

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Cuba

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Throughout 2019, the World Food Programme (WFP) continued supporting the Government's social protection systems to improve food security and nutrition among beneficiaries by providing food and technical assistance. WFP contributed to systematize the results of the Nutritional Education Strategy led by the Ministry of Education in 34 municipalities, scaling up to include additional municipalities, beyond those supported. For the first time, WFP accompanied a pilot project to develop a nutrition behavioural-change strategy to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in Santiago de Cuba province, which has the highest anaemia prevalence in children aged 6-23 months.

WFP advanced in strengthening food value chains to ensure stable food supply to social safety nets. WFP also supported the beans value chains in 18 selected municipalities from Pinar del Río, Matanzas, and the five eastern provinces, by completing the planned distribution of agricultural equipment and tools, as well as the delivery of training and innovative practices to targeted smallholder farmers. WFP fostered the local purchase of six mt of fortified beans in Las Tunas province, that were distributed among pregnant women and children in Day Care Centres. Overall, these activities contributed to increased productivity and yields, and reduced post-harvest loss in WFP assisted value chains, which were highly recognized by local counterparts.

Based on these experiences, in 2019, WFP jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), started to implement a new project for strengthening resilience of the vegetable value chain to foster a more efficient and sustainable school feeding programme in seven municipalities of Villa Clara province, which were severely affected by an intense drought and further damaged by Hurricane Irma.

WFP initiated the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) II project to consolidate the results of the first phase in the five selected municipalities of the eastern provinces, including the municipality of Esmeralda in Camagüey province, to continue strengthening national and local capacities for a comprehensive management of drought and to reduce its effect on food and nutritional security, as well as in water supply. In 2019, the cooperatives of the six selected municipalities measured the vulnerability of local food production to drought and these results will allow municipal counterparts to analyse how to reduce the identified vulnerabilities.

After a severe tornado hit Havana on 27 January 2019, WFP was part of the United Nations coordinated response to provide immediate support to the affected population. WFP assisted nearly 11,260 families –from the six most affected municipalities and whose homes were damaged – through a complementary food ration of rice, beans and vegetable oil. WFP prepositioned food stocks in the country facilitated a quick response. In addition, WFP also supported the Cuban Government in replacing the ship crane for unloading grains in the port of Havana, which was damaged by the tornado.

In 2019, WFP consolidated its strategic positioning with the National Civil Defence (NCD) in the preparedness to respond to emergencies. WFP, jointly with the NCD, implemented for the first time an IR-preparedness project for government capacity strengthening to respond in the event of a major hurricane in Havana and a big earthquake in Santiago de Cuba. This project increased the propositioned stock of non-food items for an immediate response to emergencies in the country.

WFP advanced the negotiations with local authorities for the introduction of pilot activities in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in 2020. In 2019, three initiatives were approved for implementation from 2020 onwards: i) the strengthening of the early warning system through the development of a crop monitoring system, ii) the promotion of innovative financial tools (preventive and parametric insurance) to increase climate resilience, and iii) the school feeding for children in primary rural "external" schools. WFP expects that these innovative interventions generate evidence and consolidate successful activities that serve as a transition to the Country Strategic Plan (2021-2024).

WFP operations in 2019 contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, by supporting the Government to improve the food security of vulnerable people, including during an emergency. In addition, WFP strengthened capacities of 14 national partners on food security and nutrition, which fostered SDG 17, Partnership for Sustainable Development.

231,171

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

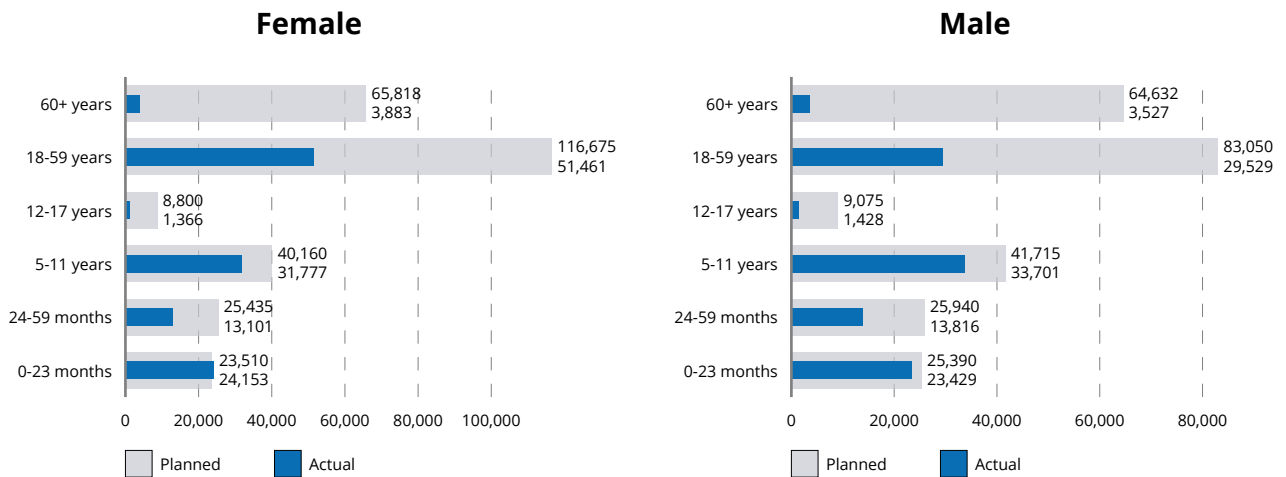


54% female

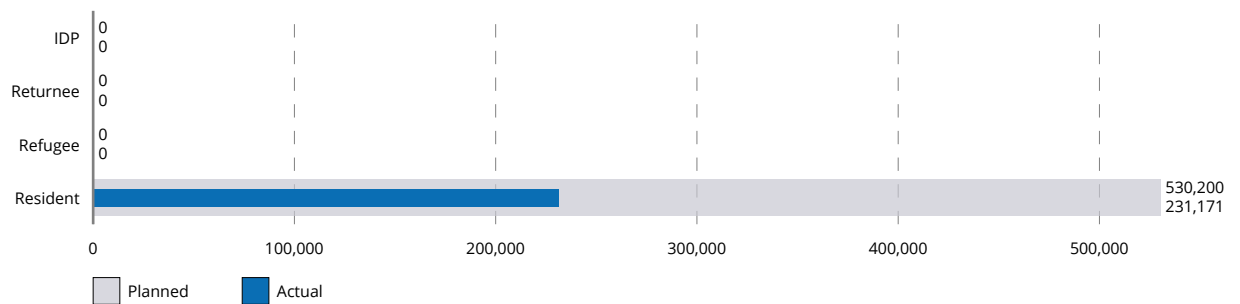


46% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

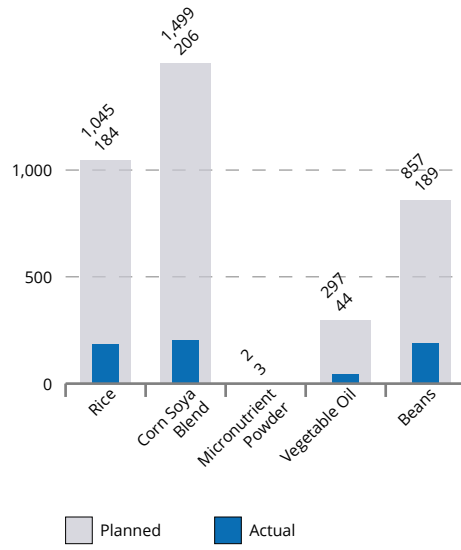


627 mt

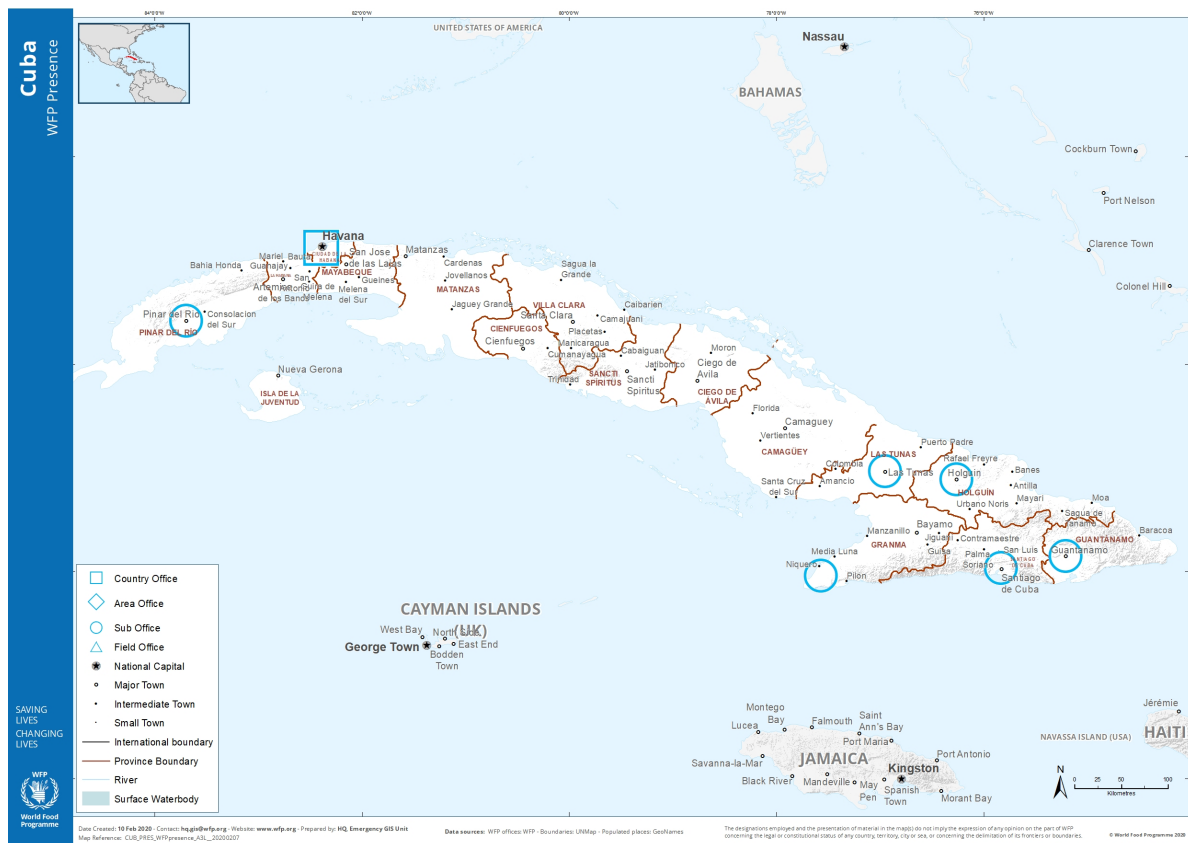
total actual food transferred in 2019

of 3,700 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and Operations



Cuba has a comprehensive social protection system which includes a monthly subsidized food basket and social programmes for vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, children and elderly people) to ensure progress in eradicating poverty and hunger. Food security and nutrition has remained a top priority for the Cuban Government, as outlined in its National Plan for Economic and Social Development through 2030. [1] In addition, people's right to food has been stated in the new Constitution approved in 2019.

Although national social protection programmes are in place, they rely on food imports and it is estimated that Cuba imports around 70 to 80 percent of its food needs, [2] mostly for its social safety nets. The food basket covers nearly 40 percent of the Cuban population's energy and nutritional requirements. To cover the 60 percent remaining gap, households need to buy food mainly in non-subsidized markets with high prices and irregular supplies. It is estimated that an average Cuban household spends between 55 and 70 percent of its income in food. [3]

The average diet of a Cuban family is poor in micronutrients [4] resulting from limited food availability and unhealthy eating habits. Whilst stunting and acute malnutrition are not a public health problem, anaemia is a significant public health concern, despite national efforts to strengthen the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia. In the 34 municipalities assisted with the most vulnerable to this nutritional disorder, the prevalence of anaemia is still a moderate health problem in children aged 6 months (39.4 percent) and a minor health problem in children aged 23 months (18.8 percent) [5]. Overweight and obesity are a concern. The overweight affected nearly 60 percent of adults in 2016, with greater prevalence among women (62.5 percent) than men (54.5 percent). [6] In addition, almost 25 percent of adults were obese in 2016, with a greater prevalence among women (30.3 percent) than men (18.9 percent). [7]

Low productivity and high post-harvest losses affect all agricultural value chains and thus, the availability of food. This situation has been aggravated by the effects of serious climatic events in agriculture, impacting food security. Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes and drought, and these shocks are expected to become more frequent and severe due to the effects of climate change. [8] The country is still recovering from the impact of the latest two hurricanes, particularly Irma, and in 2019 La Habana was hit by a tornado causing significant damages especially in housing. Moreover, according to the experts from the National Seismological Research Centre of Santiago de Cuba province, an earthquake in the Eastern region is very likely to occur. [9]

Cuba has made significant efforts in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment as reflected in the gender inequality index from 2018 (ranking 67 out of 162 countries). However, gaps persist, especially in rural areas. Women represent only 13 percent of agricultural cooperative members. [10] In addition, the National Survey on Gender Equality from 2016 confirmed that the household and family tasks including the care of children and elderly people are still mainly performed by women. Consequently, on average they spend 14 more hours than men per week carrying out non-paid work at home. [11]

On the other hand, due to the embargo imposed by the United States to Cuba, new sanctions were put in place in 2019 which impeded Cuba imports of fuel from Venezuela and other countries. From September 2019, the country's fuel availability covered about 50 percent of its needs. [12] Therefore, a fuel shortage was declared by the Government, and several saving measures were undertaken. The lack of fuel affected the sowing plan of the winter farming season, which represents about 60 to 70 percent of the national food production in a year. WFP operations were also affected by the fuel shortage as some planned activities were cancelled or had to be postponed to 2020.

Considering all the above, WFP supports the Government's efforts to develop a new model with more efficient and sustainable social protection programmes under WFP's thematic focus areas of root causes, crisis response and resilience building. Working towards Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, and 17, Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 focused on supporting the food security and nutrition of vulnerable groups through social protection programmes, including in the aftermath of natural shocks; Strategic Outcome 3 aimed to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable groups supported by social protection programmes; Strategic Outcome 4 focused on strengthening the agricultural value chains and their linkages to the social protection programmes, and Strategic Outcome 5 promoted the increase of local resilience to climatic events and disaster risk management to mitigate the effect of shocks on food security and nutrition.

CSP financial overview

The Cuba Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan was overall financed at 97 percent of its needs. This was an achievement of the Cuba Country Office in mobilizing funds from traditional and emerging partners, as well as the availability of multi-year contributions, which allowed for longer-term planning and the continuation of activities. All contributions were earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities.

However, there were funding gaps for Strategic Outcome 1 which targeted school feeding and support to elderly people and nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 3. Both strategic outcomes presented the lowest implementation rates as WFP was not able to carry out the planned local food purchases. Strategic Outcome 2 (emergency response), Strategic Outcome 4 (agricultural value chain support) and Strategic Outcome 5 (risk management and resilience-building) were highly funded.

Resource mobilization efforts for Strategic Outcome 1 did not reach the planned target and the implementation was lower than expected due to: i) delays in the negotiation process to start the school feeding pilot projects to support students from rural schools, ii) the planned local food purchase to assist smallholders farmers was not carried out, and iii) some planned activities were cancelled or postponed for 2020 due to the fuel shortage. Despite all this, WFP was able to assist almost all targeted beneficiaries with beans from a remaining stock of 2018 and through an international purchase of this commodity. A similar situation was experienced under Strategic Outcome 3.

Meanwhile, Strategic Outcome 2 was financed at almost 90 percent. For the first time, in 2019, WFP mobilized corporate funds from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) for Government Capacity Strengthening to respond in the event of a major hurricane in Havana and a big earthquake in Santiago de Cuba. In addition, to respond to the Tornado emergency that hit Havana in January 2019, WFP mobilized funds from direct multilateral donors and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as part of the interagency humanitarian response plan. A budget increase for capacity strengthening was needed to absorb funds received from the United Arab Emirates for the purchase of the uploading crane to substitute the one damaged by the tornado. Food distribution and beneficiaries assisted under this Strategic Outcome appeared as underachieved as the planned figures for emergencies largely exceeded the actual population affected by the Tornado and their food needs.

Likewise, Strategic Outcome 4 appeared overfunded as funds from 2018 intended for the purchase of agricultural equipment were transferred to 2019, when the payment for the purchase was released.

As part of Strategic Outcome 5, WFP maintained its efforts to enhance UN alliances and synergies based on the comparative advantages of the agencies. In 2019, WFP started the implementation of two interagency projects funded by the European Union: i) the second phase of the DIPECHO project, and ii) the Pro-Act project with the Food and Agriculture Organization.

An important achievement in 2019 was the development of a Partnerships Action Plan, which allowed the expansion of the partner portfolio, incorporating new partners such as the United Arab Emirates, and consolidating partnerships with existing ones such as the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the WFP 2030 Fund and CERF. At the same time, WFP identified new partners for the next cooperation cycle with follow up actions planned for 2020. The funding strategy was based on conducting resource mobilization jointly with the Government of Cuba and the donor community has shown significant interest to finance activities in line with their own priorities.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$642,440	\$483,992	\$203,806	\$126,052

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP targets primary schoolchildren and elderly people in 34 selected municipalities in Eastern Cuba and Pinar del Rio province who benefit from social protection programmes, contributing to the food security of both vulnerable groups through: i) the delivery of complementary rations of beans, and ii) capacity strengthening activities to support the Government in developing innovative approaches to enhance social protection programmes.

In support to the school feeding programme, WFP focused on:

Food distribution: In 2019, WFP supported almost 98 percent of targeted children (approximately 63,000) by providing a beans ration at primary schools, complementing the ration provided by the Government. Initially, WFP aimed to purchase regular beans locally. However, due to delays in the approval of the local purchase mechanism, WFP was not able to acquire beans from the smallholder farmers supported under Activity 4.

Educational activities to promote healthy eating habits: In 2019, WFP and the Ministry of Education focused on the systematization of the Nutritional Education Strategy for primary and pre-school children which was designed and implemented from 2016-2018 with the support of WFP. This strategy promoted healthy eating habits by providing training to more than 10,000 teachers, 2,000 people in charge of handling food, and by fostering 85 student interest groups with 928 participants. Furthermore, 60 primary schools delivered a training course to prepare 630 children as promoters of healthy food and nutritional habits. The strategy included a gender-transformative approach encouraging women and men to jointly decide on the family's diet. This initiative was later scaled up in other municipalities, school level and modalities beyond those supported directly by WFP. The Ministry of Education and WFP developed a methodology for the strengthening of nutritional education and a school feeding guide, to facilitate the scaling-up process. In 2019, WFP planned to support five trainings (one in each eastern province) to food handlers in the guide for school feeding. Nevertheless, it was not possible given the fuel shortage that affected the country. Therefore, WFP was not able to achieve output indicators targets of capacity development activities and people trained. The implementation of the Nutritional Education Strategy with support from WFP was planned in 2018 and although the educational activities continued as part of the Government programme, they were not reported to WFP. Hence, the indicators of nutritional counselling were not considered in 2019.

Promotion of a new school feeding modality: By linking the local production of fresh foods in seven municipalities of Villa Clara province, WFP helped the Government develop a more robust National School Feeding Programme, with a nutrition-sensitive approach. To guarantee the stability of food delivery, WFP started working to enhance the resilience of the local food system to drought and hurricanes. In 2019, WFP supported a capability assessment of key actors to provide nutritious and safe food for children in day care centres, and in primary school (for half-day and full-day).

Home-grown school feeding pilot project to assist rural primary schoolchildren: In 2019, WFP also advanced in negotiations with government counterparts to implement a home-grown school feeding pilot project with a nutrition-sensitive approach to benefit primary schoolchildren in rural areas that are currently not covered by the national school feeding programme. By receiving a diversified meal (with at least four basic food groups) children will stay in school rather than going home, thus having more opportunities to attend complementary activities. The pilot aims to enhance the linkages between the school feeding programme and WFP supported local cooperatives as well as the development of school infrastructure for cooking and storing food. WFP expects to increase the community involvement in school feeding as well as to provide new market opportunities to smallholder farmers, contributing to an income increase. In 2019, field visits were made to selected municipalities of Las Tunas and Guantanamo provinces with projects to be initiated in the first quarter of 2020.

WFP also provided support to other social protection programmes like food assistance for elderly people at elderly homes and adult day-care centres, as well as in community canteens. Around 17,000 beneficiaries were reached.

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
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\$4,713,760	\$4,051,572	\$3,181,040	\$2,671,444
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Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes, drought and earthquakes. Some of these shocks are expected to become more frequent and severe due to the effects of climate change. Considering this context, WFP continued supporting national counterparts to guarantee rapid access to food for vulnerable populations in case of disaster. By ensuring a prepositioned stock of food and complementing the Government's assistance to affected populations in case of disasters, WFP expects to contribute to preventing deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the population.

WFP's response to the Tornado of Havana

On 27 January 2019, a severe tornado hit six municipalities in Havana. The tornado reached a wind speed of around 300 kilometres per hour and caused massive destruction to housing, infrastructure, water tanks, electrical services, health and educational institutions, food warehouses, industry and other important economic sectors of the country. Among the affected population, more than 30,000 people were severely affected, with their assets completely or partially destroyed. Moreover, the tornado destroyed the only unloading crane for cereal available in the port of La Habana. The crane guaranteed the supply of wheat from vessels to a mill producing flour to produce bread and other key staple foods. This facility supplied flour to approximately 2 million people in Cuba's western region – including Havana – and part of the central region. Through funding from the United Arab Emirates and the Russian Federation, it was possible to support its replacement. It is expected that it will start functioning in the first quarter of 2020.

In the aftermath of the tornado, WFP was part of the coordinated response from the United Nations to provide immediate support to the affected population. WFP assisted all targeted families from the 14 most affected communities and whose homes were damaged by the tornado. WFP distributed a family basket consisting on rice, beans and vegetable oil complementing the monthly food ration provided by the Government, twice. In the first distribution, 9,755 families received 18 pounds of rice, 9 pounds of beans and 3 litres of vegetable oil. Due to increase in the total number of affected families reported by the Government (11,258), WFP and the Government agreed on reducing the food ration size per family for the second delivery to cover every family identified. Overall, over 39,000 individuals benefited from this assistance.

WFP food stock prepositioned in the country (rice and beans) ensured a quick response to the affected population. With funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Italy, WFP replenished the food stocks that were distributed under the emergency. In 2019, WFP carried out negotiations with the national and local governments to include vegetable oil in the food stock. Vegetable oil was purchased with funds received from the Russian Federation.

Immediate Response Preparedness (IR-Preparedness)

WFP along with the National Civil Defence was able to fulfil most of the activities planned. [1] To support the Government's response and the United Nations' action plan in case of an earthquake in Santiago de Cuba province, WFP organized two workshops (one at a national level and other at a municipal level) with the participation of the National Civil Defence, UN agencies and government counterparts. Both events provided relevant inputs for the response plan and the preparedness phase.

In addition, WFP jointly with other agencies, supported an international simulation exercise (SIMEX) where 250 experts, including 120 from Latin American, participated. This event tested the current institutional response plans to an earthquake of high intensity as well as determined the support needed from the United Nations system and other International Cooperation actors in Cuba to the above-mentioned plans.

WFP also prepositioned non-food items to ensure an immediate response to an earthquake of high intensity, contributing to increase the Government preposition stocks. The items provided consisted of 175 family kits of kitchen utensils, 5 mobile storage units, 100 family tents, 5 water tanks of 10 thousand litres capacity each, 2 lighting towers and two drones that will be donated to the Civil Defence to facilitate damage assessments in case of disasters. As part of the preparedness activities to face a major hurricane in Havana, WFP sponsored a study on the possible damages caused by this type of event to improve the Government's response. The study, which is being led by Civil Defence, will finalize in 2020.

In addition, WFP organized a workshop on lessons learned based on the responses to Hurricane Irma and to the tornado that hit Havana, with the participation of national counterparts, Civil Defence and the United Nations agencies. The workshop served to identify the main constraints to respond timely and efficiently in emergencies and it was agreed that the Civil Defence will arrange a further meeting to discuss constraints of each humanitarian sector with the relevant counterparts and agencies involved.

All these preparedness activities were highly appreciated by the National Civil Defence and contributed to improve WFP's strategic positioning as a key Government ally in the area of emergency preparedness and response.

Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,168,820	\$1,883,968	\$458,428	\$100,378

During the first semester, WFP had planned to make local purchases of fortified rice flour. However, as the local plant was not able to produce the food, WFP initiated an international purchase process of specialized nutritious foods which presented significant delays. Consequently, distribution was not accomplished as planned, mostly affecting pregnant and lactating women and elderly. In addition, Micronutrient Powder (MNP) was distributed as planned among children aged 6-11 months and it was also provided as an alternative for children aged 12-23 months.

Some nutrition activities were postponed by the health authorities in charge of epidemics and nutrition issues, as they were highly involved in national epidemiological priorities. From September 2019 on, the country suffered a fuel shortage which also caused significant delays in some of the activities planned.

WFP supported the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia through food assistance to vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months and children aged 24-59 months) through technical support provided to national and local institutions in 34 selected municipalities with the highest anaemia prevalence in children aged 6-23 months. WFP also supported the nutrition of elderly people in Guantanamo province whose nutritional risk was exacerbated by the impact of Hurricane Matthew in 2016.

Under this Strategic Outcome WFP focused on:

Technical support for the local production of fortified rice flour

During 2019, WFP further strengthened the production capacities of "Lacteos Bayamo" plant. Through the technical support provided, the plant was able to overcome major challenges to start the production of fortified rice flour. The sanitary registration of the vanilla flavoured product was completed and the registration process for the chocolate flavoured successfully started. Another process that started but could not finalize as planned was the Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Point (HACCP) certification. This was related to the instability in the provision of raw materials and power outages caused by fuel shortages in the country. Both factors contributed to unstable production levels during the six months required to monitor the quality of the production process, which is a condition to achieve the HACCP certification. An action plan was set up by the government counterpart and it is expected that the production will begin in the third quarter of 2020.

Distribution of specialised nutritious food to vulnerable groups (children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and elderly people)

As the local production of fortified rice flour could not start in 2019, WFP distributed Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 12-23 months, and elderly people in Guantánamo province. However, due to an inconvenience encountered with the supplier in May 2019 the Super Cereal distribution was disrupted.

Children aged 6-11 months were assisted with Micronutrient Powder (MNP). Previous WFP's interventions have proven that these are an effective mechanism to reduce anaemia. WFP also distributed MNPs among children aged 12-23 months from a remaining stock purchased in 2018. The distribution of MNPs was supported with educational material, community activities and messages for families through the local media. In addition, WFP regularly monitored the distribution in the six provinces. Results of a MNPs consumption survey conducted by the Ministry of Health highlighted the wide acceptance of this product among families and beneficiaries.

Additionally, about pregnant women in maternity homes and children in day care centres were assisted with regular and fortified beans. WFP distributed regular beans purchased internationally, and for the first time, fortified beans, which were procured locally from smallholder farmers supported by WFP in Las Tunas province. Due to delays in local purchase negotiations, it was not possible to purchase this product from smallholder farmers from other provinces.

Social and behavioural change communication strategy to support the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies

In the first quarter of 2019, WFP continued strengthening the capacities of national and local teams in the five eastern provinces that led the strategy. A workshop on behavioural change communication was held with the participation of 25 counterparts from the eastern provinces (91 percent were women). In the second quarter of 2019, WFP and national authorities decided to concentrate their efforts in a pilot project in Santiago de Cuba which is the province with the highest prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-23 months. WFP and national counterparts identified the main behaviours that kept anaemia as a major public health concern among children aged 6-23 months. WFP's support

focused on: i) design, approval and printing of research's tools, ii) trainings to interviewers, and iii) quality control of the information gathered. The results of this research will be discussed in the first quarter of 2020 and will inform the design and implementation of the social change and behavioural communication strategy focused on how to prevent iron-deficiency anaemia.

Strengthening the Food and Nutritional Surveillance System (SISVAN, for its Spanish acronym)

In 2019, WFP continued to promote: i) training to users and data collectors and ii) the dissemination of nutritional surveillance data among decision makers. Nearly 30 data collectors received methodological training from the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology. WFP had planned to support health counterparts to update the Food and Nutritional Surveillance System (SISVAN, for its Spanish acronym) technical manual. However, due to the epidemiological priorities (mainly of health authorities) this activity was not carried out.

WFP promoted the use of local project committees to disseminate nutritional surveillance results among decision makers and sensitize them on the importance of mitigation measures. The exchange between local project committees, composed by representatives of different institutions (i.e. education, health, agriculture, local governments) also contributed to improve inter-sectoral coordination.

It is worth highlighting that in 2019, the prevalence of iron-deficiency anaemia in children aged 6-23 months in the 34 assisted municipalities decreased as compared to the 2018 follow up. The anaemia prevalence rate in children aged 6 months declined (from 39.4 to 35.8 percent) but remains a moderate health problem, while the prevalence of anaemia in children aged 23 months also decreased (from 20.6 to 18.8) and changed from moderate to a mild health problem. [1]

Strategic outcome 04

Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$929,962	\$2,490,524	\$4,485,430	\$3,681,654

WFP provided training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains. However, the local purchase of beans was carried out only in one out of the six targeted provinces and therefore, the remaining budget was reallocated to purchase agricultural equipment. On the other hand, there were significant delays in the starting of the Pro-Act project, and consequently, some activities were rescheduled for the first semester of 2020.

This Strategic Outcome targeted stakeholders from bean value chains across 18 municipalities in the provinces of Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma and Guantánamo, with good potential for bean production but low productivity. In the second half of 2019, WFP jointly with FAO, started to implement a new project for strengthening the resilience of the vegetable value chain to foster a more efficient and sustainable social protection system in seven municipalities of Villa Clara province, severely affected by an intense drought in 2015-2016 and further damaged by Hurricane Irma in 2017.

The main activities and results achieved by WFP as part of the strengthening on bean value chains in the 18 targeted municipalities were the following:

Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders

WFP completed the distribution of agricultural equipment and tools to smallholder farmers (e.g. grain harvesters and trailers to reduce post-harvest losses, sprayers to protect crops from pests, and tensiometers to determine the better moment to irrigate). WFP implemented its training programme covering thematic areas such as production technologies, marketing, use and maintenance of agricultural equipment and gender equality. Over 40 capacity development activities were carried out in the selected municipalities benefiting about 7,900 bean value chain stakeholders. WFP provided over 700 agricultural tools to 39 cooperatives in five out of the six targeted provinces completing the distribution plan of agricultural equipment as Guantánamo received the equipment in 2018. Throughout the project, WFP directly benefited nearly 5,900 targeted smallholder farmers and indirectly 18,000 producers from cooperatives. Overall, 85 percent of supported farmers in all municipalities reported an increase in production resulting from WFP's technical assistance and the provision of equipment.

Support sustainable agricultural practices to enhance the resilience of drought-affected farmers and ensure a stable food supply to social protection programmes

WFP continued providing technical support for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive development plans in the 54 cooperatives based on the self-assessment tool. These plans contributed to strengthen cooperatives' management capacities as well as their resilience to natural hazards. In addition, WFP fostered sustainable agricultural practices at the local level such as: i) increased use of biological solutions for plague control, bio-fertilizers and other local techniques, ii) implementation of technologies to reduce post-harvest losses, and iii) use of new bean varieties that adapt better to local conditions, increasing the farmers' use of high-quality certified seeds by up to 80 percent. Smallholder farmers acknowledged an increase in the number of farmers that received drought-related information directly from the meteorological services. This allowed them to better assess their own vulnerabilities and take timely actions to avoid losses.

Support activities and innovative models to supply food to social protection programmes by establishing links to local food production.

WFP continued to strengthen linkages among all stakeholders across the value chain to source locally procured food for social protection programmes. In 2019, WFP was able to purchase six mt of biofortified beans from farmers supported in Las Tunas province. Based on this experience, it is expected that local purchase could be scaled up by local counterparts and by WFP in further projects. Social protection programmes including maternity homes for pregnant women and day-cares for children aged 24-59 months received fortified beans.

Promote initiatives to increase women's economic empowerment in line with the Gender strategy of the Agricultural System and WFP's Gender Policy

WFP supported two initiatives for women's economic empowerment in the provinces of Las Tunas and Granma: the creation of home vegetable gardens and poultry farming to supply the local social protection programmes. WFP provided above 1,000 agricultural tools for both projects, an irrigation system and a greenhouse, and also facilitated training in technical production and nutrition, directly benefiting 13 women and other 23 people from communities. These initiatives have contributed to increase women's participation in cooperatives.

Overall, these activities resulted in higher yields (an average increase of 30 percent per hectare) and reduced post-harvest losses by 5 percent in WFP assisted value chains, which were highly recognized by local counterparts.

Based on the above experiences, WFP started to implement the Pro-Act project (jointly with FAO) in seven municipalities of Villa Clara and the following activities could be carried out:

Vegetable value chain assessment: WFP facilitated the assessment of the vegetable value chain to identify the gaps in terms of knowledge, technology, infrastructure and vulnerabilities to natural hazards and gender equality, affecting the resilience of the vegetable value chains to meet the demand of nutritious food in conditions of drought or after the impact of a hurricane. This assessment included two workshops: one identified the value chain gaps, the other one prioritized those gaps and strategic solutions to address these bottlenecks were discussed. Through both workshops 79 stakeholders (38 percent women) were trained, including smallholder farmers, decision-makers and experts from the seven municipalities.

Design and approval of the business plans: Based on the gaps identified, WFP supported the development of the business plan for each targeted institution. WFP designed a spreadsheet to facilitate the evaluation of the proposed business plans and project coordinators were also trained in the use of this tool. At the end of 2019, WFP facilitated a workshop in each municipality where local counterparts presented a total of 83 investment plans. Suggestions were made for improvement, which will be the basis for further development of the capacity strengthening plans.

Strategic outcome 05

Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,320,520	\$1,214,878	\$1,134,830	\$128,860

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP sought to enhance the emergency preparedness and response capacities of local authorities and communities to effectively mitigate the impact of drought on food security and nutrition. This was achieved through the following activities and results:

Strengthen national and local capacities for integrated drought management



In 2019, WFP initiated the second phase of the project financed by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO). This initiative sought to: i) consolidate the results of the project's first phase implemented in five selected municipalities of the eastern provinces of Las Tunas, Holguin, Granma, Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba and ii) continue to strengthen national and local capacities for integral drought management to reduce its effect on food security and water supply in the selected five municipalities plus the municipality of Esmeralda in Camagüey province.

WFP supported the Government establish the communities' resilience baseline to establish disaster risk management capabilities in the six targeted municipalities. This indicator was adapted to the national context to assess the improvement of communities' capacities, especially in risk management and early warning systems related to drought. The overall result highlighted a low capacity for integral drought management in five out of six municipalities. The results confirmed that the five municipalities supported in the first phase of DIPECHO were more capable of managing drought in comparison to Esmeralda, which was included in the second phase.

During 2019, 171 cooperatives from the six selected municipalities measured the vulnerability of local food production to drought, using the procedure developed in the first phase of the project. In December 2019, WFP facilitated a national workshop to share the results obtained in the targeted municipalities. Moreover, WFP supported the improvement of a drought monitoring system with inputs provided by meteorologists, hydrologists and other national and local experts during two workshops organised by WFP. Experts worked on a new version of the system for hydrometeorological drought monitoring, including new agrometeorological, climate and hydrological indicators and triggers. As a result, 80 government technicians and 40 meteorological and hydrological experts were trained.

Due to delays at the beginning of the project, measurement of the indicator Emergency Preparedness Response Capacity Index for Drought (EPCI-drought) was postponed to 2020.

WFP supported a provincial assessment of local capacities in risk management and early warning systems in seven municipalities of the central province of Villa Clara. This was achieved within the framework of the Pro-Act project jointly implemented with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The results of this assessment will facilitate the development of an action plan to further strengthen local capacities in risk management.

South-South cooperation on risk management and emergency preparedness and response

WFP continued fostering South-South cooperation in the region, especially with Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. As part of a Forecast-based Financing pilot project (2015-2020), Cuban experts visited Haiti. Four technicians were trained in the use of numerical models and meteorological predictions as well as in the installation and use of hydrological equipment. During this visit, Cuban experts evaluated the results obtained in order to plan the activities for 2020, jointly with Haitian authorities. As a result of this project, more than 100 experts from Haiti (including technicians and decision-makers from the National Civil Defence, Ministry of Agriculture, meteorological service) were trained.

The WFP country offices of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic organised a Regional Workshop on Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning, hosted in Santo Domingo, following up to a similar event facilitated in 2014 in Havana. Over 100 people participated in the event (including authorities from the Caribbean and Central American countries, experts and international organisations) to share experiences and good practices on responding to extreme events and the effects of climate change. As a result, a memorandum was signed among all participants, the so-called "Consensus of Santo Domingo", to continue promoting tools and capacity strengthening in the coming. It is expected that the next regional workshop will be held in Havana in April 2020.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Cuba has made significant efforts to promote gender equality and empower women over the last few decades. In addition to adhering to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the country also promoted gender-sensitive policies in national institutions, such as the 2015-2021 Gender Strategy for the Agricultural System. However, challenges persist, mainly in terms of women's participation in leadership positions and their economic empowerment. These challenges are greater in rural areas, where cultural patterns tend to restrict opportunities for women.

WFP is supporting women's participation in decision making positions at both national and local levels. For example, WFP advocates for women's participation in project management committees at all levels (national, provincial, municipal), maintaining the positive trend registered in 2018. On average, slightly more than half of the project management committee members for all strategic outcomes were women in 2019 (aggregated data at all levels). When disaggregating data as per each Strategic Outcome, it showed that women's representation in committees for activities to strengthen social protection programmes and nutritional assistance (Strategic Outcome 1 and Strategic Outcome 3) continued to increase, confirming the trend of the last two years. However, it decreased for activities related to agricultural value chains and resilience (Strategic Outcome 4 and Strategic Outcome 5), where men's presence has been traditionally predominant.

WFP created education material to promote men and women's joint responsibility towards family nutrition. In addition, WFP field monitors largely advocated for the equal responsibility of women and men in nurturing children. This was also strengthened as part of the promotion of the special nutrition food's consumption (Micronutrient Powder). The messages were forecasted using the media, especially radio, which is very popular in rural areas.

Despite WFP's efforts, results collected in 34 targeted municipalities by health authorities showed that men were less involved in the decisions concerning the use of Micronutrient Powders and food as compared to the baseline value and follow up results of 2018. [1]

At field level, WFP monitored and fostered different activities along with local counterparts to promote gender equity. In almost all eastern provinces, WFP supported the celebration of the International Women's Day and the Rural Women's Day through capacity development activities. In March 2019, WFP facilitated a workshop in Las Tunas province, with the participation of 30 people from a community that is part of the pilot project for creating a home vegetable gardens managed by women. Participants were encouraged to analyse the result of the project, not only for women empowered, but also for their families, the cooperative and the community.

In support to the 16-day Orange Campaign Against Violence, WFP participated in different sensitization and knowledge-sharing events related to the prevention of gender-based violence. At national level, the United Nations Gender Inter-Agency Group was instrumental in sharing knowledge and resources, while at local level, WFP's field monitors actively participated in awareness-raising events promoted by the civil society.

Protection

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

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). WFP's food assistance was distributed through the Government's social protection programmes, which rely on well-established mechanisms to ensure order and adequate security standards for the population. Distributions were completed during daytime with distribution points in every municipality, minimising travel times and protection issues for beneficiaries. 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. This result was also highlighted in survey questionnaires compiled by beneficiaries upon reception of Micronutrient Powders (MNP) in all provinces.

Additionally, all participants in WFP training activities, technical assistance and workshops had to fill in attendance sheets and answer questions whether security incidents occurred while commuting to the venue established for the training. All respondents confirmed that no security incidents took place and knew how to report them.

Accountability to affected populations

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

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



beneficiaries to file their complaints and feedback was collected as well through suggestion boxes in the supported institutions. When distributing specialised nutritious foods, WFP helped disseminate informative materials among beneficiaries such as posters, family guides on the preparation and nutritional benefits, recipe books and through radio announcements. Beneficiaries assisted with WFP's nutritional interventions confirmed to have received adequate information, as shown in the questionnaires filled upon reception of the Micronutrient Powders (MNP). This result was possible thanks to the collaboration between WFP and health authorities, who applied a dedicated strategy to ensure that beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements. In addition, field monitors and government counterparts participated in radio and TV programmes to inform the population about the use of fortified food as well as the timing of assistance.

Moreover, all participants in WFP training sessions, technical assistance and workshops had to fill in an attendance sheet and answer questions concerning their knowledge on entitlements and complaint mechanisms. All respondents confirmed that they were aware of their rights and knew how to report incidents.

Environment

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

The climate in Cuba is changing to one with similar characteristics of those projected by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) with an intensified greenhouse effect in the Earth's atmosphere. The increase in surface air temperature, the reduction of the diurnal temperature range, the highest frequency of long and severe droughts, and the increase in total rainfalls associated with heavy rainfall events in winter, are inherent aspects of these projections. [1]

In addition, the increase of the drought frequency, the extensions of the dry period and the temporary displacement of the onset of rains, are features that are consolidating as part of the Cuban climate context, with greater severity in coastal areas. The climate change scenarios predicted that the greater presence and duration of these severe events will continue affecting the eastern part of the country. Despite its slow onset, these events caused important losses in the domestic economy. It is estimated that a long drought causes losses valued at 1,500 million of Cuban pesos (equivalent to 60 USD millions). [2]

Considering the above climate context, Cuba must increase the adaptative and response measures to face the effects of climate change with the support of international cooperation. WFP has supported the national and local institutions in strengthening their capacities for integral drought management, with emphasis in the five eastern provinces. This comprehensive approach has included improvement in the risk management of local food production, the support to the cooperatives development plans, including climate change adaptative measures, and the strengthening of an early warning system for drought.

Disaster Preparedness

Almost 90 years have passed since Santiago de Cuba province, the second most important city of the country, had been affected by a big earthquake. However, the city shakes almost every day but is not always noticed by the people due to the low intensity of the tremor. According to experts from the National Seismological Research Centre based in Santiago de Cuba, the lack of moderate and strong earthquakes represents a process of energy accumulation which can further trigger a big earthquake, highly likely in the south of the eastern region of the country. Therefore, the risks of a big earthquake remain, and the Government authorities and the UN system have agreed on being prepared for responding immediately and effectively in order to mitigate the effects on the population.

Considering this imminent risk, WFP strengthened government capacities to respond to a big earthquake in Santiago de Cuba by: i) prepositioning non-food items according to the priorities identified by the Government and ii) organizing workshops with national and local counterparts in order to identify the main response's gaps and to improve the response action plans accordingly.

Gustavo Alvarez, the Head of the Civil Defence in Santiago de Cuba province stated that: "Thanks to WFP's support, now the Provincial Government has enhanced capacities to respond in case of a big and destructive earthquake, especially for assisting the most affected population. Now we have prepositioned family tents and big water tanks, mobile storage units, and family sets of kitchen utensils in warehouses located in the outskirts of the city which are less exposed to an earthquake." Mr. Alvarez also expressed his confidence that WFP will extend its support "to the logistics planning to respond to an emergency using ports and airports as well as in the immediate food assistance, among other priorities identified by the Government".

The capital of Cuba, Havana, which is located on the other side of the country, is threatened by hurricanes and the likelihood of their occurrence increases every season. Considering climate change could augment the severity of these events, WFP has supported Cuban institutions to update a study that simulates the effect of a big hurricane in the capital using high technologies and taking into account the current housing vulnerabilities. For this purpose, the results of other events that have affected the capital in recent years such as Hurricane Irma and the Tornado of Havana have been also considered.

Through the mentioned preparedness actions, the national counterparts from the two main cities of Cuba (Havana and Santiago) have strengthened their capacities to respond in the case of two extreme events with high probability of occurrence.

Context and operations

- [1] Bases del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social hasta el 2030: Visión de la Nación, Ejes y Sectores Estratégicos. <http://www.granma.cu/file/pdf/gaceta/%C3%BAltimo%20PDF%2032.pdf>.
- [2] <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Cubas-Economic-Change-Spanish-web-1.pdf>; https://www.icex.es/icex/wcm/idc/groups/public/documents/documento/mde5/ode1/~edisp/doc2019815156.pdf?utm_source=RSS&utm_medium=ICEX.es&utm_content=20-09-2019&utm_campaign=Informe%20econ%C3%B3mico%20y%20comercial.%20Cuba%202019
- [3] Anaya, Betsy and García, Anicia. 2018. <http://www.ipscuba.net/author/betsy-anaya-cruz-y-anicia-esther-garcia-alvarez-economistas-cubanas/>. This study considers the average Cuban household to consist of three members.
- [4] Confirmed by researches of the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology (“Iron-deficiency anaemia in childhood in Cuba”, G.Pita-Rodríguez and S.Jiménez-Acosta, 2011; and “Food consumption and preferences of the Cuban population with over 15 years of age”, C.Porrata-Maury, 2009).
- [5] Surveillance System of Anaemia from Primary Health-Care System, 2019
- [6] World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory data repository, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.home>
- [7] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization. 2018. Panorama of food security and nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean. <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2127ES/CA2127ES.pdf>.
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- [9] Radio Cadena Agramonte <http://www.cadenagramonte.cu/articulos/ver/93053:cuba-mantuvo-en-2019-baja-sismicidad-y-alta-vigilancia>
- [10] <http://www.one.cu/aec2017/07%20Empleo%20y%20Salarios.pdf>
- [11] National Survey on Gender Equality (2016) was conducted by the Women's Studies Centre from the Federation of Cuban Women and by the Centre for Population and Development from the National Statistical and Information Office
- [12] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2019/12/17/asiste-diaz-canel-a-los-debates-en-comisiones-de-la-asamblea-nacional-del-poder-popular/#.XfpG66ZYZfw>

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The Immediate Response Preparedness (IR-Preparedness) allowed the purchase of non-food items that were not initially planned under the T-ICSP to ensure an immediate response in case of a high intensity earthquake, therefore contributing to increase the Government preposition stocks.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Surveillance System of Anaemia from Primary Health-Care System, 2019

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Micronutrient Powder (MNP) consumption survey conducted in 2019 by health authorities in 34 targeted municipalities.


Environment

- [1] Climate change impact and adaptation measures in Cuba. Planos Eduardo at all, 2013
- [2] Idem

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			2.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	19,452	19,568	39,020	0
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			1.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	23,749	22,977	46,726	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,343	6,557	7,900	18,000
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	1,343	6,557	7,900	18,000

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall				Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			1,991,954	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	249,802	105,430	42%
	female	280,398	125,741	45%
	total	530,200	231,171	44%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	25,390	23,429	92%
	female	23,510	24,153	103%
	total	48,900	47,582	97%
24-59 months	male	25,940	13,816	53%
	female	25,435	13,101	52%
	total	51,375	26,917	52%
5-11 years	male	41,715	33,701	81%
	female	40,160	31,777	79%
	total	81,875	65,478	80%
12-17 years	male	9,075	1,428	16%
	female	8,800	1,366	16%
	total	17,875	2,794	16%
18-59 years	male	83,050	29,529	36%
	female	116,675	51,461	44%
	total	199,725	80,990	41%
60+ years	male	64,632	3,527	5%
	female	65,818	3,883	6%
	total	130,450	7,410	6%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	530,200	231,171	44%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	0	7	-
Beans	198	77	39%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	1,045	178	17%
Vegetable Oil	297	44	15%
Beans	566	68	12%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,499	206	14%
Micronutrient Powder	2	3	158%
Beans	94	43	46%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	- Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Primary schoolchildren and elderly people assisted by state institutions benefit from food transfers and nutritional messages that help them meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
Output C	Populations reached through government social protection programmes benefit from enhanced capacity of experts and decision makers to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection programmes with regards to food and nutrition.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	7,938 8,262 16,200	7,849 9,152 17,001		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	31,360 32,640 64,000	30,474 32,320 62,794		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	198	84		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		General Distribution	health center	78	78		
	Number of community canteens assisted		General Distribution	canteen	395	395		
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	203	203		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40	35		
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Primary school children, elderly people, experts and decision making of social protection programmes; Cuba; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	4	=4	=4	4
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Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster	- Crisis Response						
Activity 02	Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Shock-affected populations benefit from food assistance in order to avoid a deterioration of their health and nutritional status							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	137,500 137,500 275,000	19,452 19,568 39,020		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,908	290		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Number of cranes delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	1		
	Number of water tanks delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	5		
	Number of drones delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	2		
	Number of family sets of kitchen utensils delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	175		
	Number of MSU delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	5		
	Number of lighting towers delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	2		
	Number of family tents delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	100		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by the Tornado of Havana; LA HABANA; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	100 100 100	

Strategic Outcome 03	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	- Root Causes						
Activity 03	Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, E	Nutritionally vulnerable groups receive nutritional food assistance and messages in order to improve their nutritional status							
Output C	Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced capacity of experts and decision makers of national and local institutions to improve the monitoring, prevention and control of nutritional deficiencies.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	38,220 39,780 78,000	35,943 35,813 71,756		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	35,000 0 35,000	22,532 0 22,532		
		All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	30,380 31,620 62,000	9,491 8,577 18,068		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,594	252		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	60	55		
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	activity	1	1		
E.3	Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling							
	Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	34,000	30,000		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two years; Cuba; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	80	>90	>90	99
		Male	104.60	>90	>90	92
		Overall	92.30	>90	>90	95

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	≥66	≥66	0
		Male	0	≥66	≥66	0
		Overall	0	≥66	≥66	0

Strategic Outcome 04		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 04	Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C, F	Targeted farmers and other stakeholders involved in food value chains receive training and technical support to ensure stable and quality food supply to food-based social protection programmes.							
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	700	700		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of people trained		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	200	291		
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	40	40		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							

	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	5,900	5,900		
F.2	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers							
	Quantity of fortified foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	55	6		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers; Cuba								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer								
	Act 04: Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	80	=100	=100	85	
			Male	80	=100	=100	85	
			Overall	80	=100	=100	85	
Smallholder farmers supported; Cuba								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 04: Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=90	=90	11	

Strategic Outcome 05	Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C, J, K	Populations vulnerable to food insecurity in case of a natural disaster benefit from improvements in local and national disaster risk management systems implemented to protect access to food.							
Output C, K	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from training and technical support to reduce the impact of natural disaster and protect access to food.							
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Number of meteorological equipment delivered		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	72	0		

	Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	non-food item	54	0		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	120	129		
	Number of people trained		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	400	513		
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	5	5		
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	5	6		
J.1	Number of policy reforms identified/advocated							
	Number of policy reforms identified/advocated		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	policy	7	7		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	partner	10	13		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Selected municipalities from the five eastern provinces and Camagüey; Cuba								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
	Act 05: Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	17	≥60	≥60	17	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two and their families; Cuba	Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two years and their families; Cuba	Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		=100	=100	100	
			Male		=100	=100	100	
			Overall		=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two and their families; Cuba	Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		=100	=100	100	
			Male		=100	=100	100	
			Overall		=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two and their families; Cuba	Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		=100	=100	100	
			Male		=100	=100	100	
			Overall		=100	=100	100	

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



Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Project Committee (beneficiaries representatives); Cuba	Act 01: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities		Overall	52	>55	>55	54	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two years and their families; Cuba	Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Decisions made by women	Overall	71.10	<45	<45	80.60	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	1.90	>5	>5	0	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27	<50	<50	19.60	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children under two and their families; Cuba	Act 03: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99 99 99	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	98	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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WFP support to the School Feeding programme

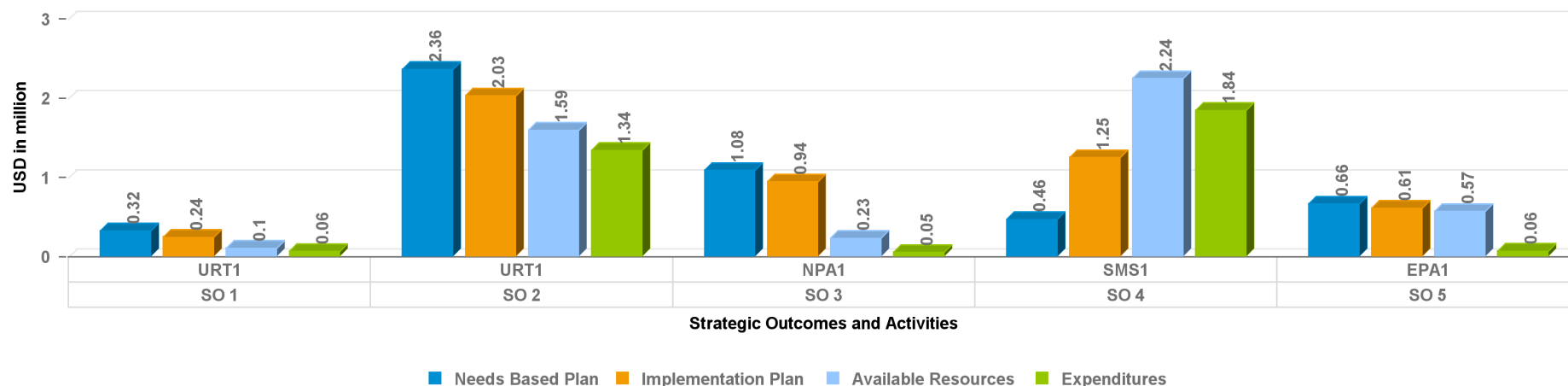
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/cuba>

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.
SO 5	Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
EPA1	Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.
NPA1	Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	321,220	241,996	101,903	63,026
	Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster	Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.	2,356,880	2,025,786	1,590,520	1,335,722
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,678,100	2,267,781	1,692,423	1,398,749
2		Non Activity Specific	0	0	215,874	0
	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	1,084,410	941,984	229,214	50,189
		Non Activity Specific		0	0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,084,410	941,984	445,088	50,189

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.	Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	464,981	1,245,262	2,242,715	1,840,827
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			464,981	1,245,262	2,242,715	1,840,827
5	Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.	Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.	660,260	607,439	567,415	64,430
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			660,260	607,439	567,415	64,430
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,876,168	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,876,168	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,887,751	5,062,466	7,823,809	3,354,194
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			467,754	500,000	432,041	343,572
Total Direct Costs			5,355,505	5,562,466	8,255,850	3,697,766
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			348,108	361,560	197,761	197,761
Grand Total			5,703,613	5,924,026	8,453,611	3,895,527



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

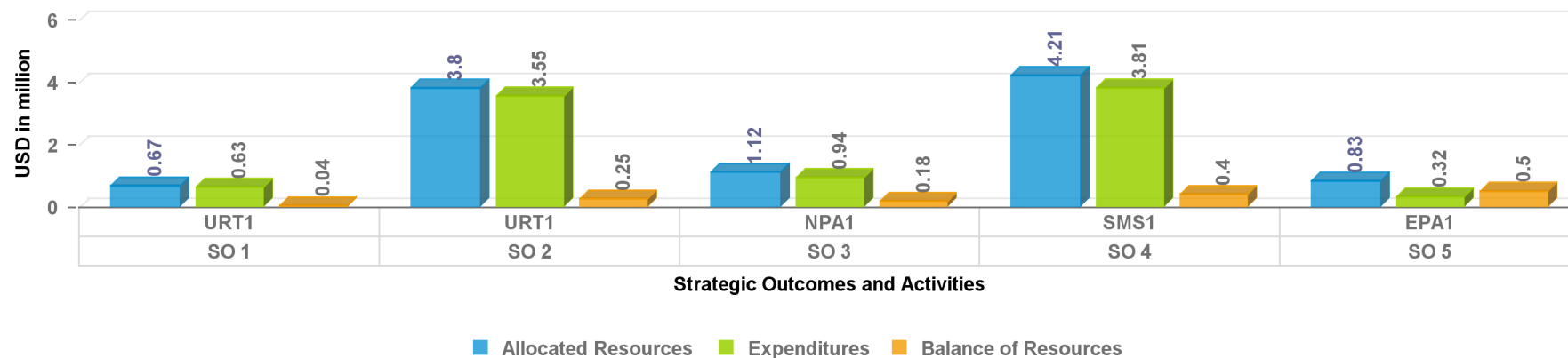
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.
SO 5	Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
EPA1	Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.
NPA1	Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	848,848	671,719	0	671,719	632,842	38,877
	Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster	Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.	4,030,371	3,534,023	268,380	3,802,403	3,547,605	254,798
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,879,219	4,205,741	268,380	4,474,121	4,180,447	293,674

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	2,256,315	1,116,201	0	1,116,201	937,176	179,025
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non Activity Specific	0	215,874	0	215,874	0	215,874	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,256,315	1,332,075	0	1,332,075	937,176	394,899
3	Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.	Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	4,212,433	4,212,434	0	4,212,434	3,810,546	401,888
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,212,433	4,212,434	0	4,212,434	3,810,546	401,888

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

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Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.	Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.	1,166,778	825,190	0	825,190	322,204	502,985
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,166,778	825,190	0	825,190	322,204	502,985
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,876,168	0	2,876,168	0	2,876,168
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,876,168	0	2,876,168	0	2,876,168
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,514,745	13,451,608	268,380	13,719,988	9,250,373	4,469,615
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			901,538	616,749	0	616,749	528,279	88,470
Total Direct Costs			13,416,283	14,068,357	268,380	14,336,737	9,778,653	4,558,084
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			872,058	773,559		773,559	773,559	0
Grand Total			14,288,341	14,841,915	268,380	15,110,295	10,552,211	4,558,084

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures