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# Cuba

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2020



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, Cuba was going through an economic downturn when the COVID-19 outbreak started, impacting the economy as evidenced by a GDP fall of 11 percent [1]. The Government faced an increase in healthcare system costs and an immediate decline in tourism and family remittances. Only 60 percent of planned imports [2] materialized, affecting food availability and other essential goods in the local market. Considering the challenging context of 2020, WFP rapidly responded to assist 652,479 people in six provinces and distributed 928 mt of food. Over 93 percent of all beneficiaries reached were the elderly, a particularly vulnerable population to COVID-19. WFP further contributed to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies benefitting children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and elderly people in selected municipalities with the highest anaemia prevalence rates, as planned under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

In addition, WFP helped develop the United Nations inter-agency plan for an immediate COVID-19 socioeconomic response. Within this plan, WFP will scale-up nutrition interventions to benefit PLWG in all municipalities of the eastern provinces and elderly people assisted in community canteens in 2021. In November 2020, tropical storm Eta hit Cuba affecting rice, root vegetables and other crops and damaging communities' livelihoods. In support to the Government request, WFP agreed with the Government to use the prepositioned food stocks of rice, beans and vegetable oil to assist people in the most affected hurricane provinces (Pinar del Río, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus and Granma) to receive a one-month food distribution to take place in early 2021.

Due to COVID-19 and national school closures in effort to contain the virus, WFP did not need to support food distribution for the school meals programme. Also in 2020, the negotiation processes with the Government authorities to define the cash-based transfers (CBT) with cooperatives and schools were still ongoing. Yet, WFP managed to strengthen local capacities by establishing the links between the smallholder farmers from 28 cooperatives and 56 educational institutions to sell the food for the school meals programmes. Formal agreements were signed, establishing the delivery schedule, monitoring and payments conditions. As a result of these efforts, farming cooperatives covered 24 percent of the Government school meals demand intermittently throughout 2020, largely exceeding the 5 percent achieved in 2019.

WFP developed an assessment tool to determine the main vulnerabilities of local food production, which was implemented in 158 cooperatives from five municipalities of eastern provinces prone to drought. The application of this tool identified the main vulnerabilities of each cooperative to drought and where they are located, as well the most vulnerable farming cooperatives and agricultural value chains to drought in each municipality. These results allowed to draft initial actions to mitigate the risks identified. Local government counterparts highly appreciated this tool since it will increase resilience to drought.

Moreover, WFP consolidated its strategic collaboration with the National Civil Defence (NCD) by increasing the stock of non-food items (NFIs) prepositioned to support the Government in response to possible disasters such as a major hurricane in Havana or a high intensity earthquake in Santiago de Cuba. In the context of COVID-19, WFP supported NCD by developing a communication campaign for the hurricane season and donated over 1,000 family hygiene kits and 1,250 thermometers to reinforce sanitary measures and monitor fevers in evacuation centers.

Through its comprehensive work in 2020, WFP effectively contributed to SDG 2 through the provision of assistance in both emergency and non-emergency contexts (SDG-related indicator 2.1), assisting over 652,000 people, nearly triple the people assisted in 2019. In partnership with the Government, WFP also contributed to SDG 17, with the investment of nearly USD 0.5 million in technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions and partnering with more than 40 national partners on food security and nutrition (SDG-related indicator 17.9).

# 652,479

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

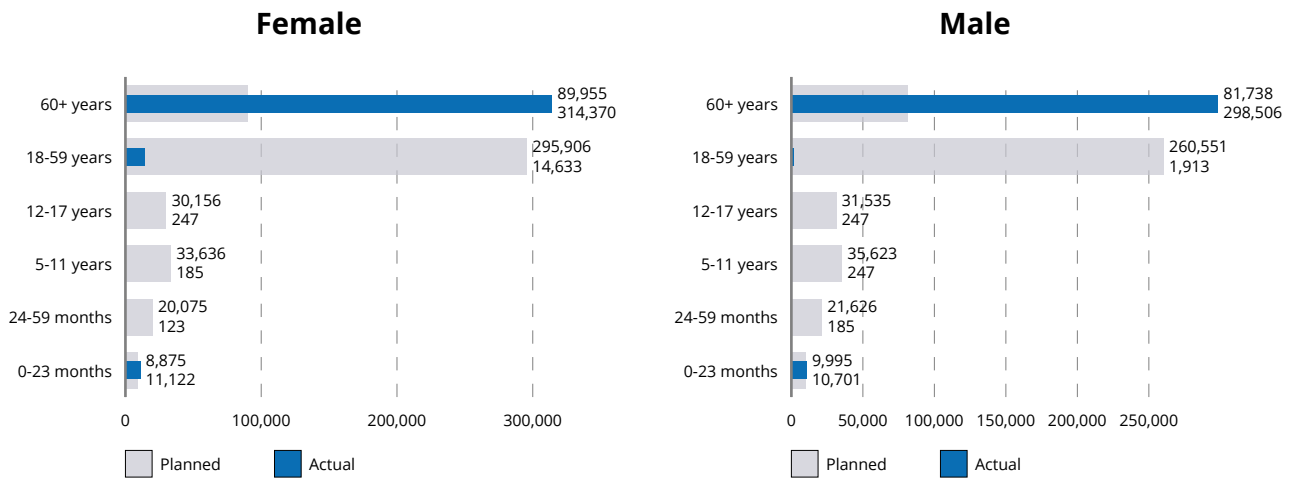


52% female

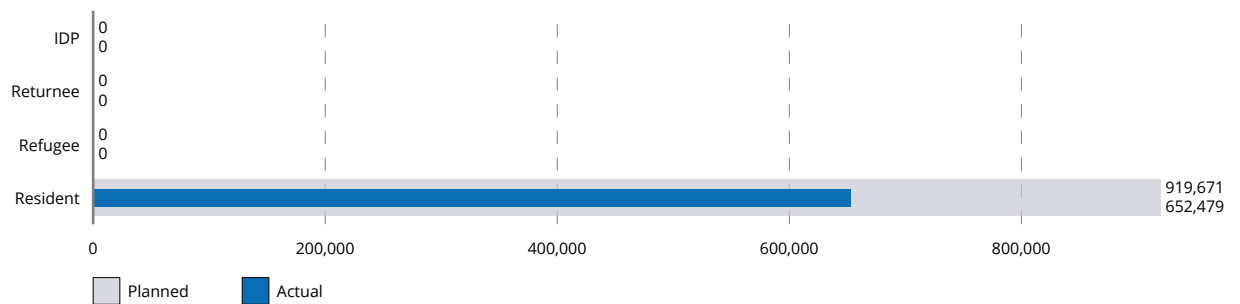


48% male

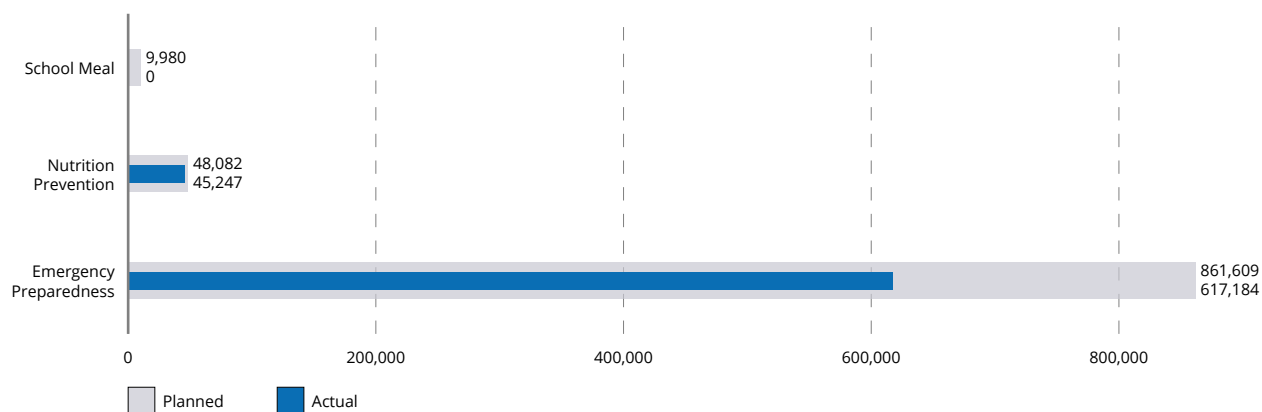
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



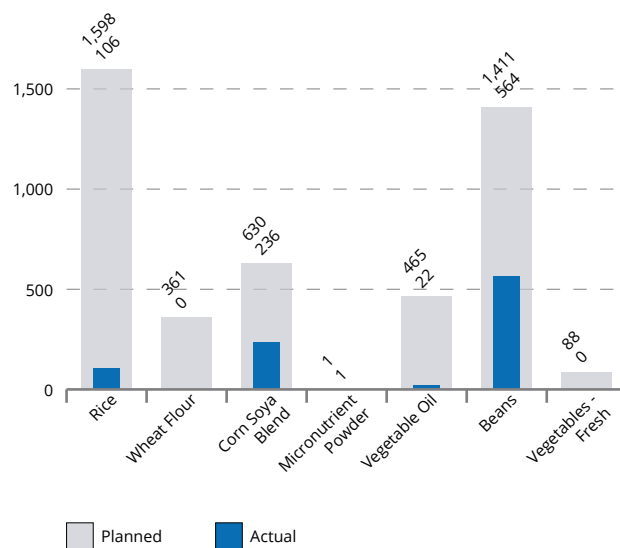
## Total Food and CBT



928 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020  
of 4,553 mt total planned

## Annual Food Transfer





populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster.

### **COVID-19 response**

The COVID-19 outbreak caused a sharp decrease in national income sources (out of the 100 percent planned, only 55 percent of foreign currency was available) [11] due to the decline in tourism with travel restrictions and reduction in family remittances. This was all evidenced by an 11 percent decrease in GDP in 2020. Thanks to the WFP prepositioned food stock in the country, WFP managed to reach 610,0900 elderly people in the five eastern provinces, the most at risk of contracting COVID-19. This included 586,525 people above 65 years who received immediate assistance through the national food delivery points and 24,391 elderly people accessing the community canteens. This group received beans, rice and vegetable oil, as part of the United Nations socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19. WFP purchased beans and rice to replenish the prepositioned stocks, in order to ensure food availability in case of a hurricane.

About 18,500 people from vulnerable groups received specialized nutritious food as part of the interagency response plan. WFP plans to extend its assistance to vulnerable elderly people in community canteens across the country and to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in 54 municipalities in eastern provinces in 2021. In addition, WFP donated nine tents to the Institute Pedro Kouri in Havana, one of the main institutions that leads the COVID-19 research and treatment in Cuba. Further, WFP developed a communication campaign for the hurricane season in times of COVID-19 to support the National Civil Defence (NCD). The campaign included two television broadcast spots, as well as brochures and posters distributed to national and local authorities. To reinforce sanitary measures in evacuation centers, WFP distributed over 1,000 family hygiene kits and 1,250 thermometers to monitor fevers.

## **Risk Management**

Due to COVID-19, delays in procurement processes had an impact on the programme implementation. The country office mitigation measures included the redesign of capacity strengthening activities and monitoring in close coordination with local counterparts, using remote or virtual alternatives to ensure the continuity of project activities in eastern and central provinces. The national response to COVID-19 and the country's socioeconomic recovery became a top Government priority in 2020. This delayed several project implementation plans, as the vast majority of activities are jointly executed with Government counterparts. WFP maintained regular dialogue and collaboration with all its counterparts and provided technical support to strengthen coordination amongst ministries. The already fragile economic and financial situation was aggravated by COVID-19, threatening the stability of the Government's social protection programmes. The pandemic brought major repercussions in food security and, therefore, new implications for WFP's programme design and expected results. Insufficient funding for programme implementation remained a risk, especially for the nutrition-oriented activities and response for national logistics needs. To mitigate this risk, WFP continued working on a resource mobilization strategy with Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX) and started negotiations to support the national logistics systems.

# Partnerships

WFP is considered a key partner in the humanitarian and development arena due to its comparative advantage, technical expertise and existing long-standing partnerships with national counterparts. National authorities and international cooperation actors acknowledge WFP's role in disaster risk reduction, as well as in strengthening the resilience of food systems in accordance with the social protection programme demands. Through the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP utilized its experience to further integrate a systemic approach to support local food systems. New opportunities with the WFP school meals programme and disaster risk reduction are envisaged to further position WFP with the Government as a key cooperating partner.

In 2020, WFP along with United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Education initiated strategic discussions for collaboration on school meals activities based on synergies within ongoing projects. As a result, a joint project is being formulated to support the school meals programme in Villa Clara. This project is based on the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) action plan approved in 2017 and will eventually contribute to a future School Meals Policy. Regarding international engagement, WFP started strategic discussions with Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) regarding a long-term programme on technical assistance in support of the national school meals programme.

WFP developed a resource mobilization strategy to consolidate partnerships with current donors, advocate for multi-year support and pursue opportunities with new partners in order to continue supporting the Government priorities. WFP's partnership action plan (PAP) facilitated the implementation of the strategy, which along with the engagement of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), supported the resource mobilization efforts. To expand its donor base to fund resilience, school meals, nutrition and emergency preparedness operations, WFP developed and shared thematic concept notes for both humanitarian and development donors. Despite these fundraising efforts, the economic impact of COVID-19 affected the available resources from traditional donors in 2020.

Government donors were WFP's main source of funding in 2020, with the bulk of funding received earmarked to support the sustainability and resilience of local food systems, as well as to increase the Government's capacities to respond to multiple crises. WFP continued working on scaling-up the resilience and nutrition-sensitive programmes which shall continue into 2021. Furthermore, United Nations agencies, national ministries, local governments, national NGOs and universities supported and complemented WFP's interventions in the country in terms of capacity-strengthening, technical support, advocacy and knowledge management.

Throughout 2020, WFP supported the Government's national priorities for achieving food security and nutrition in the context of COVID-19. WFP was part of the United Nations interagency plan for the immediate socio-economic response (2020-2021) in the areas of social protection programmes, school meals, nutrition interventions and logistics. This plan was developed jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and other partners. While WFP was able to mobilize some funds for the interagency plan, United Nations joint resource mobilization efforts continued in 2020, supported by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Government.

It is worth highlighting that all WFP activities were implemented by government counterparts. In 2020, WFP partnered with national institutions that play a key role in policy decision making, such as the Ministry of Economy and Planning. WFP also strengthened its strategic linkages with the Cuban Civil Defense, through its support to emergency preparedness and disaster risk management, led by the United Nations emergency technical team.

Within the United Nations, WFP and FAO co-led the food security technical team, whose activities contributed to the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutrition Education. WFP also took part in other interagency coordination bodies on gender, monitoring and communications. WFP is also exploring other opportunities with United Nations partners such IFAD, FAO and UNICEF for joint programming. WFP and IFAD submitted a joint project proposal on South-South cooperation, to be confirmed in 2021.



# CSP Financial Overview

The Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was funded at almost 100 percent of its financial needs. This is a result of WFP efforts in mobilizing funds from traditional and emerging partners, resulting in multi-year contributions and therefore allowing for longer-term planning and the continuation of ongoing activities.

Strategic Outcome 1 (Local food system strengthened linked to social safety nets), Strategic Outcome 3 (Food and nutrition systems resilient to shocks) and Strategic Outcome 4 (Emergency response) were fully funded, while the Strategic Outcome 2 (Nutrition support and diet diversification to vulnerable groups) had funding gaps for the nutrition activities. However, with the approved extension of the remaining funds from 2019 from the Government of Italy, WFP was able to purchase internationally specialized nutritious food in 2020, benefiting vulnerable groups.





















COVID-19 also affected the implementation of capacities strengthening activities due to mobility restrictions within the country, thus, workshops, assessments and trainings were done remotely generating savings that will be reoriented towards 2021 projects. The ICSP implementation was also affected by the delays in the approval of the national projects of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) which financed the Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 and the '2030 Fund' projects (included in Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3).

For Strategic Outcome 1, the procurement process of agricultural equipment, representing a major part of funds was delayed, not only by COVID-19, but because of the complex technical processes required to purchase irrigation systems and other agricultural equipment. However, WFP was able to implement about the 50 percent of the planned budget. Likewise, the implementation of the Strategic Outcome 3 relied in great extent on the purchase of hydrometeorological and ICT equipment and was equally as affected by the pandemic and by the delayed process to obtain import permissions.

For Strategic Outcome 2, the local purchase of food to support the school meals programme was not carried out due to multiple reasons. The school closures shortened the 2020 academic terms in an attempt to contain COVID-19. Thus, the Ministry of Education was able to finance the necessary amount of vegetables required for educational institutions, without the need of WFP support. Secondly, the negotiation process with the national authorities to define the cash-based transfers (CBT) mechanism for supporting the school meals programme was still ongoing in 2020 which slowed action on local purchases of food for the schools. In addition, WFP faced difficulties to find a supplier of SuperCereal that complied with WFP quality control regulations, which further delayed the purchasing processes.

Strategic Outcome 4 achieved the highest level of implementation through the utilization of 90 percent of WFP prepositioned food due to the COVID-19 response and the response to the tropical storm Eta. The high implementation rate of this Strategic Outcome evidences the great efforts made by WFP in coordinating emergency response jointly with the Government and United Nations agencies, as well as in monitoring the food distribution with national and local cooperating partners.

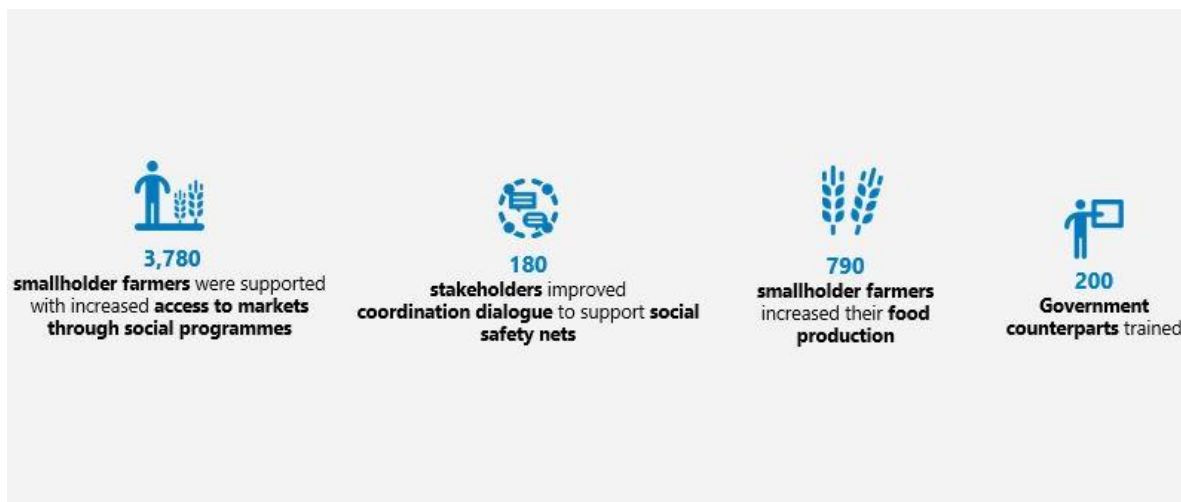
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021	 1,250,027	 1,689,317	 1,241,630	 280,102
02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021	 665,766	 797,656	 589,293	 379,632
03: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021	 1,342,605	 1,697,390	 978,665	 93,211
04: Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster	 3,619,776	 1,583,623	 4,167,511	 3,425,968
Total:	 6,878,174	 5,767,986	 6,977,099	 4,178,913

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021



Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused on improving local food systems to supply diverse and high-quality food for social safety nets. WFP strengthened the capacities of local counterparts within the municipal self-supply programme for agricultural products (PAM) [1] and supported the most relevant agricultural value chains in targeted municipalities with a nutrition-sensitive approach, closely linked to the Strategic Outcome 2. WFP targeted key stakeholders including smallholder farmers, cooperatives, state-owned agricultural companies and social protection institutions to name a few [2]. This outcome was well financed; however, it presented a lower level of implementation compared to previous years because of delays in the procurement process of agricultural equipment.

Through the following activities, WFP strengthened the capacities of key food system stakeholders in 2020. Firstly, WFP strengthened the vegetable value chain in seven municipalities of Villa Clara province to supply fresh vegetables to educational institutions. WFP carried out workshops to agree on strategic solutions for addressing the vegetable value chain gaps identified in the assessment carried out in late 2019. Farming equipment was identified as a necessary investment, so during 2020, WFP managed to distribute 923 agricultural inputs and equipment - including plastic boxes, pallets, digital scales, semi-protected systems for planting vegetables, among others to strengthen the capacities of cooperatives and smallholder farmers. Local knowledge management teams trained by WFP were created at the municipal and provincial level to design and implement the training plans for each municipality. Twelve different training materials were identified to support the process and were edited, printed and distributed in support to the training programme for 2021. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the training programme was delayed. However, over 60 capacity strengthening activities related to monitoring and evaluation, seeds variety fairs and irrigation projects were carried out in seven municipalities and benefited 504 stakeholders (189 women). As a result, smallholder farmers reported a decrease in post-harvest losses by 1 percent and 30 percent of them increased their food production. In addition, WFP increased the smallholder farmers access to market opportunities by connecting them to educational institutions, including schools and daycares [3]. WFP developed a planning tool for farming cooperatives in order to meet the demand and preference of fresh vegetables for each school. As a result of WFP efforts, formal agreements were signed between the cooperatives and schools, which included the delivery plans, monitoring and payment conditions. According to an early 2020 cooperating partner report comprising the few months of the national school meals programme, food deliveries to the schools increased to 80.9 mt, largely exceeding the 4.4 mt achieved in 2019. With support from the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), the Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-Act) programme conducted a joint food security analysis with WFP and an initial gender equality assessment of women's participation and roles throughout the agricultural value chains. Many inequities within all value chain stages were identified and a more comprehensive assessment will be carried out in 2021. The results will inform the national sensitization strategy on gender equity, as well as the initiatives to be implemented in each cooperative to reduce gender gaps. WFP encouraged the participation of women in trainings so that they are in better conditions to access resources and participate in decision-making processes. Women

represented 40 percent of project committee members. WFP also supported a Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) project in El Salvador, Guantanamo province, by strengthening the productive capacities of a cooperative capable to meet the food needs of two rural external schools. WFP purchased 842 agricultural inputs and equipment such as motor cultivators, semi-protected systems for planting vegetables, rice harvester, silos, pallets, among others, to benefit 118 smallholder farmers of the cooperative (32 women). WFP also fostered the resilience of local food system in selected municipalities of the five eastern provinces within the KOICA project. Due to the restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adapted the local food system assessment methodology to be applied remotely. It included tools for collecting and analyzing information. Coordination projects teams at national and local level were trained online on the use of these tools (71 participants, out of which 51 percent were women). The information collected identified the most relevant food value chains of the local food systems that should be supported by the project, considering some criteria such as: productivity, nutritional orientation, resilience and the links with social safety nets.

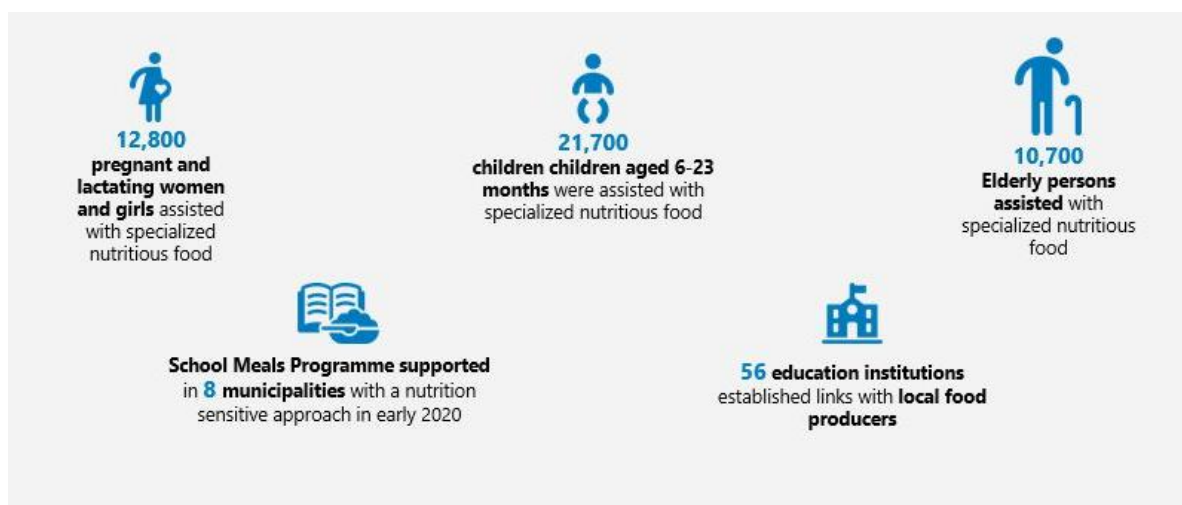
The municipal self-supply food programme (PAM) in the municipalities of Pilon and Campechuela in Granma province was supported by WFP in 2020. WFP and local counterparts identified prioritized inputs and equipment to further strengthen the PAM, and 167 pieces of equipment were purchased by WFP benefiting 451 smallholder farmers (19 percent women) in six cooperatives of both municipalities.

Overall, WFP supported more than 3,700 smallholder farmers [4] through these projects and 200 other stakeholders of the local food systems by facilitating almost 90 capacity strengthening activities and distributing 1,882 pieces of agricultural equipment and tools to smallholder farmers.

With a Gender and Age marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) score of 3, the Strategic Outcome 1 included gender tailored activities that contributed to reduce the gender gaps and their causes in relation to the participation and equal access to resources for women and men in the value chain [5]. These activities were informed by a gender analysis and the use of sex-disaggregated data.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains	3

## Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021



Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP targeted children aged 6–23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and elderly people from selected municipalities of the eastern provinces with the highest anaemia prevalence rates by providing nutritious foods to avoid the deterioration of their nutrition status. WFP also focused on preschool and primary school children of selected municipalities of Villa Clara and Guantanamo provinces to promote the stable consumption of a more diversified diet [1]. *Distribution of specialized nutritious food* Children aged 6-23 months were reached through specialized nutritious foods including Micronutrient Powder (MNP) and SuperCereal (CSB+). However, only 80 percent of the initial plan was achieved due to the delays in the transportation of the MNPs to beneficiaries due to COVID-19 mobility challenges and mandatory Government lockdowns.

The distribution of MNPs was supported with educational materials and messages for families through the local media. WFP monitored the distributions along with health counterparts where families and authorities remarked the wide acceptance of the MNPs. The MNPs consumption survey evaluation that was planned could not be conducted due to COVID-10 mobility restrictions. Therefore, the indicators associated with the survey were not measured in 2020 [2].

WFP planned to purchase locally fortified rice flour to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 12-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLGW). However, in 2020 the local plant was unable to produce it, therefore, WFP imported CSB+ in bags of 1.5 kgs. This was widely accepted by beneficiaries in comparison to previous deliveries in bulk, warehouse-sized bags. The new CSB+ bags included food composition and nutritional information for households. WFP reached all targeted beneficiaries and communication materials were distributed to ensure the adequate consumption.

WFP assisted all elderly people targeted in community canteens in 22 selected municipalities from the five eastern provinces and 800 elderly people [3] from the social programmes of the Office of the Historian of Havana City (OHHC). This support was highly appreciated by the Government considering the crucial role that these institutions played in assisting vulnerable population during the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)* WFP supported the development of a SBCC strategy in Santiago de Cuba for preventing micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 0 – 23 months [4]. The technical team finished the data collection process while the analysis and results are expected to be completed in early 2021 with the support of the Faculty of Communications from the University of Havana and will be crucial for the development of the SBCC strategy. In parallel, WFP developed five television spots to support the dissemination of key food guide messages for children aged 0 – 23 months, focused on preventing the double burden of malnutrition (micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity).

*Strengthening the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN)* WFP strengthened local capacities to implement for the first time the SISVAN in seven municipalities of Villa Clara province. WFP provided technical inputs and equipment to local authorities to monitor the food availability and consumption, mainly focused on fresh vegetables and micronutrients. Training for data collection and users of SISVAN will take place during the first semester of 2021. Under Activity 3, WFP focused on supporting the National School Meals Programme with a nutrition-sensitive approach through the following actions:

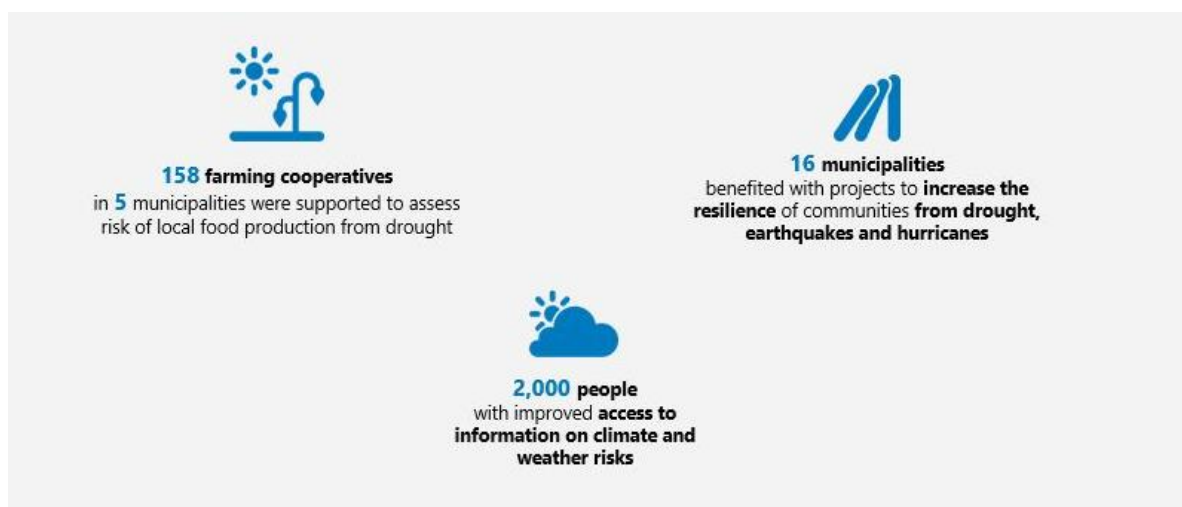
In 2020, WFP developed a school meals guidance manual with all the steps for linking educational institutions with smallholders' farmers and trained 90 national and local counterparts in selected municipalities of Villa Clara and Guantánamo provinces where WFP is supporting the school meals programme. In seven municipalities of Villa Clara, WFP contributed to the consumption of vegetables locally produced in 54 educational centers. While in El Salvador, Guantánamo, WFP piloted a Home-Grown School Means (HGSM) project to benefit two rural external schools currently not covered by the national school meals programme. By receiving a diversified meal at school, the positive result is that children stay in school rather than going home early, thus having more opportunities to attend extra-curricular activities.

Thanks to WFP support in 2020, authorities were able to determine the specific needs for each school according to nutritional requirements and preferences, identify the capacities of cooperatives for fulfilling the food demand, and specify the school needs for the project implementation. Based on these assessments, local government and WFP collaborated to further strengthen schools and farming cooperative capacities. *WFP purchased 2,906 inputs and equipment for food processing and 3,428 nutrition educational materials for supporting school meals in both provinces, which will be distributed in early 2021.* WFP also fostered the monitoring of food availability and consumption in schools through the SISVAN to provide timely information for decision-making processes.

With a GaM-M score of 1, gender analysis was partially integrated into Activity 2 through a participatory gender analysis conducted which informed in what way equally share care work had been included in the design of the SBCC. Due to COVID-19, the SBCC roll-out was not carried out, therefore no gender results are reported. GaM-M score is not applicable to Activity 3 because the nutrition education activities planned to address gender and age were not carried out.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through social protection systems, and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision-makers involved in the school feeding programme	0
Provide food assistance and educational messages to vulnerable people through social protection systems, and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision-makers involved in food and nutrition programmes	1

## Strategic outcome 03: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021



Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported capacity strengthening activities to mitigate the impact of disaster risk and climate change on food security and nutrition for national and local authorities [1]. As a result, disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response were managed in a more coordinated manner among different actors to inform local development plans and to boost South-South Triangular Cooperation. The main partners were the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, the Faculty of Communication of the University of Havana, the National Insurance Company, the National Civil Defence and local governments. Although this outcome was well financed, its implementation relied to great extent on the purchase of hydrometeorological and ICT equipment, affected by the pandemic and by the delayed process for import. Under Activity 4, WFP strengthened the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster, climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response. In 2020, WFP developed a vulnerability assessment tool with the Disaster Preparedness Programme of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate (DIPECHO) [2] to determine the main vulnerabilities of local food production in drought seasons. This tool was implemented in 158 cooperatives from five municipalities of eastern provinces very prone to drought and helped strengthen local government capacities to build resilience. The application identified the most vulnerable cooperatives and value chains and allowed farming communities to mitigate risks of drought (i.e., implement irrigation schemes). This was highly appreciated by national and local counterparts, considering it is the first step to reduce such vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector by including them in the local development plans as well as in the drought response plans. Local government considered this procedure as a great example of the application of science to food system resilience, inviting WFP to be part of provincial commissions of science applied to the local development.

Based on the former experience and results of DIPECHO, WFP enhanced local capacities of Villa Clara province in the comprehensive management of drought within the Pro-Act project, using the same methodology. WFP trained the provincial group that manage hazards, vulnerabilities and risks (PVR) to adequately use the tool. Moreover, Villa Clara PVR Group developed a matrix to estimate the vulnerabilities of agricultural production to the impact of strong winds, heavy rains and coastal flooding [3]. As a result of the application of this tool, a total of 140 people were trained directly by WFP including smallholder farmers and authorities from provincial and municipal level. WFP trained climate and agrometeorology experts from Villa Clara province on new hydro-meteorological drought monitoring procedures. WFP also procured equipment to strengthen drought monitoring tools, which are expected to be set-up in the first quarter of 2021.

WFP also organized an online training for ten experts from the provincial government on the drought-related information and communication flows in collaboration with the University of Havana. These experts will then facilitate the training to municipal actors in early 2021 with the aim to further disseminate early warning system information produced by the surveillance mechanisms. As a result, actors at the municipal level will be better informed in a timely manner to take decisions on their agricultural production cycles.

The pandemic prevented WFP from carrying out a series of in-person workshops required for measuring the progress in communities targeted to manage drought. There is a proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks [4].

The Emergency Capacity Index for drought, as well as the Community Resilience indicator, could not be measured because of the COVID-19 restrictions. Nevertheless, national authorities involved in the management of drought have acknowledged the progress Cuba has made in the monitoring and assessment of the risks associated from drought with WFP's guidance. The National Civil Defense plans to include new standard operating procedures (SOPs) for drought management into the country's disaster management plans.

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

Overall, about 2,000 (1,600 smallholder farmers and 400 government employees) have improved access to information on climate and weather risks, thanks to the Pro-Act and DIPECHO project, related to the vulnerabilities of drought on local agriculture provided by surveillance institutions. The final figure of people reached are less than planned due to the impacts of COVID-19 on project implementation, both in the eastern provinces as well as in the seven municipalities of Villa Clara.

Moreover, WFP promoted the innovative risk financial tools to support farmers with integrated risk management strategies. For the first time, WFP tested the preventive and parametric insurance methods in Manati and Niceto Pérez municipalities from two eastern provinces (Las Tunas and Guantanamo, respectively), highly exposed to drought. This project benefited 431 smallholder farmers (19 percent women). The preventive approach consisted of adapting an existing traditional insurance product offered by the national insurance company (ESEN) by adjusting the premium using the vulnerability analysis of local food production in drought. The second approach was a parametric product that is going to be designed and tested in 2021, in order to evaluate its reliability [5]. In 2020, WFP advanced with the preventive insurance and assessed selected insured crops (i.e., beans, coffee and corn) considering their productivity and harvest losses. WFP also facilitated analysis of vulnerabilities of local food production in drought for each farmer. This was in order to adjust insurance premiums to the appropriate level of vulnerability. At the same time, the National Insurance Company is working on adjusting the costs of insurance policies.

In May 2020, the European Commission (ECHO) funded the project "Increased resilience to multiple hazards in areas of greater exposure and vulnerability in Cuba." This project enhanced activities that have been implemented since 2019 by WFP and UNDP to strengthen the comprehensive management of drought in six municipalities in eastern Cuba and Camaguey. It also comprised new activities to strengthen local capacities in Havana to manage multiple weather hazards. In December 2020, WFP carried out a workshop with the participations of 80 representatives of national and provincial authorities from National Civil Defense, National Institute of Meteorology, Ministries of Education and Health, National Housing Authority, Government of Havana, the Office of the Historian of Havana, University of Havana, Havana Fire Department, Cuban Red Cross Society, among others. The workshop aimed to a) determine a baseline of institutional and community capacities for the integrated management of emergency events; b) improve management of risks associated with the structural collapse of buildings; and c) develop a work plan to address the areas for improvement identified in the baseline study. As a result, baselines for each indicator were established, gaps were identified and an action plan for 2021 was drafted.

With a GaM-M score of 3, gender and age were integrated into the implementation of this outcome considering that risk management activities were carried out by local teams intentionally formed with a gender and age balance.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Strengthen the capacities of decision-makers and national and local authorities in local climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition monitoring and related decision-making processes	3



## Strategic outcome 04: Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster



Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes, drought, earthquakes and other natural hazards. 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 affected populations in the event of disaster. WFP expects to contribute to prevent deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the population by ensuring a prepositioned stock of food and non-food items for an immediate response, complementing the Government's assistance to affected populations in case of disasters.

In Activity 5, WFP provided timely food assistance to shock-affected people using prepositioned stock and non-food items to support local food distributions. *Strengthening WFP and its partners' preparedness capacities* The National Civil Defence (NCD) and WFP advanced in implementing the Immediate Response Preparedness (IR-Preparedness) project for strengthening partner capacities in responding to the possibility of a major hurricane or high intensity earthquake, by increasing prepositioned stocks and non-food items. In 2020, WFP helped enhance the Government warehouses located in Berroa, Havana, for better storage and refrigerate canned food to be purchased in case of disaster. In addition, WFP prepositioned five mobile offices to be used as an emergency situation room by the Civil Defense and United Nations to coordinate response actions in case of emergency. Moreover, WFP jointly with NCD developed family guidelines including protection measures to face an earthquake. With IR-preparedness funds, WFP also procured three tents donated to health authorities to support the COVID-19 response.

WFP reinforced its leadership within the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) by coordinating among United Nations agencies and the NCD to develop a response plan in case of major hurricane hit Havana. It was agreed that the United Nations Country Team will present a response plan in early 2021 to be discussed with the Government and the National Civil Defense authorities.

*WFP's response to Covid-19* In support to the Cuban Government response to COVID-19, WFP was able to assist more than 610,500 people above 65 years in the five eastern provinces by distributing beans in the *bodegas* (final food distribution points provided monthly by the Government to all citizens). In addition, as part of the United Nations socio-economic response plan to COVID-19, WFP distributed rice and vegetable oil through the community canteens in all 54 municipalities of the five eastern provinces, benefiting 24,391 elderly people. WFP purchased beans and rice to replenish the prepositioned stocks used to be ready to support, if required by the Government during the hurricane season.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP also donated nine tents to the Institute of Tropical Medicine Pedro Kouri (IPK) in Havana which is one of the main institutions that leads the COVID-19 research and treatments in the country. Moreover, WFP supported NCD by developing a communication campaign for the hurricane season in times of COVID-19, which included two television spots widely broadcasted across the country, as well as brochures and posters distributed throughout national and local authorities. WFP also donated 1,049 family hygiene kits and 1,250 thermometers to the evacuation centers.

*WFP's response to the tropical storm Eta* On 8 and 9 November 2020, tropical storm Eta hit Cuba causing devastating floods, affecting housing and the production of rice, vegetables and other crops, and damaging communities'

livelihoods. The most affected provinces were Pinar del Río, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus and Granma, all of them important food producers not only for their own province but also suppliers to neighbouring provinces. In response, WFP authorized the distribution of prepositioned food stocks of rice, beans and vegetable oil for a one-month food distribution. It represented the 90 percent of the WFP prepositioned stock of food that was available in the country.

With a GaM-M score of 1, the Strategic Outcome 4 integrated partially gender and age criteria by targeting the most vulnerable groups to be assisted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating woman and girls and the elderly.)

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned food stocks to ensure swift delivery	1

# 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 years. In addition to adhering to the national Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government also promoted gender-sensitive policies, such as the 2015-2021 Gender Strategy for the Agricultural System and the National Program for the Advance of Women. However, challenges remain in terms of women's participation in leadership positions and their economic empowerment which are greater in rural areas, where cultural patterns tend to restrict women's equal opportunities.

WFP advocated for women's participation in project management committees at all levels and on average, slightly more than half of the project management committee members for all Strategic Outcomes were women. Women's representation continued to increase on an upwards trend since 2019. However, for resilience building activities, men's management continued to be predominant [1].

WFP created education materials to promote men and women's joint responsibility towards household nutrition. Moreover, 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 nutritious food consumption of Micronutrient Powder (MNP) for children. Communication was disseminated using the media, especially radio, which is frequently used in rural areas. Furthermore, WFP developed five television spots to support the dissemination of key messages of the Food Guide for Cuban Children aged 0 -23 months, focused on preventing the double burden of malnutrition which also included a gender equity approach [2].

At field level, WFP monitored and fostered different activities with local counterparts to promote gender equity. In Holguin province, WFP supported the celebration of the International Women's Day and the Rural Women's Day in the municipality of Urbano Noris, by facilitating a workshop about women empowerment in the rural context with 60 people from the community (42 women) including smallholder farmers from four cooperatives, local representatives from the municipal government, the National Women Federation, the National Association of Smallholder Farmers and the Municipal University. Through the presentation of life stories, a video and using the facilitation dynamic of the use of time by women and men, participants were encouraged to analyze the current gender gaps that persist in their context. In support of the 16-day Orange Campaign Against Gender-based Violence, WFP participated in online sensitization and knowledge-sharing events within the UN Gender Inter-Agency Group.

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

**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 WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), Cuba continued 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 adequate security standards for the population. Distributions were completed during daytime with distribution points in every municipality, minimizing travel times and protection issues for beneficiaries. No security incidents were reported in 2020.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP and counterparts monitored the biosecurity health protocols for avoiding the spread of the virus. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to beneficiaries.

**Accountability to affected populations (AAP)**

Accountability is one of the core values that helps WFP to provide the best possible service to the people it assists. WFP Cuba is accountable to the people it assists and involve beneficiaries and counterparts in decisions related to the project.

There are three key components of AAP: information provision, consultations, and complaints and feedback mechanisms. Firstly, WFP Cuba implemented community-based "Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms" (CFM) for beneficiaries to file any potential complaints and feedback through anonymous suggestion boxes at distribution points. When providing specialised nutritious foods, WFP disseminated informative materials among beneficiaries such as posters, recipe books, radio announcements and guidance on the preparation of nutritious foods. WFP field monitors and the Government counterparts participated in radio and TV programmes to inform the population about the use of fortified food as well as the schedules of assistance. WFP employees also organized trainings with food handlers and administrative staff from communities' canteens which have not been previously supported by WFP, in order to guarantee the adequate distribution and reporting of food rations and frequencies agreed by WFP and Government authorities. Moreover, WFP monitored regularly the adequate distribution through random visits to these institutions.

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

In Cuba, climate shocks are leading to an increased likelihoods of compound disasters such as floods, drought and hurricanes. Cuba is very vulnerable to climate variability, especially with rainwater as its only water resource. Coastal sea water floods and heavy rainfall are also leading to saline intrusion of the country's groundwater, impacting the agriculture sector's water availability. The exposure of the irrigation, crops and land management, livestock, rural transport, and storage and processing to climate change increases at the local and regional scale and may become more acute in the future as the climate changes and temperatures rise.

The increase in surface air temperature, the reduction of the daytime temperature ranges, the highest frequency of long and severe droughts, and the increase in total rainfall associated with heavy rainfall seasons, are inherent aspects of these projections [1]. Dry season and droughts have also caused significant losses in the domestic economy and GDP. It is estimated that a long drought causes economic loss valued at 1.5 billion Cuban pesos (equivalent to USD 62.5 million) [2]. The increased presence and duration of these severe events will continue to impact Cuba. Cuba must increase the adaptive and response measures to face the effects of climate change. For these reasons, WFP increased support to local and national counterparts to improve the community's resilience to hurricanes. WFP helped strengthen institutional and community capacities to handle extreme events and improve the resilience of food systems in the coastal municipalities of Villa Clara and others in the eastern region. WFP's programmes were implemented to reduce the identified food security risks and environmental vulnerabilities. One of the most frequent problems is the poor quality of highly eroded soil for agriculture, therefore, all the WFP initiatives with cooperatives and smallholder farmers aimed to improve the productivity of the soil. The measures that are implemented to solve the vulnerability parameters are net benefits for the environment. The training of smallholder farmers on vulnerabilities of drought and the environmental actions to reduce them, as well as the strengthening of weather surveillance networks contributed to the overall strengthening of prevention and response to disasters. In addition, the development of interagency and institutional response capacities to high intensity earthquakes in the eastern region has also continued to be supported through the prepositioning of non-food items and the development of new response plans. Thus, WFP has promoted a comprehensive approach to manage hurricanes, droughts and other extreme events by strengthening disaster preparedness based on two pillars: an efficient risk management and a more effective early warning and early action systems, including climate change adaptive measures.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

[1] [2] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2020/12/30/cinco-datos-claves-de-la-economia-cubana-en-2020-y-proyecciones-para-el-proximo-ano/>

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[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] [Cubas-Economic-Change-Spanish-web-1.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/files/2019/08/Cubas-Economic-Change-Spanish-web-1.pdf) (brookings.edu)

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

[4] Source: Cuba Datasets and Survey Findings, UNICEF (2019).

[https://mics.unicef.org/news\\_entries/182/JUST-RELEASED:-CUBA-2019-SURVEY-FINDINGS](https://mics.unicef.org/news_entries/182/JUST-RELEASED:-CUBA-2019-SURVEY-FINDINGS).

[5] WHO established the targets for 2025, that countries must reduce the number of stunted children aged 24-59 months by 40 percent and prevent increases in obese and overweight children aged 24-59 months.

<https://www.who.int/nutrition/global-target-2025/en/>

[6] Surveillance System of Anaemia from Primary Health-Care System, 2019. In 2020, the anemia surveillance system does not provide updated information because of the COVID-19, and Health National Survey was not conducted, thus, not updated on overweight neither on obesity is available.

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

[8] [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/CUB.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/CUB.pdf)

[9] [http://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/07\\_empleo\\_y\\_salario\\_2019\\_sitio\\_0.pdf](http://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/07_empleo_y_salario_2019_sitio_0.pdf)

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

[11] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2020/12/30/cinco-datos-claves-de-la-economia-cubana-en-2020-y-proyecciones-para-el-proximo-ano/>

## Partnerships

[1] A joint project is being formulated to support the school meals in the municipality of Remedios in the central province of Villa Clara, where the Pro-Act project and Sustainable Food Security Programme (SAS), both funded by European Union.

[2] The project, which is being formulated in Remedios, Villa Clara province is based on the recommendations of SABER assessment and its action plan to address the main gaps found, such as reinforcing the alliance and collaboration among different ministries and government bodies throughout the school meals process, from the design to monitoring phases.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The municipal self-supply programme:

<https://www.cubabusinessreport.com/fao-eu-and-the-cubans-sign-new-program-to-support-sustainable-food-security/>

[2] The main partners under the Strategic Outcome 1 are the ministries of agriculture, education, higher education, environment, the National Insurance Company and local governments.

[3] Planning the food production of vegetables considering the nutritional needs and preferences of schoolchildren (previously identified in the assessment) allows to expand and diversify the supply in a stable manner, which supports the nutrition education actions which will be carried out in educational institutions with beneficiaries, their families and other actors related to the school meals programme.

On the other hand, SBCC's formative research -which is being developed under Strategic Outcome 2 in Santiago de Cuba province- will allow to identify specific behaviours that need to be modified. These results could contribute to the improvement of educational actions, including producers and their families, to promote the consumption of healthy food from an early age.

[4] Beneficiaries included smallholder farmers of two municipalities of Las Tunas and Guantanamo provinces where WFP is testing for first time the preventive and parametric insurance approaches.

[5] The selection of the most relevant value chains was based mainly in the capacity (or lack of) values chains to supply diversify nutritious food to Social protection programs, including consideration from those benefiting from these programs. During the value chain's gaps assessments, an important emphasis was done to determine gender inequities throughout the value chain and their causes.

Table: The Outcome indicator Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems was not reported in 2020 because WFP was not able to carry out the local purchase of food. The negotiation process with the national authorities to define the cash-based transfers (CBT) mechanism for supporting school meals programme was still ongoing at the end of 2020.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Despite of this outcome was highly funded; its implementation was lower than expected since the local purchase of food to support the school meals programme was not carried out mainly because of the COVID-19. Moreover, delays occurred in the purchase process of food and non-food items, affecting the results planned in terms of outcomes and outputs indicators.

[2] The Outcome indicator Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) was not reported in 2020 because WFP carry out only one distribution cycle of Micronutrient Powder (MNP). Despite of the efforts made by WFP in monitoring the distribution at local and national level, significant delays occurred in the transportation of the MNPs to final beneficiaries.

[3] 53 percent women

[4] The SBCC is developed in Santiago de Cuba, considering that this is the province with the highest prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among children aged 6-23 months.

[5] WFP promotes a nutritional sensitive approach which foster that: a) schoolchildren's nutritional requirements and preferences are considered by farmers to produce food and by the staff in charge to purchase food to educational institutions; ii) the implementation of an educational nutritional strategy to promote the consumption of a healthy and diversified diet and iii) the monitoring of food availability and consumption in schools to provide timely information for decision making processes. It is expected that all these actions contributed to improve nutritional status of schoolchildren.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Cuba is one of the six countries in the region that have developed national gender and climate change action plans. The state plan to address climate change in Cuba, is known generally in society as Tarea Vida (Life Task) and was adopted by the Government in April 2017 stating national goals and international commitments. WFP is contributing to Life Task by supporting institutional and community actions to increase the resilience of agriculture and food systems to the impact of extreme events - one of the sectors most exposed to the consequences of climate change. This is a comprehensive and ambitious program to address climate change in Cuba through adaptation and mitigation measures.

[2] [https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/crisis\\_prevention\\_and\\_recovery/Brochure-DIPEC-HO-II.html](https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/Brochure-DIPEC-HO-II.html)

[3] The training of the PVR municipal groups as well as the collecting and processing information and the evaluation of the results, are planned to be implemented in the first semester of 2021.

[4] The implementation of the procedure to estimate and analyze the impact of the vulnerabilities of local food production to drought and the improvement of hydro-meteorological information to cooperatives have contributed to improve drought management in 158 cooperatives in five of the 20 municipalities with greater exposure to drought in Cuba. Therefore, 20 percent of the selected municipalities showed an improvement in their capacities to manage climatic risks.

[5] The dry run for the parametric product will be implemented in 2021, and a crop-cut exercise will take place with selected farmers in Manatí and Niceto Pérez, in order to guide the product design

Table:

The Outcomes indicators Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks and Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (for drought) were not reported in 2020. The pandemic prevented WFP from carrying out a series of in-person workshops required for measuring the progress of both indicators.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] The challenges of women's participation in projects (especially in resilience and agricultural area) are mainly associated with traditional and cultural elements. Agricultural is generally less attractive to women than other sectors (education, health, commerce). For this reason, WFP's efforts aim to raise awareness among men and women of the important and necessary role that women can play in agricultural value chains. Moreover, women are also in charge of domestic and care work which limits their participation in other productive and remunerated activities. Therefore, WFP supports economic empowerment initiatives to create paid employment to women and also fosters the increase of women on cooperative boards and supports the incorporation of more women as members of cooperatives

[2] Despite these efforts, health authorities could not carry out the MNP results survey, therefore the indicators associated to the survey (Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food) could not be measured.

## Environment


[1] [2] Climate change impact and adaptation measures in Cuba. Planos Eduardo et al, 2013. <http://www.revistaccuba.sld.cu/index.php/revacc/article/viewFile/247/247>



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			2.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	316,481	300,703	617,184	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	2.1	2	2	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	29,235	16,012	45,247	
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			3,766	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		465,367		

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	441,068	311,799	71%
	female	478,603	340,680	71%
	total	919,671	652,479	71%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,995	10,701	107%
	female	8,875	11,122	125%
	total	18,870	21,823	116%
24-59 months	male	21,626	185	1%
	female	20,075	123	1%
	total	41,701	308	1%
5-11 years	male	35,623	247	1%
	female	33,636	185	1%
	total	69,259	432	1%
12-17 years	male	31,535	247	1%
	female	30,156	247	1%
	total	61,691	494	1%
18-59 years	male	260,551	1,913	1%
	female	295,906	14,633	5%
	total	556,457	16,546	3%
60+ years	male	81,738	298,506	365%
	female	89,955	314,370	349%
	total	171,693	612,876	357%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	919,671	652,479	71%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Emergency Preparedness	861,609	617,184	71%
Nutrition Prevention	48,082	45,247	94%
School Meal	9,980	0	0%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	1,592	106	7%
Wheat Flour	361	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	465	22	5%
Beans	1,406	564	40%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	6	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	630	236	37%
Micronutrient Powder	1	1	70%
Beans	4	0	0%
Vegetables - Fresh	88	0	0%

# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, including youth; cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 1.1 Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains (tier 1) receive training, equipment and technical assistance for climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse and high-quality food to nutrition-sensitive social safety nets. .	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	2,979	1,882
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 1.1 Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains (tier 1) receive training, equipment and technical assistance for climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse and high-quality food to nutrition-sensitive social safety nets.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	200	203
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 1.1 Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains (tier 1) receive training, equipment and technical assistance for climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse and high-quality food to nutrition-sensitive social safety nets.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	217	87
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					

C: 1.1 Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains (tier 1) receive training, equipment and technical assistance for climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse and high-quality food to nutrition-sensitive social safety nets.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	6	7
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: 1.1 Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains (tier 1) receive training, equipment and technical assistance for climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse and high-quality food to nutrition-sensitive social safety nets.	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	8,511	3,766

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, including youth; cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Smallholder farmers; VILLA CLARA;</b>									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≥80	≥80	30			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥80	≥80	30			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	30			
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1,147,228	=1,147,228	0			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=721.59	=721.59	0			WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 02 : Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021** - Root Causes

**Output Results**

Activity 02: Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,225 3,849 8,074	5,395 5,372 10,767
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	27,067 0 27,067	11,060 10,639 21,699
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female <b>Total</b>	12,941 12,941	12,781 12,781
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	631	236
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: 2.1 Pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under two and elderly people (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	48,082	45,247
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 2.1 Pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under two and elderly people (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	non-food item	37,899	36,187
A: 2.1 Pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under two and elderly people (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.5.18: Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	non-food item	380	387
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 2.3 Nutritionally vulnerable groups (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of experts and decision-makers to prevent malnutrition and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection systems	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	253	395

	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 2.3 Nutritionally vulnerable groups (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of experts and decision-makers to prevent malnutrition and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection systems	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	training session	70	84
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: 2.1 Pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under two and elderly people (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Number	35,990	35,284
E*: 2.1 Pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under two and elderly people (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Number	34,579	33,902
Activity 03: Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through the school feeding programme and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in this programme						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	946 984 1,930	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,912 4,138 8,050	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	98	0
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	3,428	0
A: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	2,906	0
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	14	14

A: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	42	42
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 2.3 Nutritionally vulnerable groups (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of experts and decision-makers to prevent malnutrition and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection systems	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	164	90
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 2.3 Nutritionally vulnerable groups (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of experts and decision-makers to prevent malnutrition and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection systems	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	21	20
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 2.3 Nutritionally vulnerable groups (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of experts and decision-makers to prevent malnutrition and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection systems	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	64	64
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
M: 2.3 Nutritionally vulnerable groups (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of experts and decision-makers to prevent malnutrition and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection system	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		School feeding (on-site)	unit	5	5
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	0
	<b>N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)</b>					



N*: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	9,980	0
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## Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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### Children under two years; Cuba;

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	>70	>70	85.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>70	>70	75.5			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	80.2			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	>66	>66	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>66	>66	0			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>66	>66	0			

### Nutritionally vulnerable groups; Cuba;

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	5	=5	=5	5			WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥551,876	>551,876	551,876			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through the school feeding programme and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in this programme

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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### Children benefited by National SF Programme; Cuba;

SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥3				Joint survey
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Output Results

Activity 04: Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster and climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition analysis, and monitoring and information management

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output Category J: Policy reform identified/advocated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 3.1 Populations in hazard-prone municipalities (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacities of technical institutions and government authorities in climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response to reduce the impact of shocks on their food security and nutrition	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	150	140
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 3.1 Populations in hazard-prone municipalities (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacities of technical institutions and government authorities in climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response to reduce the impact of shocks on their food security and nutrition	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	12	8
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: 3.2 Persons at risk of food insecurity (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacities of decision makers in assessments, data analysis, information management, food security and nutrition monitoring and related decision-making processes	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	260	203
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					

C: 3.2 Persons at risk of food insecurity (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacities of decision makers in assessments, data analysis, information management, food security and nutrition monitoring and related decision-making processes	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	20	7
	<b>G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: 3.1 Populations in hazard-prone municipalities (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacities of technical institutions and government authorities in climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response to reduce the impact of shocks on their food security and nutrition	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,724	784
	<b>G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action</b>					
G: 3.1 Populations in hazard-prone municipalities (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacities of technical institutions and government authorities in climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response to reduce the impact of shocks on their food security and nutrition	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%	100	75
	<b>G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks</b>					
G: 3.1 Populations in hazard-prone municipalities (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacities of technical institutions and government authorities in climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response to reduce the impact of shocks on their food security and nutrition	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	13,000	2,000
	<b>J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>					
J: 3.2 Persons at risk of food insecurity (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacities of decision makers in assessments, data analysis, information management, food security and nutrition monitoring and related decision-making processes	J.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	3	3

## Outcome Results



Activity 04: Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster and climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition analysis, and monitoring and information management

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Communities from Vila Clara province and from the five municipalities of the eastern provinces; Cuba;</b>									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	≥60				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Communities from Villa Clara province and from municipalities of the five eastern provinces; Cuba;</b>									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥3				Joint survey

### Strategic Outcome 04 : Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster - Crisis Response

#### Output Results

Activity 05: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	429,512 432,097 861,609	316,430 300,754 617,184
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,825	692
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: 4.1 Shock-affected populations (Tier 1) benefit from food assistance to avoid a deterioration in their food security and nutritional status	A.5.39: Number of family tents delivered		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	9
A: 4.1 Shock-affected populations (Tier 1) benefit from food assistance to avoid a deterioration in their food security and nutritional status	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	1,049
A: 4.1 Shock-affected populations (Tier 1) benefit from food assistance to avoid a deterioration in their food security and nutritional status	A.5.45: number of thermometers distributed		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	0	1,250
A: 4.1 Shock-affected populations (Tier 1) benefit from food assistance to avoid a deterioration in their food security and nutritional status	A.5.46: Number of spare parts delivered to improve refrigerated warehouses		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	32	32
A: 4.1 Shock-affected populations (Tier 1) benefit from food assistance to avoid a deterioration in their food security and nutritional status	A.5.48: Number of materials distributed to households for disaster preparedness		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	1,500	1,500

#### Outcome Results



Activity 05: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Shock-affected people; Cuba;</b>									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	0	>70	>70	74			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>70	>70	70			
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	72			

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Project Committee (beneficiaries representatives); Cuba	Act 03: Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through the school feeding programme and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in this programme	Climate adaptation and risk management activities		<b>Overall</b>	54	≥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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children under two and their families; Cuba	Act 02: Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	71.10	≤45	≤45		
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	1.90	>5	>5		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	27	≥50	≥50		

## Protection 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 receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children under two and their families;; Cuba	Act 02: Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children under two and their families;; Cuba	Act 02: Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Cover page photo © WFP Cuba/Photolibrary

Children enjoy a nutritious breakfast from local farming cooperatives as part of the WFP supported School Meals Programme

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



# Financial Section

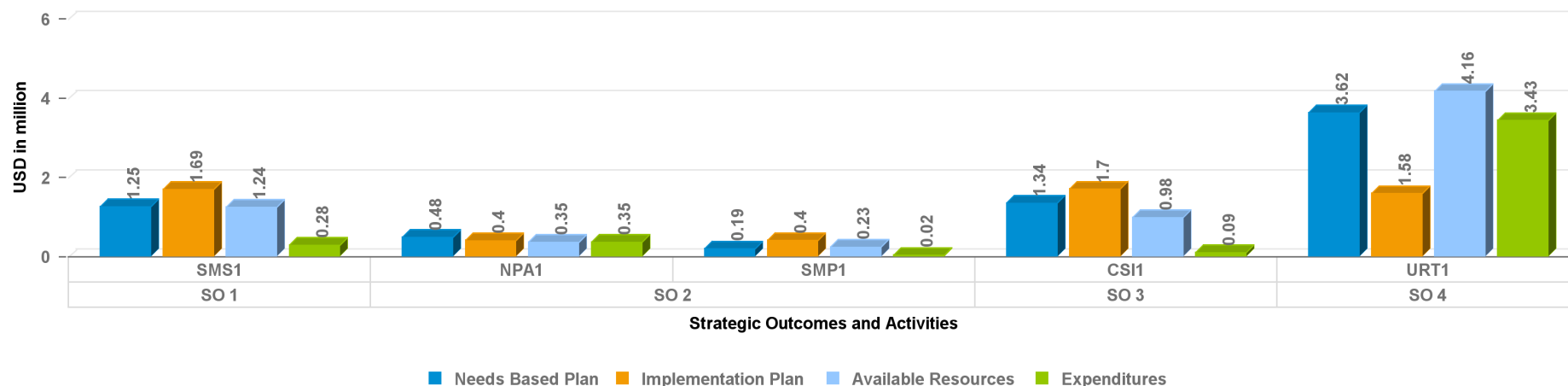
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021
SO 3	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021
SO 4	Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster and climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition analysis, and monitoring and information management
NPA1	Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.
SMP1	Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through the school feeding programme and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in this programme
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, including youth; cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains
URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system	3,619,776	1,583,624	4,160,149	3,425,969
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,362	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,619,776</b>	<b>1,583,624</b>	<b>4,167,511</b>	<b>3,425,969</b>
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021	Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.	478,022	396,869	354,956	354,666
		Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through the school feeding programme and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in this programme	187,744	400,788	234,337	24,967
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>665,766</b>	<b>797,657</b>	<b>589,293</b>	<b>379,633</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, including youth; cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains	1,250,028	1,689,317	1,241,631	280,102
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,250,028</b>	<b>1,689,317</b>	<b>1,241,631</b>	<b>280,102</b>
5	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021	Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster and climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition analysis, and monitoring and information management	1,342,605	1,697,391	978,665	93,212
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,342,605</b>	<b>1,697,391</b>	<b>978,665</b>	<b>93,212</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,422,241	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,422,241</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>6,878,175</b>	<b>5,767,989</b>	<b>10,399,342</b>	<b>4,178,916</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>427,279</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>395,060</b>	<b>189,226</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>7,305,455</b>	<b>6,267,989</b>	<b>10,794,402</b>	<b>4,368,142</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>474,855</b>	<b>407,419</b>	<b>498,325</b>	<b>498,325</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7,780,309</b>	<b>6,675,408</b>	<b>11,292,726</b>	<b>4,866,467</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

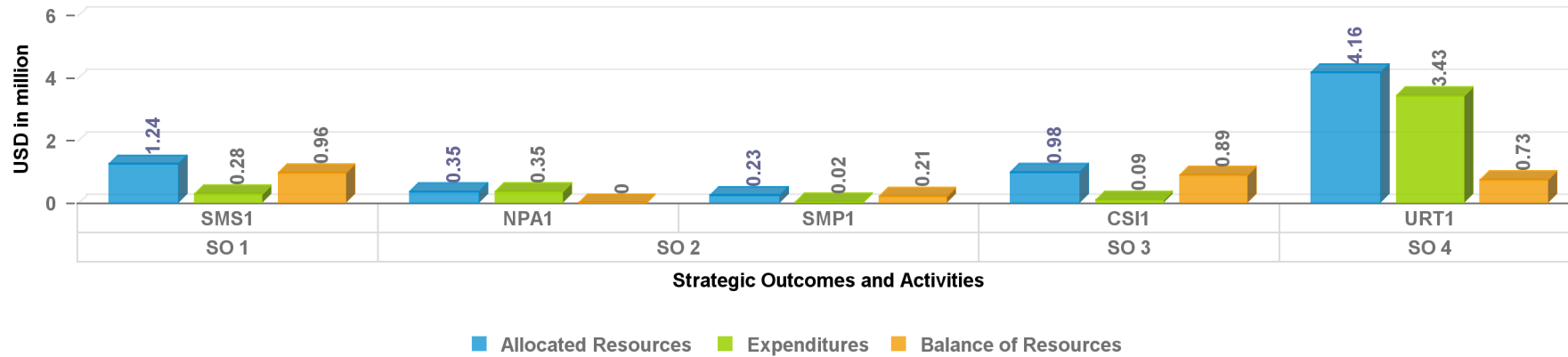
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021
SO 3	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021
SO 4	Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster and climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition analysis, and monitoring and information management
NPA1	Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.
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URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system	3,619,776	3,495,121	665,028	4,160,149	3,425,969	734,180
		Non Activity Specific	0	7,362	0	7,362	0	7,362
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,619,776</b>	<b>3,502,483</b>	<b>665,028</b>	<b>4,167,511</b>	<b>3,425,969</b>	<b>741,542</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021	Provide food assistance and educational messages to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection systems and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in food and nutrition programmes.	478,022	354,956	0	354,956	354,666	290
		Provide food assistance and educational messages to school-age children through the school feeding programme and training and technical assistance to national and local experts and decision makers involved in this programme	187,744	234,337	0	234,337	24,967	209,370
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>665,766</b>	<b>589,293</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589,293</b>	<b>379,633</b>	<b>209,660</b>
4	Key food systems stakeholders have enhanced capacities to mitigate risks and better support social safety nets by 2021	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, including youth; cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains	1,250,028	1,241,631	0	1,241,631	280,102	961,529
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,250,028</b>	<b>1,241,631</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,241,631</b>	<b>280,102</b>	<b>961,529</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021	Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers in disaster and climate risk management, emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition analysis, and monitoring and information management	1,342,605	978,665	0	978,665	93,212	885,453
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,342,605</b>	<b>978,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>978,665</b>	<b>93,212</b>	<b>885,453</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,422,241	0	3,422,241	0	3,422,241
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,422,241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,422,241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,422,241</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>6,878,175</b>	<b>9,734,314</b>	<b>665,028</b>	<b>10,399,342</b>	<b>4,178,916</b>	<b>6,220,426</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>427,279</b>	<b>337,470</b>	<b>57,590</b>	<b>395,060</b>	<b>189,226</b>	<b>205,833</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>7,305,455</b>	<b>10,071,784</b>	<b>722,618</b>	<b>10,794,402</b>	<b>4,368,142</b>	<b>6,426,259</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>474,855</b>	<b>498,325</b>		<b>498,325</b>	<b>498,325</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7,780,309</b>	<b>10,570,108</b>	<b>722,618</b>	<b>11,292,726</b>	<b>4,866,467</b>	<b>6,426,259</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures