its National Institute for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology), a National Household Food Consumption Survey was carried out, covering a sample of 5,000 households from all Cuban provinces.

Moreover, WFP delivered a training course on Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis to the Cuban supra-ministerial body that oversees the implementation of the Socio-Economic Guidelines to update the national social and economic model.

WFP also supplied cooking utensils to improve food safety and strengthen food elaboration capacities in care centres for the elderly and in primary schools.

In 2017, WFP could not advance significantly in strengthening the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN) of the Ministry of Health. WFP had planned to conduct training sessions for users and decision makers to improve the existing tools on the use and dissemination of the information generated by the system. However, due to conflicting priorities in the health sector agenda (the same personnel involved in the implementation of WFP-supported activities was also involved in the Zika prevention and control campaign, and the Hurricane Irma emergency). Due to internal restructuring processes a great portion of the targeted staff was reassigned to other tasks or other provinces and could not participate in the training sessions.

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

WFP distributed different food commodities to complement government social safety net protection programmes, to ensure continued support to the most vulnerable and to facilitate the decentralization of social protection programmes to the municipal level. Beneficiary selection was conducted in close consultations with government counterparts, focusing on very vulnerable groups and in the 34 municipalities with the highest anaemia prevalence. WFP’s support included:

i) Beans for children in pre-schools and primary schools through the national school meals programme; for pregnant and lactating women in maternity homes [3]; and for the elderly through elderly people’s homes, day-care centres and the community-based Family Support System. This commodity was distributed each month in all target provinces (Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Las Tunas and Santiago de Cuba in Eastern Cuba, and Matanzas and

Pinar del Río in Western Cuba) to help achieve the recommended protein intake.

ii) Rice for elderly people through health institutions and Family Support Systems. This commodity was distributed throughout the year in all targeted provinces in order to diversify and raise the energy value of food rations. Distribution could not be completed by June 2017 as planned, due to the late start of this activity in 2016 in all target provinces.

iii) Dried skimmed milk for children attending full board primary schools, and for elderly people in elderly people's homes and care centres, and the community-based Family Support System. This commodity also benefited elderly people, pregnant and lactating women, and primary school children assisted through social programmes in the municipality of Old Havana, based on high levels of vulnerability. A very small quantity is still to be distributed in Pinar del Río province, otherwise distribution was completed in the other target provinces.

The ministries of Health, Education and of Domestic Trade led the transportation, storage and distribution of WFP-supplied food commodities to final beneficiaries.

[1] These tools comprise: a) enhanced drought surveillance systems; b) channels to disseminate drought-related information at the local level; c) procedures to support timely decision-making on mitigation measures; and d) a process to assess the drought vulnerability of food production, which was integrated in the risk assessments prepared for different weather events.

[2] "Chispita" is the name used in Cuba for micronutrient powders.

[3] To enhance the support provided to the National Plan for Prevention and Control of Anaemia, the pregnant and lactating women who receive beans in maternity homes are also assisted with Super Cereal.

## Results

### **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 and equipment) to enhance emergency preparedness of national and local institutions.**

In 2017, WFP worked to strengthen capacities in emergency preparedness of national and local institutions. Results were affected, however, by the passage of Hurricane Irma, which mobilised many of the government counterparts involved in these activities.

The main indicator to assess progress with national capacities should have been the Emergency Preparedness Response Capacity Index (EPCI), the follow-up measurement of which was planned for September 2017. This measurement requires a participatory exercise with a multi-sectoral group of government counterparts. However, a great number of these experts was mobilized for the response to the Hurricane Irma emergency. Hence the exercise got postponed to February 2018.

WFP continued supporting the re-adaptation of the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) methodology to the Cuban context. The EFSA will facilitate rapid assessments in the event of a disaster. In this, WFP worked with a multi-sectoral group led by the National Bureau of Statistics. As the Government required some time for internal consultation, the training for government staff on its use had been planned for the third quarter of 2017. However, following the passage of Hurricane Irma, this activity had to be postponed to 2018.

### **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 equipment) to strengthen links between agricultural value chains and food-based social safety nets.**

In 2017, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of bean value-chain actors in the targeted provinces, in order to: i) guarantee a sustainable local supply of beans to the social safety nets; and, ii) promote new management models to link smallholder farmers to social safety nets. Targets achieved in terms of output indicators contributed to both objectives.

Over 7,000 farmers (from more than 80 cooperatives) benefited from equipment and training programmes to improve their technical and management skills. Among the various training sessions, the "variety demonstration



plots”, the “service fairs”, and the self-assessment tool for cooperatives had the most significant impact on the adoption of new practices leading to an increase in bean production. WFP also facilitated the preparation of learning materials to support the training sessions. A manual on sustainable bean production was produced and distributed to farmers, agricultural institutions, technical schools and universities in all provinces. All farmers confirmed that they were using them in their agricultural activities and they appreciated the manual’s practical approach and clarity. After participating in the variety demonstration plots – where participants could test all bean varieties available in Cuba to determine the most suitable for each territory – all cooperatives switched to new bean varieties and there was an increase of up to 70 percent in the use of high-quality certified seeds by farmers. This resulted in higher yields (an average increase of 30 percent in yields per hectare) and better performance, even during the drought conditions experienced in 2017. The service fairs – organized in Cuba for the first time [1] – also represented an innovative tool to promote an exchange between producers and service providers. About 500 farmers benefitted from this activity. Service providers reported a significant increase in the number of signed contracts following their participation in the service fairs. In addition, the self-assessment tool for cooperatives [2] – which helped farmers to assess their cooperative management skills and identify specific mitigating measures to address their weaknesses – was also highly appreciated by all benefiting cooperatives (around 40). Cooperatives reported a significant improvement in their overall performance, as confirmed by external actors (Ministry of Agriculture and farmer organizations). All these methodologies received extensive coverage by local media and were well-received by local authorities, farmers and communities.

In 2017, WFP supported farmers and cooperatives by providing a greater quantity of agricultural equipment (including tractors, moisture meters, grain dryers, etc.) to all target provinces as compared to previous years. The items distributed represented over two-thirds of the total planned amount and, combined with the enhanced knowledge of cooperatives, promoted an increase in production of 20 percent on average.

Due to the complex negotiation process with the Cuban authorities, WFP was not able to purchase regular and fortified beans locally, directly from cooperatives, which could have been a way to link them to the food-based safety nets. However, WFP supported a selected group of farmers to produce fortified beans that were then sold to local maternity homes and day-care centres through a local distribution state enterprise. As a result, about five tons of this fortified food was supplied to these social safety nets, shortening the distribution chain.

WFP also focused on strengthening the fresh food value chain in the urban areas of Santiago de Cuba, promoting resilience to drought. Throughout 2017, WFP carried out a training programme and purchased agricultural implements (such as water-collecting tanks and motorized ploughs) to enhance food security, resilience to drought and test mechanisms for linking urban agricultural cooperatives to social safety nets, in order to improve the availability of diversified fresh food for vulnerable groups. The six WFP-supported cooperatives obtained a 30 percent increase in the supply of fresh vegetables intended for local social-safety nets, combined with an average 20 percent increase in food diversity. Thanks to WFP’s support, farmers planned their vegetable production according to the preferences of the final consumers in social safety nets.

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

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

WFP advanced in enhancing capacities of risk reduction by strengthening early warning systems for drought in the eastern region and improving current methodologies for risk assessment. Various local institutions in 20 municipalities (including representatives of the Institute of Meteorology, the Institute of Hydraulic Resources, the National Bureau of Statistics, etc.) have now standard operating procedures for the comprehensive management of drought. These tools did not exist prior to WFP’s support.

While facilitating the development and validation of these tools, WFP organized various workshops and training sessions, promoting the active participation and coordination of the different institutions involved. Particular emphasis was placed on tailoring the tools to the specific needs of each local context. Over 250 participants (including representatives of local institutions and farmers) from the five eastern provinces were trained on the use of the tools validated for the comprehensive management of drought.

The equipment purchased by WFP – over 90% of the planned amount – will further strengthen this process. This equipment will reach final beneficiaries in 2018. It will improve drought monitoring and the dissemination of information to decision makers in all target territories.

Overall, the comprehensive management of drought was highly appreciated by local authorities. They decided to include this dimension in their local development plans.

The outcome indicator related to community resilience could not be reported in 2017 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: Distribution of specialised nutritious foods (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 2017, WFP supported the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia in 34 targeted municipalities by distributing specialised nutritious products to children under two and to pregnant and lactating women. They received micronutrient powders (MNP) and Super Cereal, respectively. Throughout this activity, WFP assisted over 42,000 children aged 6-23 months and more than 21,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Despite reaching the majority of the target children aged 6-23 months with MNPs (coverage) [3], the adherence indicator could not be measured, since that would have required the completion of at least two out of three distribution cycles (only one distribution cycle took place in 2017). In addition, the planned number of targeted children – based on national statistics – was higher than the actual figure. WFP also managed to assist a greater number of pregnant and lactating women than in 2016, with an increase in coverage from 14.9 percent to 60.9 percent. At the same time, the number of persons in this vulnerable group was higher in the plan than actually.

The prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia among pregnant women decreased (from 37.6 to 31.5 percent) as compared to last year's follow-up. In 2017, national institutions managed to ensure a stable supply of nutritional supplements to pregnant women and women of childbearing age, while this activity could not be carried out in 2016. Given the comprehensive nature of the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Iron-Deficiency Anaemia [4], results cannot be attributed exclusively to a single action, but to a combination of different interventions. WFP's distribution of Super Cereal during the first months of the year was conducted parallel to the Government's actions. This might have contributed to enhancing results.

Conversely, the anaemia prevalence rate in children aged 6-23 months did not change significantly (from 33.5 to 35.4 percent). As WFP could not ensure continuity in the provision of micronutrient powders (due to the lengthy international purchase processes), the effectiveness of the intervention in the target provinces might have been reduced. Further efforts will be required to cope with this challenge.

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

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education in the replication of training sessions on nutrition education to caregivers, teachers, personnel responsible for handling food and decision makers, focusing on healthy nutritional habits and the prevention of anaemia. More than 56,000 people were trained in 2017, largely achieving the planned outputs. Originally planned for caregivers, decision-makers and personnel responsible for food handling, these training sessions were extended to provincial and municipal technical advisors to promote a greater behavioural change in nutrition. In particular, training sessions involved local promoters from the national programme "Educate Your Child", which is carried out at the community level, in order to enhance the outreach of these actions.

In 2017, following extensive negotiations between WFP and government counterparts, the methodology for the outcome indicator "average number of schooldays per month when locally procured product(s) from one or more of the food groups were provided" was approved. The indicator value, measured for the first time, will represent the baseline to guide WFP's work in supporting local bean production and linking it to social protection programmes.

**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.**

With WFP's technical support, the National Household Food Consumption Survey was completed by the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology of the Ministry of Health (INHEM). Such a survey had not been carried out in the country since 2001. The results will be shared during a national workshop in 2018. They may become a strategic tool for government institutions to improve targeting as well as enhance the cost-efficiency of social protection programmes.

WFP also continued its dialogue with the supra-ministerial committee that oversaw the implementation of the Socio-Economic Guidelines to update Cuba's social and economic model. In October 2017, about 30 representatives of national authorities took part in a WFP-facilitated high-level training on Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis. This training session provided different tools to support the Government in its goals to enhance targeting modalities of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.

As part of WFP's support to the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SISVAN), WFP provided computer equipment to local health authorities to improve data processing and support timely decision making on nutritional actions. Given the current restructuring process in the health sector, WFP could not carry out the training activities for government counterparts on the use and dissemination of the information collected through the SISVAN. This activity is expected to be conducted in 2018.

In 2017, following the adaptation of the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) to the Cuban context and its measurement with WFP support in 2016, the Ministry of Education conducted internal consultations to review the final report. As a major result of this process, an action plan was approved with the main activities to be implemented with WFP's technical assistance in 2018. The SABER indicator will be measured again in 2018.

**Activity: General Food Distribution (food distribution to complement the government assistance to food-based safety nets).**

In 2017, WFP continued distributing beans, dried skimmed milk and rice to complement national social protection programmes, managing to assist the majority of planned beneficiaries.

Through the distribution of beans, WFP complemented national safety net programmes (for school-age children, pregnant women and the elderly), while promoting nutritional education among beneficiaries. Distribution of this commodity continued throughout 2017 and will be finalised in 2018.

The distribution of dried skimmed milk was completed in all but one target province (Pinar del Rio, with a very small quantity pending to be distributed), benefitting programmes slated for elderly people and children attending full board primary schools. It represented an additional intake of proteins and calcium for both beneficiary groups.

Rice was distributed to elderly people through health institutions and Family Support Systems throughout the year. The distribution of this commodity was expected to be finished by July 2017. However, given the late arrival in 2016, it continued throughout the year and will also be finalised in 2018.

Overall, WFP positioned itself as a key partner for the government, both as food supplier and as facilitator of capacity strengthening processes.

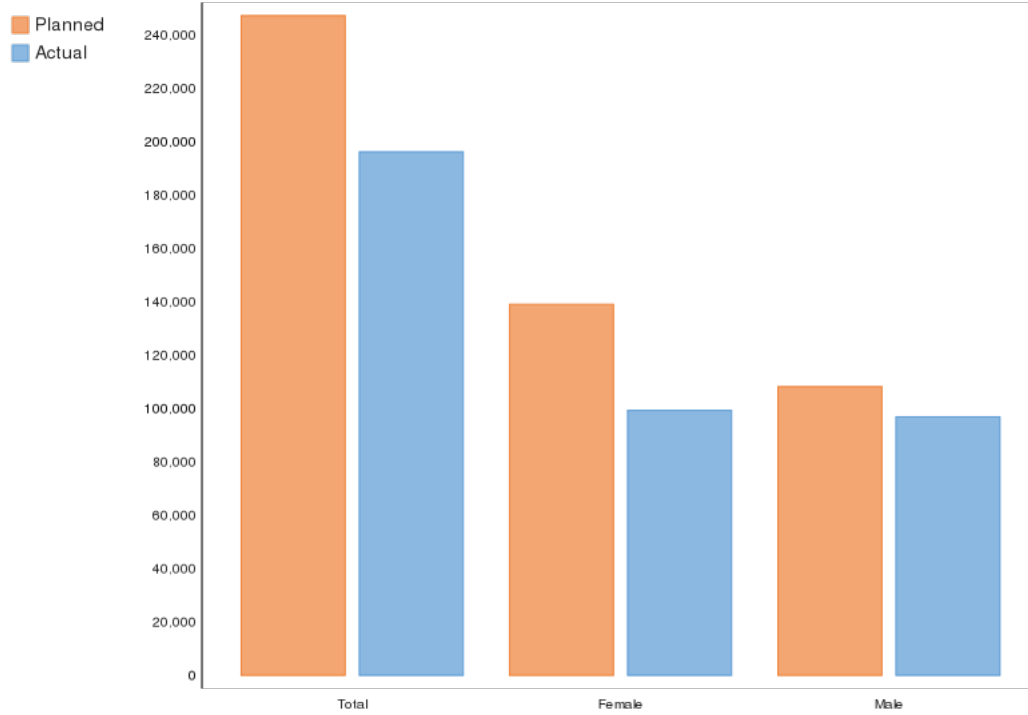
[1] The service fairs were launched in Granma province in June 2017 and then replicated in other territories in the following months.

[2] The self-assessment tool for cooperatives was adapted to the Cuban context in collaboration with WFP's Regional Office in Panama.

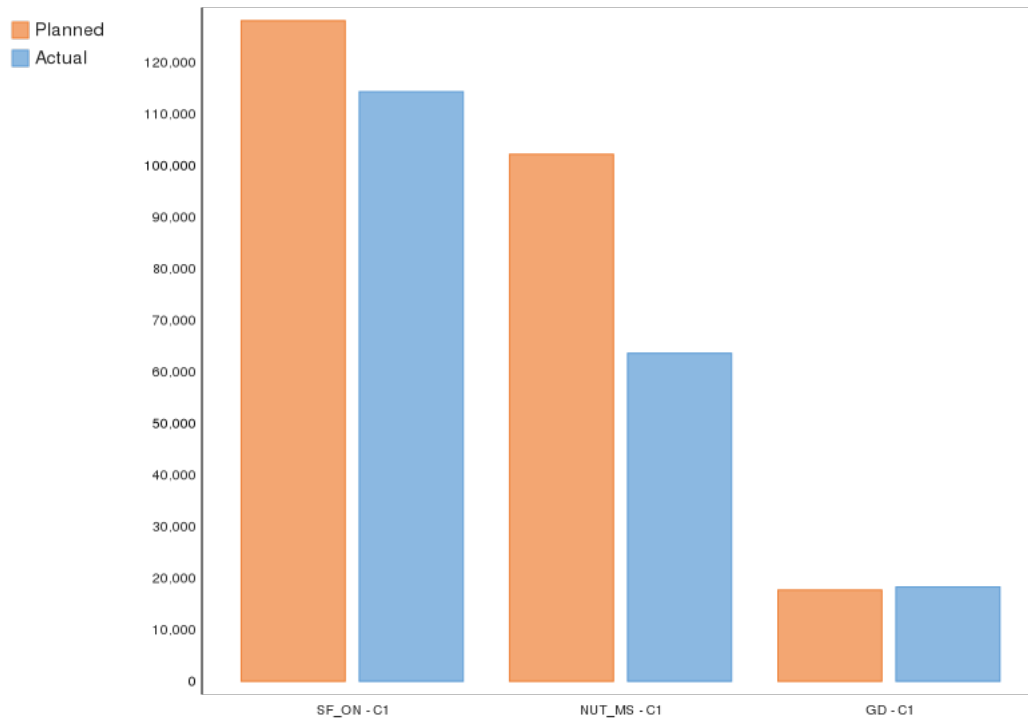
[3] Thanks to the availability of specialised nutritious foods, in 2017 WFP could assist more children aged 6-23 months than in 2016, the number of beneficiaries has more than doubled.

[4] WFP's actions to prevent iron-deficiency anaemia among pregnant women complement those of the Government. While nutritional supplementation actions are carried out by the Government, WFP focuses on the distribution of Super Cereal.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

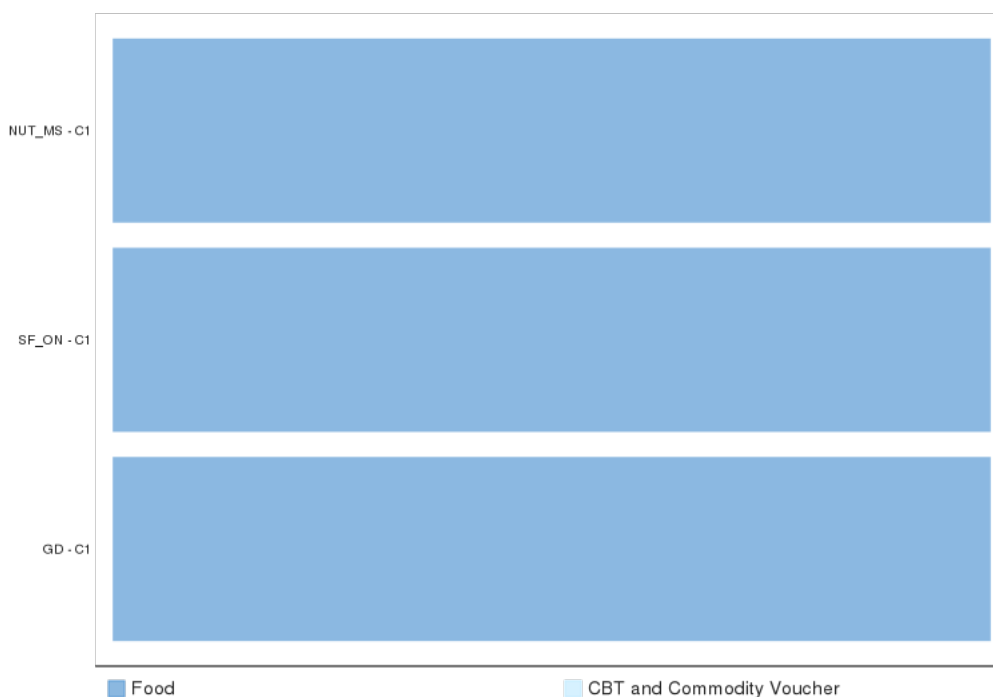


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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	400	250	62.5%
Corn Soya Blend	-	58	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	-	0	-
Micronutrient Powder	4	2	53.3%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	10	-
Rice	1,656	556	33.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>42.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>42.5%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

As a small country office, WFP Cuba has eight staff dedicated to monitoring activities (two in the country office and six field monitors). WFP's monitoring system includes a mechanism to ensure coordination with government counterparts on collecting information for both results and process monitoring at the national and local level.

In compliance with the recommendations of the country programme mid-term evaluation, WFP made efforts in 2017 to revise its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The aim was to simplify data collection mechanisms to

improve quality, accuracy and timeliness of monitoring reports for outcome and output indicators, and ensure corrective measures when necessary. Following a number of technical exchanges with government counterparts, the revised M&E system was formally approved during a high-level meeting of the National Project Committee in July 2017. Despite the completed modifications, further technical assistance would be required to strengthen timely information flow and data analysis by reporting counterparts.

WFP continued implementing its annual monitoring plan and following up on results monitoring. WFP collected outcome and output indicators with the support of government counterparts using representative samples. However, it was not possible to report on the majority of outcome indicators due to different challenges. For various outcome indicators (i.e. resilience at community level and food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders participate) the measurement methodologies were not agreed on with the government counterparts. The measurement of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index, scheduled for the third quarter of 2017, was postponed to 2018 due to the Hurricane Irma emergency response.

As part of the monitoring activities on anaemia prevalence, health authorities share follow up reports with WFP on a quarterly (in the case of children aged 6-23 months) or yearly (for pregnant women) basis. These reports support WFP in monitoring changes in anaemia prevalence and guide its dialogue with government counterparts to prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable territories.

Regarding process monitoring, government counterparts and WFP field monitors worked together on the monthly monitoring exercises. On average, over 90 percent of the planned monitoring sites were visited monthly, involving different representatives from various institutions. Sites to visit were selected randomly, taking into consideration the incidents of recent months, geographic proximity, and 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 the monitoring checklists had been met. The incidents identified were discussed with the institutions involved and corrective measures proposed, while to ensure further monitoring the municipal and provincial project committees were informed. The WFP's main office in Havana also focused on strengthening monthly incidents' analysis, based on the data shared by WFP field monitors. This enhanced the adoption of corrective measures with government counterparts when necessary, contributing to improved data visualization to facilitate decision making. Beneficiary feedback was collected through the government mechanisms already in place, such as the complaints and suggestion boxes in the supported institutions, or the consumption and satisfaction survey used for the delivery of micronutrient powders.

In 2017, the country office also placed attention on the application of the remote data collection tool to process monitoring. All monitoring checklists were updated and tested with WFP field monitors. However, the connectivity issues experienced last year persisted, especially in remote rural areas. In 2018, WFP will consider the use of alternative remote data collection tools to overcome connectivity issues and produce more timely reports.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Cuba has made significant efforts to promote gender equality and empower women over the last few decades. It was the first country to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and has also achieved the Millennium Development Goal 3. Gender-sensitive policies have also been promoted in national institutions (namely the 2015-2021 Gender Strategy for the Agricultural System to promote the empowerment of women in rural areas). However, challenges persist, mainly for women's participation in leadership positions and their socio-economic opportunities. These challenges are more severe in rural areas, where cultural patterns (i.e. machismo) work to restrict opportunities for women.

WFP is supporting the improvement in women's decision making power at both national and local levels. For example, WFP advocates for women's participation in project management committees at all levels (national, provincial, municipal). On average, slightly more than half of the project management committee members in the three strategic areas of the country programme were women in 2017 (aggregated data at all levels). When disaggregating data for each strategic area, these figures present marked differences. For example, women's representation in committees in strategic area 1 (food security and nutrition) continued to increase [1], confirming the trend of the last two years. However, it decreased in strategic areas 2 and 3 where men's presence has been traditionally predominant. At the national level, this trend is reversed: two out of the three national coordinators of each strategic area were women (strategic areas 2 and 3).

WFP applied education materials to promote men and women's joint responsibility for children and family nutrition. Since information on the involvement of men and women in the decisions over the use of micronutrient powders (MNPs) is being processed by government counterparts, this indicator could not be reported.

WFP continued supporting the Government in fostering greater gender equality along agricultural value-chains. In 2017, following a cycle of gender gap assessments in various provinces carried out in 2016, WFP launched a cycle of gender sensitization workshops in all the supported cooperatives, reaching nearly 250 farmers (33 percent of whom are women). These workshops raised the participants' awareness about the existence of stereotypes and cultural patterns (mainly machismo) that undermine empowering economic opportunities for women. At the end of each sensitization workshop, all participants received a "vaccination card against machismo", which will serve as a reminder for their commitment to reduce gender gaps in their cooperatives. WFP is also willing to support economic empowerment opportunities for women (already identified in several cooperatives). However, this activity has not advanced due to limited funding.

WFP also included a gender-sensitive approach while strengthening the tools for the comprehensive management of drought in the eastern provinces. All the actors involved in the development of these tools were brought together by WFP to analyse the gaps in women's participation throughout the process. A series of recommendations were collected in an action plan to be taken into account while implementing the comprehensive drought management tools. WFP advocated for a greater participation of women in the design of policies/actions to increase preparation, response and mitigation of drought. Moreover, WFP promoted the use of sex and age disaggregated data in the drought risk assessments prepared at municipal level.

The country office's communication unit was also very active in preparing web stories and videos to disseminate updates on WFP's work towards women's empowerment in Cuba. WFP field monitors were key throughout the implementation of these activities.

The United Nations gender inter-agency group is instrumental in sharing knowledge and resources and organizing events to enhance joint results and support WFP's commitment to promote gender parity. WFP took part in a number of activities, also replicated by local field monitors, such as community sensitization to prevent gender-based violence. WFP actively supported the 16-day Orange Campaign Against Violence, launched by the UN Secretary General on 25 November with the slogan "Leave no one behind". Together with other UN agencies, WFP took part in different sensitization and knowledge-sharing events related to the prevention of gender-based violence. In all supported provinces, WFP's field monitors actively participated in local awareness-raising events organized by the civil society. They facilitated various experience-sharing workshops organised to promote synergies with government counterparts, local institutions and other development partners. These activities – together with those of the civil society – contributed to directing media attention and public opinion to gender-based violence.

[1] From 60.5 percent to 62 percent.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

As highlighted during the formulation of the country programme, Cuba continues to be one of the safest countries in the region – rated by the United Nations as security level 1 (minimal). No incidents that could have posed a potential threat to the security of beneficiaries were reported. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to final beneficiaries.

WFP's food assistance was distributed through the government social protection programmes, which rely on well-established mechanisms to ensure order and adequate security standards for the population. 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. In addition, when distributing specialised nutritious foods, WFP helped disseminate informative materials among beneficiaries about the consumption of this commodity.

In 2017, all participants in WFP training activities, technical assistance and workshops had to fill in attendance sheets and answer questions concerning their knowledge of entitlements and complaint mechanisms. All respondents confirmed that they were aware of their rights and knew how to report incidents. As for strategic area 1 (food security and nutrition), government authorities are still processing the data of the surveys conducted during the distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs). Although the indicators on safety problems and the number of persons informed about the programme could not be reported, authorities confirmed that no incidents took place during MNPs distributions and that beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements and where to report a complaint.

## The service fair: an innovative experience to better connect farmers with service providers

It started almost four years ago, while facilitating the bean value-chain assessment in the province of Guantanamo. The WFP team found a general lack of knowledge about the various services available to support bean production. This was also true in other provinces where WFP supported value-chain assessments: the great majority of men and women farmers were not aware that they could count with a series of providers of a variety of services (soil preparation, plant health, meteorological analysis, or legal consultancy). Service suppliers were not “demand-oriented”, either.

Back then, when the idea emerged to organise a “service fair” to reduce these gaps, WFP had not foreseen that this activity – taking place in Cuba for the first time in 2017 – would become one of the most successful new practices to strengthen the performance of the bean value chain [1]. With a service fair, WFP connects farmers with service providers, improving their dialogue and thus reducing the distance between service demand and supply. Farmers receive first-hand information on the services mediated by various local state companies and institutions. At the same time, they communicate their needs and concerns.

Prior to the organization of the service fair, WFP organizes a marketing training for all service providers (including the national seeds company, banks, state companies for agricultural input and supply, and local universities). This training strengthens their capacities to “sell their service” to farmers. This also proved to be a particularly innovative aspect in the Cuban context.

In 2017, WFP organized three service fairs in Guantanamo, Granma and Las Tunas provinces. In all cases, the service fair was a huge success. Participants found out about services they had not even suspected to exist. A very positive and dynamic interaction emerged. The number of contracts between farms and service providers increased. In addition, farmers assessed the service providers and their presentations: in Cuba, service providers are only assessed by the company’s senior management. Being assessed by their clients was also an innovation.

In the province of Las Tunas, Rodolfo León from the local Credit and Commerce Bank stressed: “I had never had the opportunity to hear a farmer’s point of view on the services we offer at the bank. There is so much to be changed, but above all, much to promote.”

Local authorities were actively involved in organizing the service fairs in all provinces. Throughout the process, they showed great commitment and appreciation for the initiative. Abilio Machuca, Provincial Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in Guantanamo, said: “The service fair surpassed all our expectations,” referring to the over 300 participants that included representatives of cooperatives, government institutions, state companies and service providers. “We are very grateful to WFP for guiding us along this journey,” he added. “Four years ago, no one would have ever thought of taking part in such innovative initiative. With WFP’s support, we saw that it is possible to do things differently. The service fair, where our farmers and service companies can interact, is one of such activities. It makes us more efficient”.

By stressing economic efficiency, strengthening agricultural value chains and fostering the empowerment of local authorities, service fairs represent one of WFP’s contributions to the implementation of the 2030 National Plan for the Economic and Social Development.

[1] Together with the bean “variety demonstrating plots” and the self-assessment tool for cooperatives.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Child benefiting from WFP's support to social protection nets in Santiago de Cuba province.

### Explanatory notes:

“Annual Project Food Distribution” table, Results section: in the commodities column, the row “Rice” includes both the planned amount of fortified rice flour – to be produced locally in the “Lácteos Bayamo” factory and distributed to pregnant and lactating women/children aged 12/23 months – and rice – to be distributed to elderly people in social protection programmes. Due to delays in the local production of fortified rice flour, this commodity could not be distributed in 2017. Hence, the difference between the actual and the planned amounts of distributed rice. The same applies to the total actual vs. distributed commodities. By excluding fortified rice flour, this figure would have accounted for 95 percent.

## 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	108,222	139,078	247,300	96,904	99,321	196,225	89.5%	71.4%	79.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri)	108,222	139,078	247,300	96,904	99,321	196,225	89.5%	71.4%	79.3%
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Food Security and Nutri</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	52,890	50,816	103,706	25,507	24,807	50,314	48.2%	48.8%	48.5%
Children (5-18 years)	46,330	44,513	90,843	54,603	54,530	109,133	117.9%	122.5%	120.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,002	43,749	52,751	16,794	19,984	36,778	186.6%	45.7%	69.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	108,222	139,078	247,300	99,070	97,155	196,225	91.5%	69.9%	79.3%

## 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)	17,700	-	17,700	18,294	-	18,294	103.4%	-	103.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	128,100	-	128,100	114,318	-	114,318	89.2%	-	89.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	102,200	-	102,200	63,613	-	63,613	62.2%	-	62.2%

## 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)	17,700	-	17,700	18,294	-	18,294	103.4%	-	103.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	128,100	-	128,100	114,318	-	114,318	89.2%	-	89.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	102,200	-	102,200	63,613	-	63,613	62.2%	-	62.2%

## 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	9,027	8,673	17,700	9,330	8,964	18,294	103.4%	103.4%	103.4%
Total participants	9,027	8,673	17,700	9,330	8,964	18,294	103.4%	103.4%	103.4%
Total beneficiaries	9,027	8,673	17,700	9,330	8,964	18,294	103.4%	103.4%	103.4%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									

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)
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	18,870	18,130	37,000	16,441	15,796	32,237	87.1%	87.1%	87.1%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	46,461	44,639	91,100	41,861	40,220	82,081	90.1%	90.1%	90.1%
Total participants	65,331	62,769	128,100	58,302	56,016	114,318	89.2%	89.2%	89.2%
Total beneficiaries	65,331	62,769	128,100	58,302	56,016	114,318	89.2%	89.2%	89.2%

## 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	21,505	20,662	42,167	62.9%	62.9%	62.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	35,200	35,200	-	21,446	21,446	-	60.9%	60.9%
Total beneficiaries	34,170	68,030	102,200	21,505	42,108	63,613	62.9%	61.9%	62.2%

## 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>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Reports on food received/distributed prepared by the government, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Reports on food received/distributed prepared by the government</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<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>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data	=100.00	97.00	29.40	62.90
<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>				
34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, Secondary data, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Distributed food register of the governmental counterparts	>10.00	0.00	-	4.74
<b>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among pregnant women (% , Hb&lt;110g/L)</b>				
34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, Pregnant women's health card, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06, Secondary data, Pregnant women's health card, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Pregnant women's health card, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Pregnant women's health card	<25.00	37.60	37.60	31.50
<b>Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (% , Hb&lt;110g/L)</b>				
34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, Secondary data, Surveillance system in primary health care centre, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Surveillance system in primary health care centre, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Surveillance system in primary health care centre	<25.00	38.30	33.50	35.40
<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>				
34 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, Capacity Analysis Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, Joint survey, Capacity Analysis Report	=4.00	3.00	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection Syste</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>				
18 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	>50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
18 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	>85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Managemen</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>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
26 MUNICIPALITIES IN CUBA WITH HIGHER VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED NATURAL HAZARDS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Capacity analysis, Base value:</b> 2016.04, <i>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>				
<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:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, <i>Joint survey</i>	=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 fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	1,206	-	-
<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	31	-	-
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	100	208	208.0%
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	29	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	10	10	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	3,753	3,753	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	486	318	65.4%
Number of nutrition information products distributed	item	6,400	6,400	100.0%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,787	1,294	72.4%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	227	227	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	349	349	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	5,014	5,010	99.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	6	150.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,301	976	75.0%
<b>SO4: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	381	389	102.1%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>				
Number of nutrition information products distributed	item	42,000	33,750	80.4%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	13,096	13,335	101.8%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	48,565	49,759	102.5%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	35,469	36,124	101.8%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	425	425	100.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection System</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	1,850	1,850	100.0%
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	257	257	100.0%
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	180	257	142.8%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	83	83	100.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	9,000	7,200	80.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	3,039	1,924	63.3%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	207	-	-
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	207	-	-
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	107	-	-
<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	130	-	-
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	260	254	97.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	220	221	100.5%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	250	254	101.6%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	250	254	101.6%
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, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 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, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12</i>	<65.00	81.50	69.60	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 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, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.10, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12</i>	>50.00	24.00	60.50	62.00
<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, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.10, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12</i>	>50.00	42.60	-	42.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Disaster Risk Management</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12</i>	>50.00	49.00	-	41.00

## 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>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	90.00	94.70	-
<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, Previous 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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	96.50	-
<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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	80.00	100.00	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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	80.00	100.00	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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	80.00	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, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	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 - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	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, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2,203,570.00	555,730.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8.00	9.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>CUBA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Social Protection System</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<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, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>8.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>CUBA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00