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Cuba

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2021

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Overview

When COVID-19 began, Cuba was undergoing an economic downturn. The effects of the global pandemic on trade, tourism and remittances, together with the economic, commercial and financial embargo, reduced the availability of essential goods such as food and medicines [1], further deteriorating the situation in the country.

From January to June 2021, WFP Cuba implemented the interim country strategic plan (ICSP). Considering this challenging context, WFP scaled up its assistance, in line with the United Nations socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19. WFP moved from targeting beneficiaries in community canteens in five eastern provinces to targeting beneficiaries in all canteens nationwide. WFP reached all targeted beneficiaries, mainly elderly women and men, a particularly vulnerable population to COVID-19. WFP aimed to prevent micronutrient deficiencies by distributing specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls as well as elderly people in selected municipalities with the highest anaemia prevalence, exceeding the planned beneficiaries. Moreover, WFP started mobilizing funds to address urgent food needs and support cold chain [2] capacities for the COVID-19 roll-out vaccination programme with the strategic collaboration of the National Civil Defence.

WFP could not finance the food supply from agricultural cooperatives [3] to educational institutions through the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality as the negotiation process with the Government to define the CBT mechanism is still ongoing. However, smallholder farmers reallocated their production to hospitals, COVID-19 care centres and community canteens. Moreover, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, WFP fostered the analysis of the school meals programme and explored new assistance modalities through a strategic partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute.

WFP capitalized its support to national capacities on disaster risk management by enhancing methodologies for risk studies in urban areas in Havana. Moreover, in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and the National Civil Defence, WFP continued strengthening national and local capacities to manage extreme weather events and hazards such as droughts, hurricanes and earthquakes.

During the reporting period, WFP faced challenges linked to the pandemic and the temporary closures of schools and national and provincial borders. As a result, WFP postponed many activities or conducted these remotely. Other implementation challenges resulted from delays in international purchases. Altogether, these constraints affected the overall implementation of the ICSP.

Through all its strategic outcomes, WFP promoted gender equality. For instance, WFP supported a gender analysis as part of a gap assessment of the most relevant agricultural value chains linked to social safety nets. Moreover, WFP fostered initiatives to promote gender equality approaches within agricultural cooperatives and increase women's economic empowerment and representation in local decision-making bodies.

Through its comprehensive work during the reported period, WFP contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by assisting 705,226 people in emergency and non-emergency contexts, including the population affected by the tropical storm Eta in late 2020, exceeding the planned beneficiaries. In partnership with the Government, WFP also contributed to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), with USD 693,642 in technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions, partnering with 40 national partners on food security and nutrition (SDG-related indicator 17.9).

705,226

Total beneficiaries in 2021

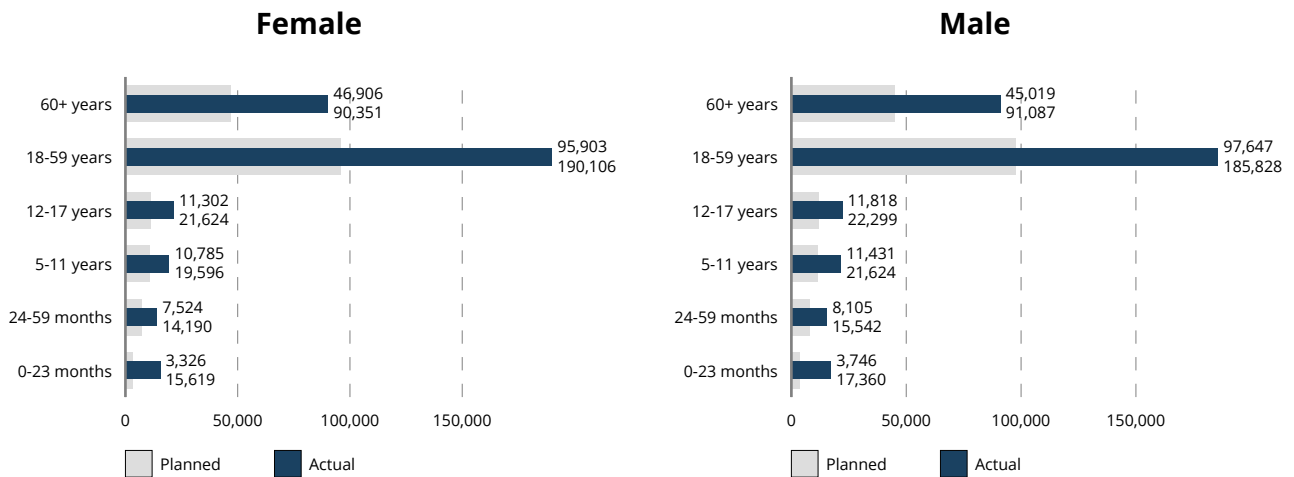


50% female

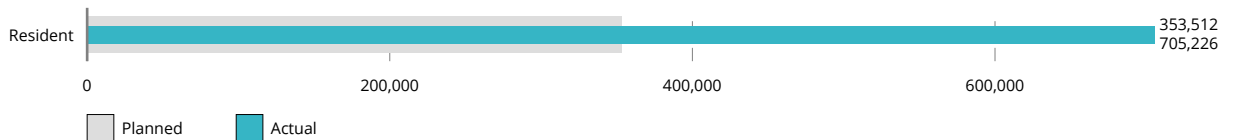


50% male

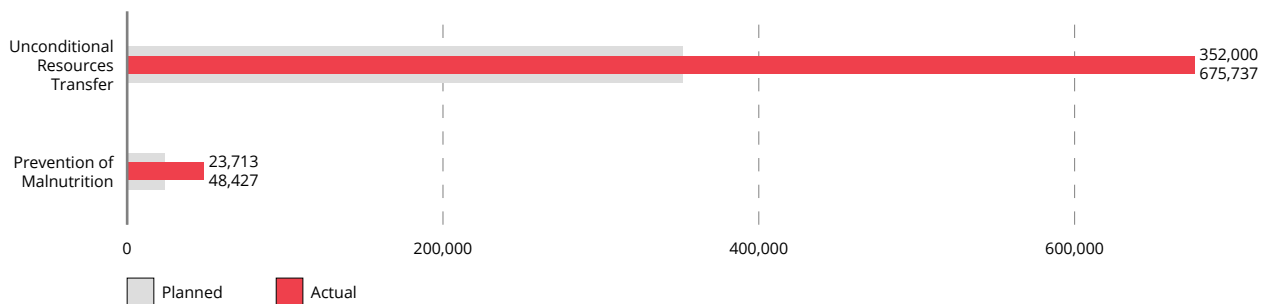
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



705,226

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 353,512 total planned

(351,486 Female, 353,740 Male)

Total Food and CBT

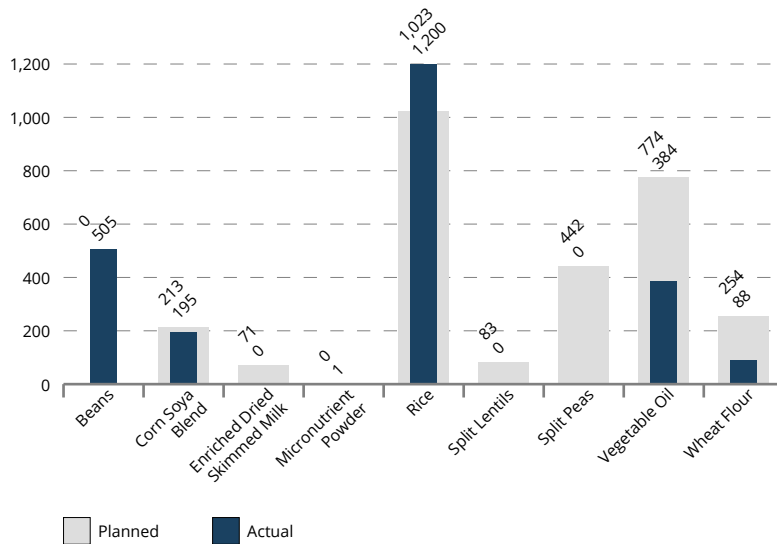


2,372 mt

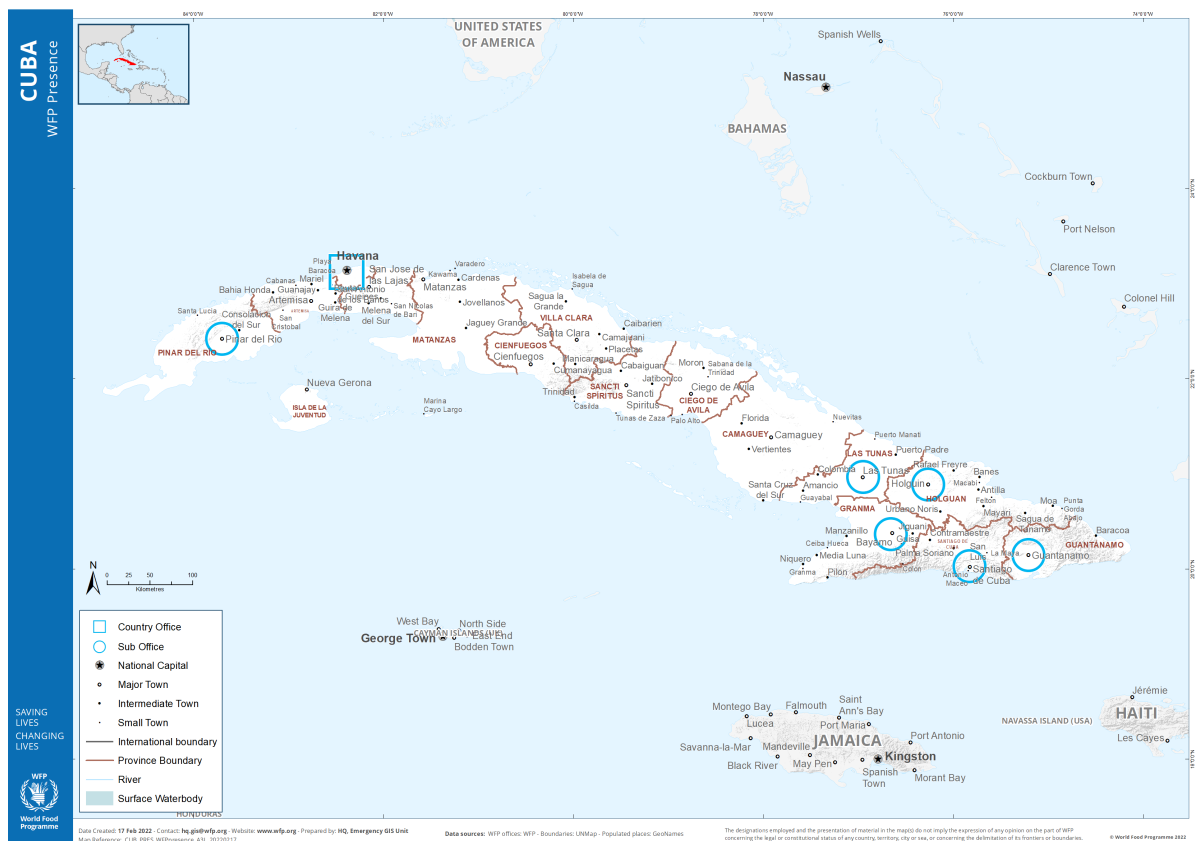
total actual food transferred in 2021

of 2,859 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and operations



Cuba made progress in eradicating poverty and hunger through free and universal access to basic services and social protection programmes. [1] Food security and nutrition (FSN) remained a priority for the Government, as outlined in its National Plan for Economic and Social Development through 2030 [2] and in the Constitution approved in 2019.

Agricultural production in Cuba is characterized by low productivity and high postharvest losses, affecting all agricultural value chains. Authorities have declared this situation has worsened in the past two years. Food production is a challenge due to a shortage of supplies such as fuel, agricultural and food processing equipment, machinery parts, and organizational problems. Production of staple food such as rice, beans, milk, corn, and eggs is insufficient to meet the population's demand. In addition, the embargo and COVID-19's impact on the international supply chain affected food and agricultural imports [3]. Moreover, Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes and droughts, and shocks are expected to become more frequent and severe due to climate change [4], impacting agriculture and food security.

Cuba imports between 70 and 80 percent of its food needs primarily for distribution through social programmes representing a cost of USD 2 billion per year [5]. The high price of these programmes strains the national budget and threatens their economic sustainability. In January 2021, the Government introduced a monetary reform that comprised a package of measures such as increasing prices, wages, and pensions, and reducing social subsidies, including the monthly food basket for all citizens and community canteens for vulnerable people [6]. Also, new markets in foreign currencies were created. The monthly food basket provided to each citizen covers 40 percent of the recommended energy intake, which was highly subsidized until 2020. To cover the remaining 60 percent not included in the monthly food basket, households relied on non-subsidized which are markets characterized by high prices and irregular supplies, including those in foreign currencies.

The impact of the economic crisis aggravated by COVID-19, the embargo, and the initial effects of the monetary reform caused an increase in prices that have been higher than wage growth. This situation threatened Cubans' food security and nutrition, especially vulnerable groups.

The average Cuban family's diet is poor in micronutrients [7] due to limited food availability and unhealthy eating habits. According to the latest information provided by the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, based on data collected in 34 municipalities in the eastern provinces particularly vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies, the prevalence of anaemia was still a moderate health problem in children aged 6 months (39.4 percent) and a minor health problem in children aged 6-23 months (18.8 percent) [8].

Cuba has made significant efforts to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. However, the gender gap persists, especially in rural areas. Women represent only 18 percent of members of agricultural cooperatives [9]. Furthermore, the National Survey on Gender Equality stated that women still carry out most household tasks, including childcare and caring for the elderly. Consequently, women spend 14 more hours than men per week carrying out non-paid work at home [10].

Considering the challenging food security and nutritional context, WFP supports the Government in increasing local food systems' resilience throughout its operational portfolio. Working towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender equality), and 17 (Global partnership), strategic outcome 1 supports local food systems in providing food supply to social protection programmes; and strategic outcome 2 aims at improving the nutrition status of vulnerable groups. Strategic outcome 3 aims at strengthening national and local capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems resilience to shocks, while strategic outcome 4 aims at maintaining access to food of shock-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a disaster, including the response to the COVID-19 emergency.

Risk Management

The pandemic continued to be a compounding factor for existing risks while also creating new operational risks for WFP and government personnel. Delays in procurement processes affected programme implementation and increased external costs. As a mitigation measure, WFP worked in coordination with other agencies to optimize the supply chain process. The national response to COVID-19 and the country's socioeconomic recovery remained a top government priority in 2021. This affected several project implementation plans, as most activities were jointly executed with government counterparts. WFP's mitigation measures included designing capacity strengthening activities and monitoring closely with local counterparts and WFP field monitors as the main facilitators for continuing planned activities, using remote communication alternatives in eastern and central provinces. WFP maintained regular dialogue, collaborated with all its counterparts, and provided technical support to strengthen coordination amongst ministries.

Counterparts experienced setbacks in submitting monitoring reports, thus impairing timely decision-making and project adjustments. Therefore, WFP continued strengthening institutional capacities in monitoring and evaluation at national and local levels.

Natural hazards pose a constant risk in Cuba. Furthermore, resources may be required to support the Government's response to shocks. WFP will continue to work with experts and decision-makers to strengthen their disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response capacity.

The already fragile economic and financial situation, aggravated by COVID-19, threatened the stability of the Government's social protection programmes. The pandemic brought on significant repercussions in food security and, therefore, new implications for WFP's planned activities. Insufficient funding for programme implementation remained a risk, especially for nutrition activities and the response to national supply chain needs. To mitigate this risk, WFP continued working on a resource mobilization strategy with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment and coordinated with the Resident Coordinator Office.

Partnerships

National authorities and international actors acknowledged WFP's role in disaster risk reduction and in strengthening food systems resilience in accordance with the needs of social protection programmes.

WFP developed a resource mobilization strategy to consolidate partnerships with donors, advocated for multi-year support and flexible funding, and pursued opportunities with new partners to support government priorities. WFP's partnership action plan guided the strategy implementation and supported the resource mobilization efforts with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment. To expand its donor base to fund resilience, school meals, nutrition, and emergency preparedness activities, WFP developed and shared thematic concept notes for humanitarian and development donors. Despite these fundraising efforts, the economic impact of COVID-19 affected available resources from traditional donors. New opportunities in school meals and disaster risk reduction programmes are foreseen to position WFP as a key partner for the Government. In this line, WFP, with support from the Russian Federation, continued supporting food stock prepositioning and the school meals programme.

WFP supported the Government's national priorities to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of the pandemic and was part of the United Nations inter-agency plan for the immediate socioeconomic response (2020-2021) in social protection programmes, school meals, nutrition interventions, and supply chain. This plan was jointly developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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. Government donors were WFP's primary funding source in 2021, with the bulk of funding earmarked to support the COVID-19 response. In parallel, the United Nations agencies continued their joint resource mobilization supported by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Government.

WFP activities were implemented with government counterparts, the main partners in the field, thus contributing to sustainability and effective exit strategies. In 2021, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Economy and Planning, which plays a crucial role in policy decision-making. WFP also strengthened its strategic linkages with the Cuban Civil Defence through its emergency preparedness and disaster risk management support, led by the United Nations Emergency Technical Team.

Strategic collaboration with FAO on school meals activities remains in place to maintain synergies in ongoing projects and opportunities within the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education framework. WFP, IFAD, and the Ministry of Agriculture received funds to implement their first joint initiative to support local solutions towards a more resilient and sustainable food system in Cuba through the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility. This partnership represents a positive result in terms of alliance and resources for a South-South cooperation project to be implemented in 2022.

WFP signed a field-level agreement with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute for a long-term programme on technical assistance to support the national school meals programme. As a result of a regional, global-level fundraising initiative, WFP signed a new partnership agreement with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This organization supported WFP's nutrition programmes.

WFP continued to scale up the resilience and nutrition-sensitive programmes, which will continue into 2022. Furthermore, the United Nations agencies, national ministries, local governments, national non-governmental organizations, and universities supported and complemented WFP's interventions in capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy, and knowledge management.

WFP and FAO co-led the food security cluster, whose activities contributed to the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutrition Education in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, WFP took an active part in other inter-agency coordination initiatives promoting gender equality, conducting monitoring exercises, and launching social and behavioural change communication products. Under the new mechanism of the United Nations joint working plans, WFP continued exploring collaborations with United Nations partners such as UNDP, FAO, and UNICEF.

CSP Financial Overview

The interim country strategic plan (ICSP), covering January to June 2021, was only funded at 20 percent of its need-based plan, causing funding gaps in most ICSP activities-despite having received multi-year contributions from traditional and new emerging partners which allow for longer-term planning. The implementation of the activities of the ICSP also continued to be negatively impacted by the pandemic. All contributions were earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities, preventing WFP from addressing operational and urgent Government needs. Strategic outcome 1 (local food systems strengthened linked to social safety nets), strategic outcome 3 (local food and nutrition systems resilient to shocks), and strategic outcome 4 (emergency response) had funding gaps. In contrast, strategic outcome 2 (Nutrition support and diet diversification to vulnerable groups) had more resources, allowing WFP to purchase nutritious food to assist vulnerable people under the new country strategic plan (CSP) that started in July 2021.

COVID-19 affected the implementation of in-person capacity-strengthening due to mobility restrictions within the country. Consequently, workshops, assessments, and trainings were carried out remotely, generating savings reoriented to the new CSP. Pending approval of national projects, such as the crop monitoring project funded by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sub-fund project (included under strategic outcome 3), hindered the ICSP implementation.

Overall expenditures were affected by delays in international purchases of food and equipment, COVID-19 mobility restrictions, school closures, and ongoing discussions with key partners for implementing cash-based transfers for locally produced food from agricultural cooperatives.

Under strategic outcome 4 WFP mobilized resources to support the Government's response to COVID-19 and to replenish prepositioned food stocks. Despite the funding gaps, WFP was able to execute most of the available funds and coordinate the emergency response, jointly with the Government and other United Nations agencies.

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	1,138,741.0	218,483.0	259,042.0	251,892.0
02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups, including school-age children, have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2021	728,564.0	55,299.0	523,874.0	523,874.0
03: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021	1,673,824.0	203,066.0	451,985.0	407,365.0
04: Shock-affected populations maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of a disaster	3,464,250.0	448,016.0	382,307.0	363,959.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	7,005,379.0	924,864.0	1,617,208.0	1,547,090.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	210,868.0	65,258.0	132,266.0	126,254.0
Total Direct Costs	7,216,247.0	990,122.0	1,749,474.0	1,673,344.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	469,056.0	64,358.0	-245,968.0	-245,968.0
Grand Total	7,685,303.0	1,054,479.0	1,503,506.0	1,427,376.0

Programme performance

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



3,088 smallholder farmers were supported with increased access to market through **social protection programmes**



120 government counterparts trained



5 vegetable value chain's gap assessments supported



391 agricultural equipment and tools were distributed

Through this strategic outcome, WFP improves local food systems to supply diverse and high-quality food for social safety nets. In 2021, WFP promoted innovative risk finance tools to assist smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies, strengthened local counterparts' capacities under the municipal self-supply programme for agricultural products [1], and supported the most relevant agricultural value chains in targeted municipalities with a nutrition-sensitive approach. Furthermore, WFP targeted key stakeholders such as smallholder farmers, agricultural cooperatives, state-owned agricultural companies, and social protection institutions.

WFP fostered the implementation of the Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-Act) Project- ending in June 2022-funded by the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, using alternative communication to on-site visits. This project contributes to strengthening the vegetable value chain in seven municipalities of the central province of Villa Clara to supply fresh vegetables to educational institutions. WFP supported the development of fairs in seven municipalities where producers and consumers identified the vegetable seed varieties most suitable to local conditions and consumers' preferences. WFP also supported other sustainable agricultural practices to increase the resilience of local food production to climate change. WFP purchased agricultural equipment, including semi-enclosed organic gardens and nursery greenhouses, to reduce water consumption and plants exposures, while solar-powered irrigation systems increased resilience and energy independence. This equipment was distributed amongst WFP's supported agricultural cooperatives [2].

Moreover, during the first half of 2021, WFP designed and distributed training materials on sustainable vegetable production, nutritional crop information, crop handling, and post-harvest care to address knowledge gaps identified in the vegetable value chain assessment carried out earlier in the year. WFP selected focal points in each municipality to participate in training of trainers' workshops on gender equality and cooperativism.

WFP continued to strengthen local food systems stakeholders' capacities in five municipalities of eastern provinces to improve the supply of nutritious foods to social protection programmes [3] within the project funded by the Republic of Korea. WFP and local authorities validated the agricultural value chains to be strengthened in each municipality (vegetables, tubers, and grains) based on local food systems' assessments carried out in 2020. WFP held virtual trainings for local stakeholders to assess identified value chain gaps selected in each municipality. In June, WFP consolidated local stakeholders' value chain assessment results in the five municipalities. These results will inform the purchase and training plans to strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders and institutions in each municipality.

Strategic outcome 1 was financed at 23 percent of its need-based plan. Nevertheless, COVID-19 was the main reason WFP could not meet its planned targets. Consequently, project implementations suffered delays. Furthermore, capacity-strengthening activities were carried out using telephone and internet platforms [4].

Despite challenges, WFP was able to transfer innovative tools and methodologies to local stakeholders to improve local food security and nutrition systems. Local authorities recognized the added value of tools and methodologies provided by WFP to assess the local food systems and the vegetable value chains. Moreover, WFP distributed 70 percent of the planned agricultural equipment benefiting the smallholder farmers of Villa Clara province and supported 3,088 smallholder farmers, amounting to 40 percent of the total planned.

Smallholder farmers in the Villa Clara province reported a 12 percent post-harvest loss, showing a 2 percentage point improvement compared to 2020. In addition, in this reporting period, the smallholders that increased their vegetable production grew by 15 percentage points compared to 2020. This higher performance can be attributed to the cumulative effects of WFP’s capacity strengthening activities, such as technical trainings, fairs on seed variety, and agricultural equipment provided.

Although these smallholder farmers increased their production, schools were closed during the first semester of 2021. Therefore, the value and volume of smallholder sales to educational institutions were lower than planned and focused only on daycares. To reduce the impact of school closures, through WFP’s support, smallholder farmers reallocated their production to other buyers such as hospitals, COVID-19 care centres, and community canteens.

As strategic outcome 1 focuses on improving local food systems to supply diverse and high-quality food for social safety nets, activities were carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Domestic Trade. This collaboration has resulted in a more comprehensive analysis of the local food systems, including nutrition, led by the Ministry of Health, notably the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology.

WFP also strengthened its synergies with other United Nations agencies, especially with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). WFP facilitated a workshop attended by 35 people to promote synergies and enhance coordination between Pro-Act and seven projects on strengthening the resilience of local food systems to disasters and climate change within the Villa Clara province. Workshop participants included project coordinators, local representatives of the ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Higher Education and European Union, FAO, and UNDP representatives [5].

In the five eastern provinces, WFP field monitors and local counterparts played a significant role in developing local food systems assessments of vegetable value chains. WFP and partners agreed that this intervention strengthened local capacities, thus fostering empowerment in line with the national policy for the decentralization of local development.

With a Gender and Age marker score of 3, WFP integrated gender in implementing this strategic outcome. Gender-tailored activities were carried out to reduce gender gaps and their causes mainly related to unequal access to resources. WFP promoted sensitization sessions and trainings on gender equality within cooperatives and supported women’s employment through product sales and marketing. These activities were informed using sex-disaggregated data and the gender gap analysis performed during the assessment of value chains.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to smallholder women and men, cooperatives, distributors and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains	3
Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacities on emergency preparedness and response.	3

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



2,222 agricultural inputs and equipment for food processing were distributed



5,420 nutrition educational materials were distributed

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP provides nutritious foods to avoid the deterioration of the nutrition status of children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and elderly men and women from selected municipalities of the eastern provinces with the highest anaemia prevalence. In 2021, WFP also focused on preschool and primary school children of selected municipalities in the Villa Clara province and five eastern provinces to promote the stable consumption of a more diversified diet. Under this strategic outcome, WFP supported the school feeding programme and other social programmes.

WFP distributed Micronutrient Powder (MNP) to children aged 6-11 months and Super Cereal (CSB+) to children aged 12-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and elderly women and men in the five eastern provinces. WFP distributed CSB to pregnant and lactating women, and girls, and elderly women, and men who benefited from the Office of the Historian of Havana City (OHHC)'s social programmes. These distributions included educational materials and messages to support the adequate and systematic consumption of specialized nutritious food, thus improving the nutritional status of targeted beneficiaries.

Moreover, WFP continued supporting the development of a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy in the Santiago de Cuba province to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 0-23 months. In agreement with the Government, the SBCC has been developed in Santiago de Cuba, considering that this province has the highest iron deficiency anaemia prevalence amongst children aged 6-23 months [1]. The technical team processed data collected in 2020 and identified family social behaviours related to children feeding aged 0-23 months that impact the high prevalence of anaemia. These findings will inform different actions to be carried out in 2022 to promote the necessary behavioural changes according to available resources.

In parallel, WFP developed five television spots to support the dissemination of key messages on the Food Guide for Cuban Children Aged 0-23 Months. These spots focused on preventing the double burden of malnutrition (micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity). They covered the following topics: breastfeeding, complementary feeding, anaemia prevention, overweight and obesity prevention, and food safety.

Strategic outcome 2 faced a funding gap of 28 percent of its need-based plan for the nutrition activities while school feeding activities were almost fully resourced. Despite this gap, nutrition interventions remained unaffected because WFP distributed CSB purchased in 2020. Activity 3 was fully funded, but results were below target due to school closures caused by the pandemic. In-person capacity strengthening activities planned for nutrition and school feeding activities were also affected. As a result, the performance of indicators under category C (capacity strengthening) were much lower than expected.

While WFP had planned to assist elderly women and men in the five eastern provinces, in the first quarter of 2021, WFP also reached children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with remaining stocks of MNP and CSB from 2020. Despite this, the total amount of food transferred to beneficiaries was less than planned as the number of elderly women and men to assist through community canteens decreased compared to 2020 [2].

Local counterparts disseminated messages to beneficiaries and families using educational materials provided by WFP and reached over 80 percent of targeted beneficiaries. The main topic was the consumption of specialized nutritious food for different age groups. WFP provided materials to support interpersonal communication, such as i) MNP consumption guides for children's families, ii) messages on feeding practices for children aged 0-23 months, and iii) recipe books with suggested food dishes made with CSB.

WFP completed the distribution of inputs and equipment for food processing and the nutrition educational materials purchased in late 2020 to support school meals in Villa Clara and Guantanamo provinces. However, WFP could not support the school feeding programme as planned due to school closures. Food distributions to targeted beneficiaries were not carried out, neither were all nutrition educational activities planned for children and school personnel. Consequently, most planned targets for indicators under activity 3 were not accomplished.

WFP supported almost all planned national food security and nutrition programmes and system components, except the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN, for its Spanish acronym). Capacity strengthening activities planned for SISVAN focal points and decision-makers were affected by COVID-19. In the first half of 2021, WFP mobilized additional resources for planned nutrition programmes. These funds were used to purchase nutritious foods to assist vulnerable people under the country strategic plan starting in July 2021.

Activities under this strategic outcome were carried out under the leadership of ministries of Health and Education and with the collaboration of ministries of Agriculture and Domestic Trade, local government, the Federation of Cuban Women, the academic sector as well as other United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund.

In 2021, WFP strengthened its strategic partnership with the Ministry of Education and is currently negotiating how to incorporate the cash-based transfers modality into the school meals programme. Moreover, WFP supported the design of the roadmap for cooperation opportunities in line with the global and regional corporate school feeding strategy. WFP fostered the collaboration between the Ministry of Education and Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) to promote a long-term programme on technical assistance in support of the national school meals programme in the framework of a project funded by the Russian Federation.

WFP piloted a home-grown school feeding project in the municipality of El Salvador in Guantanamo province to benefit primary school children in rural areas. Despite suffering some delays and no food distributions, some lessons learned were identified. The pilot project promoted innovative links between the supported schools and agricultural cooperatives, contributing to the highly prioritized municipal agricultural self-supply programme. The local government invested and provided logistical support during school restoration, which school children’s families also monitored. Families also engaged in the food preparation process. Provincial authorities recognized that this project improved overall indicator performance such as school attendance, measured by the education system. These lessons have been considered for the scale-up of the home-grown school feeding projects.

With a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, gender and age were integrated into activities 2 and 3 through a participatory gender analysis conducted during the SBCC research component. The analysis identified culturally inherited gender stereotypes that assign specific roles to men and women in family feeding practices. In response to this, WFP developed the above-mentioned educational materials, including television spots, to advocate for the shared responsibility of women and men within their family’s feeding practices avoiding perpetuating the identified stereotypes. WFP assisted vulnerable groups considering the age and gender criteria.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and social and behavioral change strategy to promote healthy diets.	4
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	4
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	1
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	1

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



16 municipalities benefited with projects to increase the **resilience of communities to hydrometeorological events**



14,510 people with improved **access to information on climate and weather risk**



158 agricultural cooperatives supported to assess risk of local food production to drought

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP focuses on strengthening capacities at national and local levels to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks. WFP promoted the coordination of relevant national and local decision-makers to inform local development plans and prepare and respond to emergencies jointly. WFP promoted crop monitoring and innovative risk finance tools to support smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies. In addition, WFP promoted the use of various tools and methodologies to monitor food security and nutrition and use locally generated data to inform decision-making.

In Havana, under the project funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department's Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) ending in July 2022, WFP enhanced procedures to disseminate early warning information and forecast high-impact natural hazards. Moreover, WFP improved the methodology to measure damages caused by extreme weather events and placed early warning systems (triggers and anticipatory actions) associated with those forecasts.

In 2020, WFP led a vulnerability assessment of local food production to drought in five municipalities of eastern provinces. Based on these results, WFP outlined action plans, so the five municipalities reach the desirable level of food production in 2030. In the Villa Clara province, WFP continued to strengthen local capacities to manage drought comprehensively and other extreme hazard events within the Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-Act) project funded by the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development. This year, WFP supported provincial stakeholders to estimate the exposures of agricultural production to the impact of intense winds, heavy rainfall, and coastal flooding.

WFP promoted innovative risk finance tools to assist smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies. For the first time, WFP tested the preventive and parametric insurance methods [1] in two municipalities of the eastern provinces of Las Tunas and Guantanamo. The enumerators of Las Tunas carried out crop-cutting to develop parametric insurance indexes [2]. In contrast, those of Guantanamo province could not start this process, as this area was strongly affected by COVID-19. In 2022, WFP will carry out a decentralized evaluation of insurance pilot activities to generate evidence for a potential scale-up.

Strategic outcome 3 was financed at 27 percent of its need-based plan. The funding gaps did not impact results; however, less than 60 percent of planned training was carried out due to the pandemic. Consequently, the lower-performance indicators were related to capacity strengthening on data analysis, information management, and food security and nutrition monitoring. In addition, delays in the approval of the national project related to crop monitoring also affected the fund's execution under this strategic outcome.

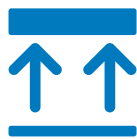
Despite limitations, WFP trained and provided technical assistance on risk management to 85 percent of the total planned for local experts and authorities mainly using virtual modalities. Furthermore, the number of people, including smallholder farmers, experts, and decision-makers, with direct access to climate and climate risk information increased compared to previous years. This can be attributed to strengthening drought-related information and communication flows that occurred in the past two years under DIPECHO and Pro-Act projects. On the other hand, the number of people covered by insurance services did not increase compared to 2020 since one of the agricultural cooperatives targeted by WFP suspended their participation in the project [3].

National authorities managing drought have acknowledged Cuba's progress in monitoring and assessing risks associated with drought through WFP's guidance. Local and national counterparts have recognized that strengthening surveillance systems to predict oncoming drought and assessing the agricultural sectors' vulnerabilities have improved local capacities to manage this threat better and reduce crop losses.

The main partners under this strategic outcome 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. The Ministry of Environment and the National Institute of Meteorology played a crucial role in convening virtual trainings, ensuring key experts' participation from municipal and provincial levels. Moreover, WFP strengthened its collaboration with Pula, an international insurance and technology company that has become a key partner for developing innovative modalities of microinsurance. Pula facilitated remote trainings on parametric insurance to the National Insurance Company representatives at the provincial level, benefiting the two targeted provinces included in the project and the country's other provinces.

With a Gender and Age Marker score of 3, gender and age were integrated into this outcome. For instance, local teams intentionally formed with a gender and age balance carried out risk management activities. WFP is closing the gender gap of technical expertise on disaster preparedness and response, ensuring equal access for women and men to workshops and technical assistance.

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



Scaled up food assistance to **all community canteens nationwide** in response to COVID-19



675,737 people received food assistance in response to emergencies

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 climate change. Considering this context, under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports national counterparts to guarantee rapid access to food for affected populations in the event of emergencies. To achieve this, WFP ensured that stocks of food and non-food items were prepositioned for an immediate response, complementing the Government's assistance to affected populations in case of disasters.

During the period reported, no natural hazards affected Cuba. However, in the first quarter of 2021, people affected by tropical storm Eta, which hit Cuba at the end of 2020, received beans, rice, and vegetable oil through community canteens and a monthly food basket programme.

As part of the United Nations socio-economic response plan to COVID-19, WFP scaled up its assistance to people over 65 in community canteens nationwide by distributing rice, beans, vegetable oil, and wheat flour. WFP reached all targeted food assistance beneficiaries of social protection programmes. These programmes also ensured a home delivery service to the elderly women and men who could not reach these institutions because of health problems or the pandemic. This experience showed the potential of shock-responsive social protection programmes in Cuba for upcoming emergencies. Therefore, WFP envisages using community canteens and the monthly food basket to respond to future shocks.

To support the Government during the hurricane season, WFP purchased beans, rice, and vegetable oil to replenish the prepositioned stocks used.

Considering the complex situation related to the pandemic in Cuba, WFP reduced in-person monitoring and increased telephone and virtual meetings in close coordination with government counterparts to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of WFP resources.

Strategic outcome 4 had a financial gap of 89 percent of its need-based plan. Despite this, WFP supported the Government's response to the impact of the pandemic by prioritizing elderly women and men, one of the most vulnerable groups to COVID-19. As a preparatory measure, WFP started to replenish WFP's preposition food stock in case of shocks. WFP procured 50 percent of the planned amount of food due to the pandemic-caused delays in the international procurement process. Beneficiaries receiving food transfers during the reporting period vastly exceeded the planned figures. During the first half of 2021, in addition to the elderly women and men from community canteens nationwide, WFP assisted people affected by tropical storm Eta. In total, WFP reached 675,737 beneficiaries.

During the reporting period, only food items were purchased when compared to 2020 where WFP provided a wide range of non-food items through the Immediate Response Preparedness to strengthen partners' capacities to respond to a major hurricane or high-intensity earthquake so there was no need to purchase these goods in 2021.

WFP implemented all activities in close coordination with the Cuban Civil Defence, the national authority leading emergency preparedness and response activities. WFP also engaged the local governments and the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which oversaw the storage, transportation, and distribution of the food delivered.

WFP reinforced its leadership within the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) by coordinating with other United Nations agencies and the Cuban Civil Defence a response plan should a major hurricane hit Havana. WFP led UNETT in presenting a response plan disaggregated by sector to the Government and National Civil Defence authorities.

Scaling up food assistance from assisting beneficiaries in five eastern provinces to a blanket targeting nationwide proved challenging in terms of monitoring and reporting. Most local community canteen staff and Ministry of Domestic Trade's representatives from the western and central parts of the country had no experience managing or reporting on WFP food assistance. To overcome this challenge, WFP developed guidance materials and facilitated virtual trainings to national and local counterparts on managing and reporting on WFP commodities.

With a Gender and Age Marker score of 2, strategic outcome 4 integrated only the age criteria by targeting elderly women and men, one of the most vulnerable groups prioritized by the Government to be assisted in response to the pandemic.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned food stocks to ensure swift delivery	2
Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people using pre-positioned stocks, and supply non-food items to support the local food distribution system	2

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Cuba has made significant efforts to contribute to gender equality and empower women. In addition to adhering to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government promoted gender-sensitive policies, such as the 2015-2021 Gender Strategy for the Agricultural System and the National Programme for the Advancement of Women. However, challenges remain in women's participation in leadership positions and economic empowerment in rural areas, where cultural patterns restrict women's equal opportunities.

WFP supported gap assessments of the most relevant agricultural value chains linked to social safety nets in selected municipalities of the eastern provinces, including gender inequalities assessments. Results showed gaps in women's participation throughout value chains and their access to resources. Moreover, WFP fostered initiatives such as developing plans to reduce the gender gap within agricultural cooperatives, promoting gender equality within these associations, and increasing women's economic empowerment and representation in local decision-making bodies such as agricultural cooperative boards, in line with the Government's gender strategy. Furthermore, WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities for national and local decision-makers to mitigate the impact of natural hazards and climate change on food security and nutrition in a gender- and age-responsive manner.

WFP developed educational materials to promote men and women's joint responsibility towards household nutrition. Moreover, WFP field monitors advocated for the equal responsibility of women and men in nurturing children. This initiative was reinforced by promoting Micronutrient Powder (MNP) consumption for children through the media, especially radio, 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, focusing on preventing the double burden of malnutrition, including a gender equality approach. Despite these efforts, health authorities could not carry out the MNP results survey; therefore, the indicators associated with the survey (Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food) could not be measured.

WFP advocated for women's participation in project management committees at all levels. On average, slightly more than half of the project management committee members for all strategic outcomes were women. Women's representation has continued to increase in an upwards trend since 2019 by representing the interests of women in communities and within planned activities. However, men continued to be predominant in leading roles in resilience-building activities.

WFP organized different activities with local counterparts at the field level to promote gender equality. In addition, taking advantage of celebratory dates such as International Women's Day, Rural Women's Day, and the Orange Campaign against Gender-based Violence, field monitors organized workshops to advocate for gender equality with agricultural cooperatives and communities. However, considering COVID-19-related restrictions, these activities and people's attendance declined in 2021, compared to previous years.

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

Cuba continued to be one of the safest countries in the region, rated by the United Nations as security level 1 (minimal). WFP provided food assistance through the Government's social protection programmes, which rely on well-established mechanisms to ensure adequate protection, dignity, and integrity for the population. Distributions were completed during the daytime with distribution sites in every municipality, minimizing travel times and beneficiary protection risks. No security incidents were reported in 2021.

WFP and counterparts monitored the biosecurity health protocols during the pandemic in assisted institutions. Besides the standard protocols, community canteens put other measures such as delivery service to elderly men and women to avoid the spread of COVID-19 and ensure wide assistance. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to beneficiaries.

WFP Cuba is accountable to the people it assists and involves beneficiaries and counterparts in project-related decisions. Local project committees in each municipality proved to be the most effective mechanism to ensure engagement and accountability to affected populations. These were integrated by local stakeholders such as beneficiaries, technical experts, and authorities. WFP strengthened remote communication with local committees and provided technical training on monitoring and implementation tools. This resulted in empowering them in activity implementation and decision-making.

Accountability of Affected Populations has three key components: information provision, consultations, and community feedback mechanisms (CFM). WFP Cuba implemented CFMs to enable beneficiaries to file any potential complaint and feedback through anonymous suggestion boxes placed at distribution sites.

When providing specialized nutritious foods, WFP disseminated informative materials among beneficiaries such as posters, recipe books, radio announcements, and guidance on preparing nutritious foods. WFP field monitors and government counterparts participated in radio and television programmes to inform the population about the use of fortified food and its assistance calendar and the length of food assistance they are entitled to. WFP trained food handlers and administrative staff in community canteens that were not previously targeted in WFP's assistance to guarantee adequate distribution and reporting of food rations and the assistance calendar of deliveries agreed by WFP and government authorities.

Moreover, WFP monitored food distribution in the eastern provinces through random visits to these institutions, considering the COVID-19 related restrictions. In parallel, WFP increased monitoring via telephone or internet platforms in close coordination with the Ministry of Domestic Trade's national and local counterparts to guarantee accountability and transparency of resources provided to beneficiaries.

Environment

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

In Cuba, climate change exacerbates the impact of climatic hazards on vulnerable populations. Extreme weather events such as floods, drought, and hurricanes have increased in intensity in the past years. Cuba's climate projections include increased temperature, protracted droughts, drier agricultural seasons, more intermittent and heavier rainfall, and more severe hurricanes.

The dry season and droughts have also caused significant losses in the domestic economy and Gross Domestic Product. To face the effects of climate change, Cuba must increase its adaptive and response measures.

WFP increased support to local and national counterparts to improve the local food system's resilience to drought and hurricanes. WFP strengthened institutional and community capacities to handle extreme weather events in the seven coastal municipalities of the Villa Clara province, in six others in the eastern region, and the Centro Habana municipality of Havana. WFP's programmes were implemented to reduce the identified vulnerabilities related to local food systems and the environment. One of the most frequent problems is the poor quality of highly eroded soil for agriculture. Therefore, all WFP's initiatives with agricultural cooperatives and smallholder farmers aimed to improve soil productivity. These implemented measures reduced the vulnerability parameters that are not beneficial to the environment. Smallholder farmers received training on vulnerabilities to droughts and hurricanes, and on environmental actions to mitigate those risks, and the improvement of weather and climate monitoring networks, which contributed to the overall strengthening of prevention and response to disasters [1].

In 2021, WFP put environmental and social safeguards in place to ensure new programmes or projects do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this regard, WFP screened the project "Promoting sustainable, home-grown school feeding through enhanced local food production systems in Cuba" before it was implemented in 12 municipalities of eastern provinces. The project was categorized as low risk; therefore, it did not represent any harm to the environment.

Local committees strengthened

Strengthening the bean value chain during COVID-19, the experience of the local project team in the municipality of Jiguaní in the eastern province of Granma

In 2021, Cuba faced a second wave of COVID-19 and the strongest ever experienced in the nation, exceeding 9,000 new cases per day. The municipality of Jiguani from the eastern province of Granma presented a higher incidence of COVID-19.

During the pandemic, WFP and counterparts continued implementing the project funded by the Republic of Korea to strengthen local food systems' capacities to supply nutritious food to social protection programmes. Firstly, they identified which food value chain included in the municipal self-supply food programme needed to be prioritized. Secondly, they assessed the gaps of the selected value chain that would be further addressed with WFP's support.

Beatriz Duany Machado, the project team coordinator in the Jiguani municipality, stated, This was the first time that we worked remotely. WFP trained us via internet platforms, enabling us to apply the tools. Through this, local experts and authorities identified the municipality of Jiguani as one that needed to strengthen its bean value chain because their bean supply was far below the safety net's demands.

"We were a team of six facilitators, including me as project coordinator. We distributed tasks and information gathering amongst us. Although we had mobility limitations, we organized visits to agricultural cooperatives and other institutions as part of the bean value chain. It was a complex process, but with commitment and sacrifice, we finished the job," Beatriz says.

Even though participatory workshops held before COVID-19 were no longer carried out, Beatriz felt that the experience was enriching as experts, managers, and municipal authorities' capacities were strengthened in coordination, facilitation, and food systems assessment.

Beatriz concluded, It was a completely different and difficult experience, but we were very excited with the results. In addition, the entire process until the presentation of the business plans to WFP enabled us to master tools and carry out analyses on local food systems that can be used in other value chains or in other tasks we may have to do in the future. Overall, the experience was worth it because the results will impact production and will be returned to the beneficiaries of social protection programmes, who are the most important part of the bean value chain.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Tribuna de La Habana

[2] A cold chain is a series of precisely coordinated events in temperature-controlled environments to store, manage and transport these life-saving products. Vaccines must be continuously stored in a limited temperature range – from when they are manufactured until vaccination. WFP planned to support this cold chain by providing transportation and storage.

[3] In Cuba, smallholder farmers are organized in agricultural cooperatives; therefore, WFP uses this terminology instead of smallholder farmers' associations.

WFP's standard note on Persons with disabilities (PWD):

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

In the case of Cuba, the total of PWD is not available because data provided by counterparts is not disaggregated with disabilities. The country office will work to provide this data in the next year.

WFP contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the SDG indicators have been reported according to the information available in the National Voluntary Report of Cuba on implementing the 2030 Agenda, 2021. Indicators under SDG 2 have no disaggregated data by gender, while no indicators under SDG 17 have been reported.

Context and Operations

[1] Cuba Interim Country Strategic Plan (2020-2021) | World Food Programme (wfp.org)

[2] 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>.

[3] Alejandro Gil: Economía cubana ha perdido 13% de su PIB entre el 2020 y lo que va de 2021 | Cubadebate

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

[5] Cubas-Economic-Change-Spanish-web-1.pdf (brookings.edu)

[6] The monetary reform was introduced on 1 January 2021 and consists of the exchange and monetary unification accompanied by a package of adjustment measures for its implementation. These measures include the reduction of subsidies and the increase in prices, wages, and pensions. The authorities expect that "as domestic raw materials become cheaper than imported ones, the market will start to give different signals to the economy [...] The biggest effect [that the authorities] expect is a correction of relative prices, an increase in wages and greater motivation to work, although it will not happen overnight". Tarea ordenamiento destraba la mayoría de los temas pendientes en la economía, <http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2020/10/27/tarea-ordenamiento-destraba-la-mayoria-de-los-temas-pendientes-en-la-economia/>, 2020.

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

[8] Surveillance System of Anaemia from Primary Health-Care System, 2019. The anaemia surveillance system does not provide updated information during 2020-2021 because of the COVID-19. In addition, Health National Survey was not conducted; thus, updates on overweight or obesity are unavailable.

[9] Anuario Estadístico de Cuba 2019, Capítulo 7: Empleo y Salarios (2020)

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 the Centre for Population and Development from the National Statistical and Information Office. <http://www.onei.gob.cu/node/14271>

CSP Financial Overview

[1] To mitigate this challenge, WFP trained national counterparts on the national procedures for certifying and purchasing agricultural equipment. However, purchased process is still delayed because new national regulations have been approved and new technical staff in charge of the process have been recruited.

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] All technologies have been selected for easy protection against adverse events such as hurricanes.

[3] The project aims to benefit social protection programmes such as schools, maternity homes, and community canteens from selected municipalities by supplying locally produced food of selected value chains.

[4] WFP developed matrixes, surveys, and other tools to facilitate the remote assessment of the local food systems and the food value chains carried out by local counterparts. WFP trained and supported remotely facilitators on the use of these tools.

[5] The workshop was focused on climate-resilient activities and farmers' experiences for localized practices, especially those related to seeds variety fairs.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The main goals of the SBCC were: i) to identify some family's social behaviours related to the feeding of children aged 0-23 months which are impacting on the high prevalence of anaemia in Santiago de Cuba, and ii) to characterize the processes of public communication on anaemia in the territory. The seven instruments to be applied were designed in a participatory workshop, and it was also agreed to use them in two municipalities representing urban and rural areas. In the case of the families, the sample consisted of 278 families, based on a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error. The surveys were conducted by previously trained medical students and were supervised by nutritionists who also performed quality control at the first level.

[2] The monetary reform initiated in January 2021 comprises monetary unification and other measures such as increasing nominal salaries and reducing social subsidies. As a result, the Family Support Systems, which assists vulnerable populations, mainly elderly people, reduced the number of assisted beneficiaries in community canteens.

Table outcome results, activity 3, the outcome indicator SABER School Feeding National Capacity follow up values remain empty as the minimum value is 1 and would not correspond to the lack of measurement during this reporting period.

Since WFP had planned to assist only elderly women and men, this intervention's coverage and adherence indicators were not applicable; therefore, they have no follow-up values. Still, the system does not allow the target to be left empty or input zero.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The preventive approach consisted of adapting an existing traditional insurance product offered by the ESEN by adjusting the premium using the vulnerability analysis of local food production to drought. On the other hand, within the parametric insurance modality, the monetary compensation is linked to pre-established indicators (amount of rainfall, or vegetation index, among others). They can be measured directly in the field, using satellite images, or through both ways. These indicators will result from crop monitoring.

[2] Enumerators are experts from the Provincial Meteorological Centers who carry out crop cutting (measurement and monitoring of areas) to develop parametric insurance indexes for agro-ecological zones with similar characteristics.

[3] These agricultural cooperatives mainly produce coffee, while the selected crops for the pilot projects were corn and beans.

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 2021. The pandemic prevented WFP from conducting a series of in-person workshops required to measure both indicators' progress.

WFP-supported smallholder farmers reported in G.1.12 were covered by traditional insurance services provided by the National Insurance Company (ESEN, for its Spanish acronym). The Ministry of Finance and Prices has yet to approve the two WFP-led insurances (parametric insurance and insurance-linked to vulnerabilities).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The monetary reform initiated in January 2021, comprises the monetary unification along with other measures such as the increase in nominal salaries and the reduction of the social subsidies, among others. As a result, the Family Support Systems which are a sort of community canteens which targeted vulnerable population mainly elderly people reduced the number of beneficiaries assisted.

Progress towards gender equality

Health authorities could not carry out the MNP results survey; therefore, the indicators associated with the survey (Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food) could not be measured.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Health authorities could not carry out the MNP survey; therefore, the indicators associated with this survey (Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges and Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme) could not be measured in 2021.

Environment

[1] WFP is also working on an integrated approach to reduce farmers' vulnerability to drought and climate change by promoting innovation on three fronts: i) preventive insurance and disaster risk reduction measures, ii) parametric Area Yield Index Insurance and iii) crop monitoring and Early Warning Systems.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.


The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			0.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	332,654	343,083	675,737	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	28,834	19,593	48,427	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			49	2020	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	533	2,555	3,088	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	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\$	693,642			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	177,766	353,740	199%
	female	175,746	351,486	200%
	total	353,512	705,226	199%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,746	17,360	463%
	female	3,326	15,619	470%
	total	7,072	32,979	466%
24-59 months	male	8,105	15,542	192%
	female	7,524	14,190	189%
	total	15,629	29,732	190%
5-11 years	male	11,431	21,624	189%
	female	10,785	19,596	182%
	total	22,216	41,220	186%
12-17 years	male	11,818	22,299	189%
	female	11,302	21,624	191%
	total	23,120	43,923	190%
18-59 years	male	97,647	185,828	190%
	female	95,903	190,106	198%
	total	193,550	375,934	194%
60+ years	male	45,019	91,087	202%
	female	46,906	90,351	193%
	total	91,925	181,438	197%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	353,512	705,226	199%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevention of Malnutrition	23,713	48,427	204%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	352,000	675,737	191%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	0	505	-
Rice	1,023	1,200	117%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Lentils	83	0	0%
Split Peas	442	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	774	384	50%
Wheat Flour	254	88	35%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	213	195	92%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	71	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	0	1	-
Rice	0	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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. .					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	571	391	
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.					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	235	120	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	107	54	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	6	6	
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.					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	8,100	3,088	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: VILLA CLARA - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥80	≥80	44	30	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	45	30	
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	45	30	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥1,147,228	≥1,147,228	234,300	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥721.59	≥721.59	21.3	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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	12,473	9,378
			Male	11,240	10,576
			Total	23,713	19,954
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	9,537
			Male	0	9,927
			Total	0	19,464
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	9,009
			Total	0	9,009
A.2: Food transfers			MT	284	196

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	21,844	21,844
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				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	88	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	0
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				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	34,053	30,941
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	32,718	32,204
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 2.2 School-aged children (Tier 1) receive nutritious and safe food and educational messages that contribute to healthy eating habits				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	5,420	5,420
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	2,222	2,222
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	14	14
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	42	0
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	127	37
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	3

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two years - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	0	85.3		WFP
	Male	0	>70	>70	0	75.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	0	80.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	0	0		WFP
	Male	0	>66	>66	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5	=6	=6	5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1,231,000	≥1,231,000	681,982	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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children benefited by National SF Programme - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	3	≥3	≥3				Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 03: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to ensure food and nutrition systems' resilience to shocks by 2021 - Resilience Building				
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	170	150
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	14	8
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	172	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	0
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	13,422	14,510
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	individual	784	431
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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	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	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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Communities from Vila Clara province and from the five municipalities of the eastern provinces - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	0			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Communities from Villa Clara province and from municipalities of the five eastern provinces - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	0			WFP programme monitoring

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	174,951	332,463	
			Male	177,049	343,274	
			Total	352,000	675,737	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,575	2,176	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Shock-affected people - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	100	74		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70	100	70		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	100	72		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two and their families - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27	≥50	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	1.9	>5	>5	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	71.1	≤45	≤45	0			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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Project Committee (beneficiaries representatives) - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	54	≥55	≥55	53	54		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two and their families; - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	0			Joint survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	0			Joint survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0			Joint survey

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

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two and their families; - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	0			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Schoolchildren, smallholder farmers and communities - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Yursys Miranda Rodriguez

Distribution of Micronutrient Powder to children under two years, the most cost-effective strategy to prevent iron deficiency anemia in children

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

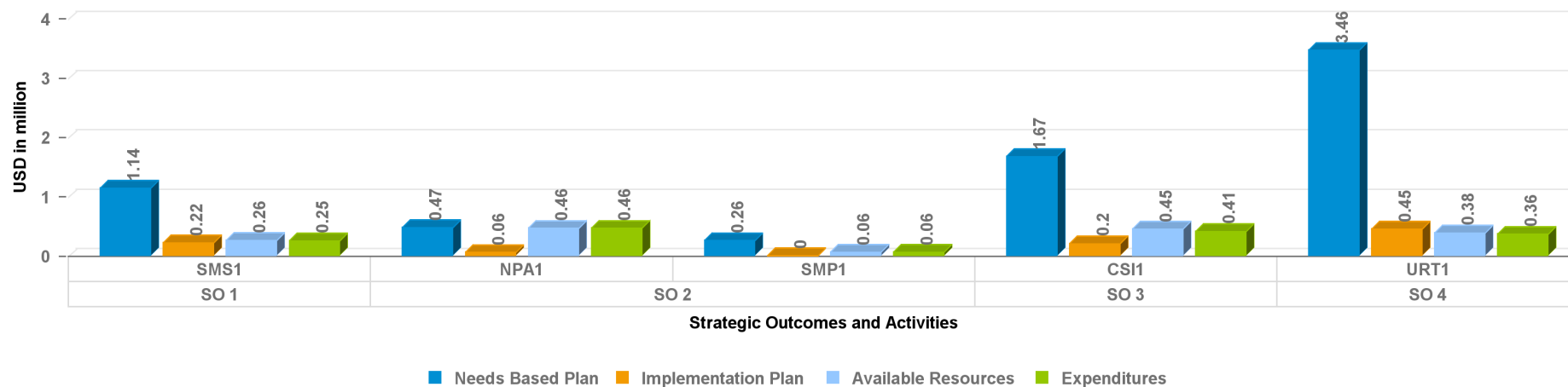
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2020-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	3,464,250	448,016	382,307	363,959
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,464,250	448,016	382,307	363,959
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.	473,417	55,299	463,935	463,935
		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	255,147	0	59,939	59,939
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			728,564	55,299	523,874	523,874

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,138,741	218,483	259,042	251,892
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,138,741	218,483	259,042	251,892
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	1,673,824	203,066	451,985	407,365
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,673,824	203,066	451,985	407,365
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,005,379	924,863	1,617,208	1,547,089
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			210,868	65,258	132,266	126,254
Total Direct Costs			7,216,247	990,121	1,749,474	1,673,344
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			469,056	64,358	-245,968	-245,968
Grand Total			7,685,303	1,054,479	1,503,506	1,427,376



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

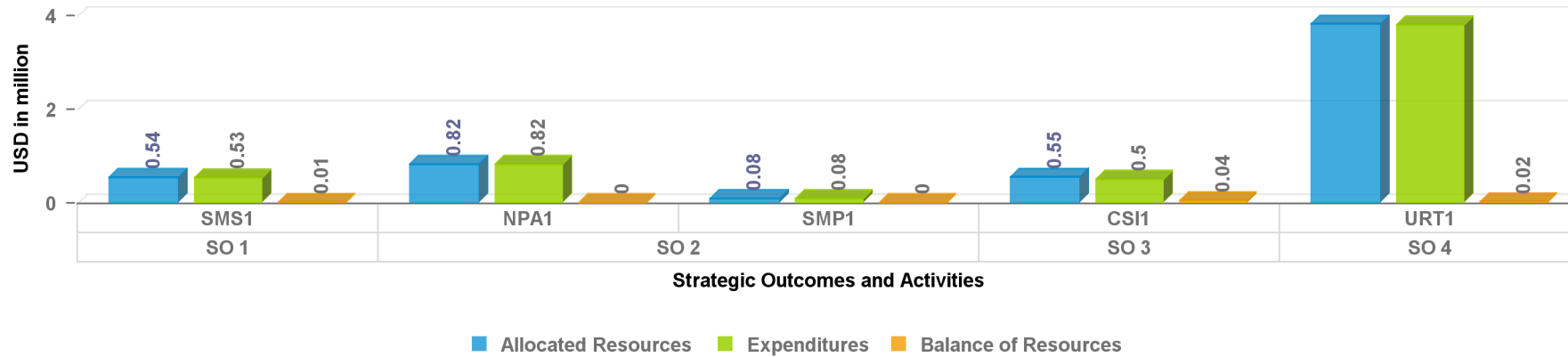
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.
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 2021 (2020-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	7,084,027	3,808,276	0	3,808,276	3,789,928	18,348
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,084,027	3,808,276	0	3,808,276	3,789,928	18,348

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Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	951,439	818,601	0	818,601	818,601	0
		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	442,891	84,906	0	84,906	84,906	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,394,330	903,507	0	903,507	903,507	0

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Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	2,388,768	539,144	0	539,144	531,994	7,150
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,388,768	539,144	0	539,144	531,994	7,150
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	3,016,429	545,197	0	545,197	500,577	44,621
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,016,429	545,197	0	545,197	500,577	44,621
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,883,555	5,796,124	0	5,796,124	5,726,005	70,119
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			638,147	321,492	0	321,492	315,481	6,011
Total Direct Costs			14,521,702	6,117,616	0	6,117,616	6,041,486	76,130

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Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	943,911	252,357		252,357	252,357	0
		Grand Total	15,465,613	6,369,973	0	6,369,973	6,293,843	76,130

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures