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Cuba

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

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Overview

In 2022, Cuba made great efforts to recover from the impacts of the pandemic, extreme weather events, high dependence on food imports and limited access to diverse, good-quality and safe foods, severely affecting the domestic economy and households' livelihoods. As a result, in 2022 the economy saw a slight recovery with a 2 percent increase after the abrupt 11 percent drop in Gross Domestic Product in 2020. However, the decrease in domestic production and imports significantly contracted food availability in the country, further aggravated by the impact of Hurricane Ian at the end of September. Given the challenging context, WFP scaled up its assistance, reaching 789,068 beneficiaries (56 percent women), 10 percent more compared to 2021.

WFP strengthened the school feeding programme as a platform to reinforce nutrition-sensitive activities and catalyse the local economy. WFP delivered 3,412 mt of food commodities to educational centres, two times more than the quantity provided in 2021, despite the increasing global food prices. The total food procured from agricultural cooperatives was USD 135,471. However, agricultural cooperatives' participation in public programmes was limited [2] and WFP will continue supporting the purchase from smallholder farmers in 2023.

WFP strengthened disaster risk management and developed a new microinsurance product for smallholder farmers to be launched in 2023. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and the National Civil Defence, WFP strengthened national and local capacities to manage extreme weather events such as droughts, hurricanes and earthquakes. Furthermore, WFP provided emergency assistance after the impact of Hurricane Ian, delivering in-kind assistance to 509,541 beneficiaries (58 percent women). Additionally, WFP prepositioned stocks of food and non-food items to provide emergency assistance quickly.

WFP sensitized value chain actors on gender equality as part of capacity strengthening initiatives to improve the supply of nutritious food to social protection systems. Moreover, WFP fostered initiatives to promote gender equality in agricultural cooperatives, increase women's economic empowerment and representation in local decision-making entities, and supported the introduction of productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies that generated new employment opportunities for women.

WFP supported national authorities on the path towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), purchasing USD 10.7 million of rice, oil, flour, cereals, corn soya blend, micro-nutrient powder and related items. Furthermore, WFP responded to the Government's request by providing powdered milk to be distributed within the social protection programme to children aged 6-23 months [3].

Finally, WFP contributed to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), with USD 2.7 million in technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions, working with 40 national partners on food security and nutrition (SDG-related indicator 17.9).

789,068

Total beneficiaries in 2022

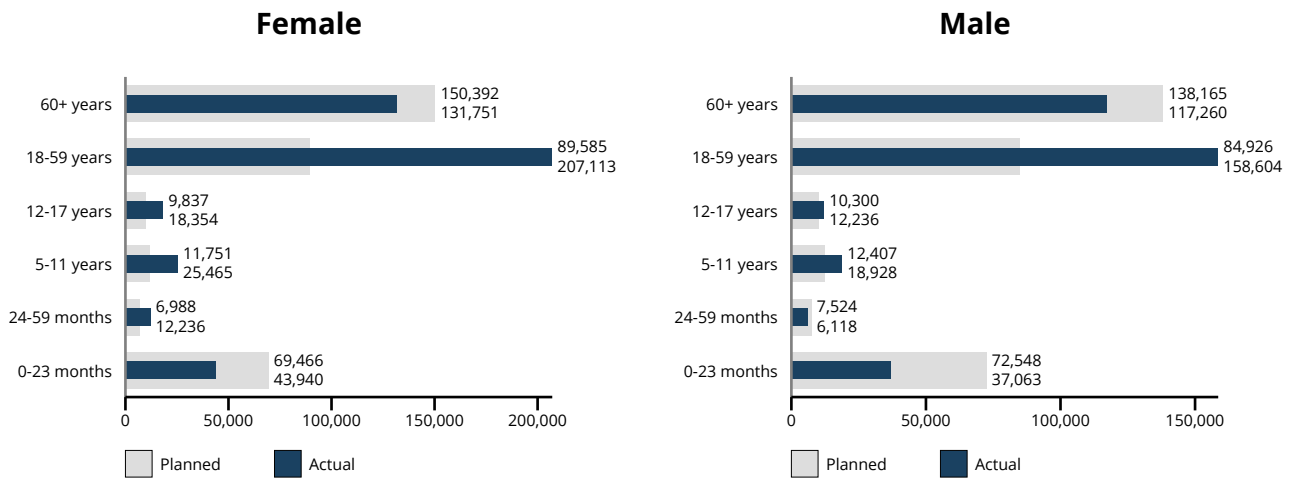


56% female

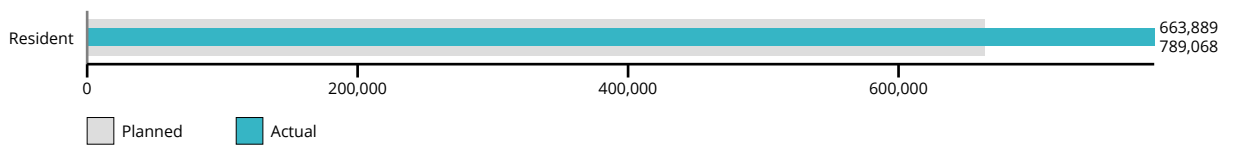


44% male

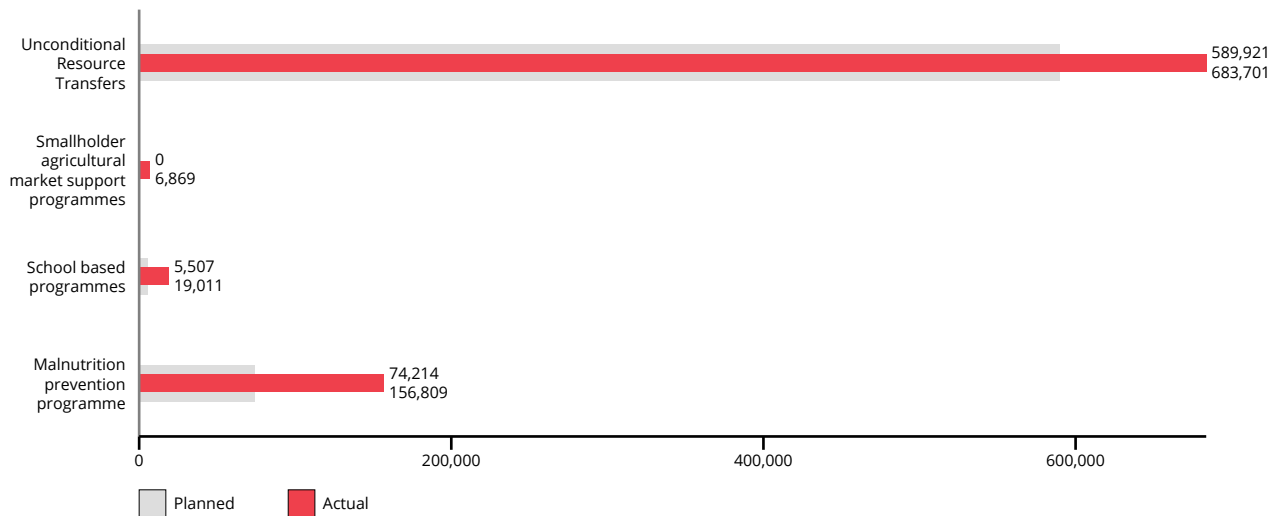
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



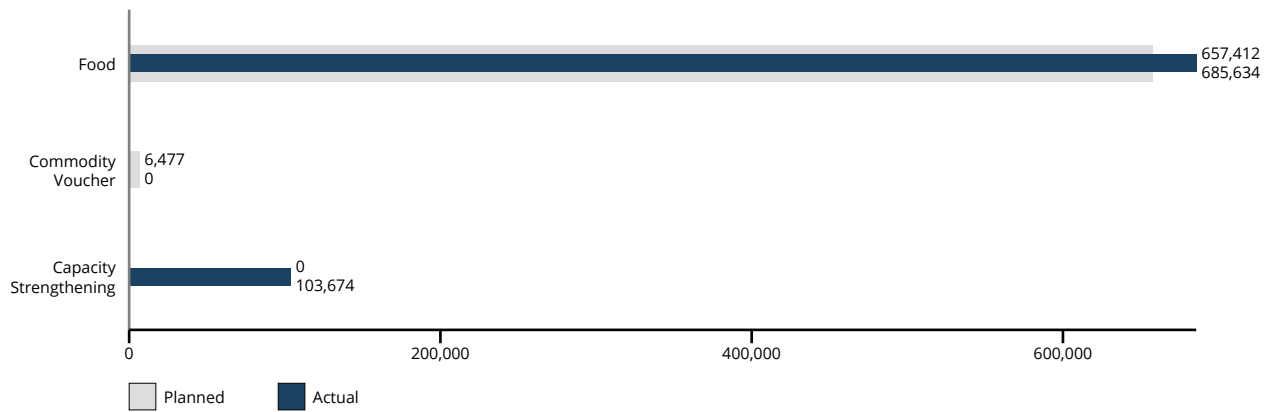
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



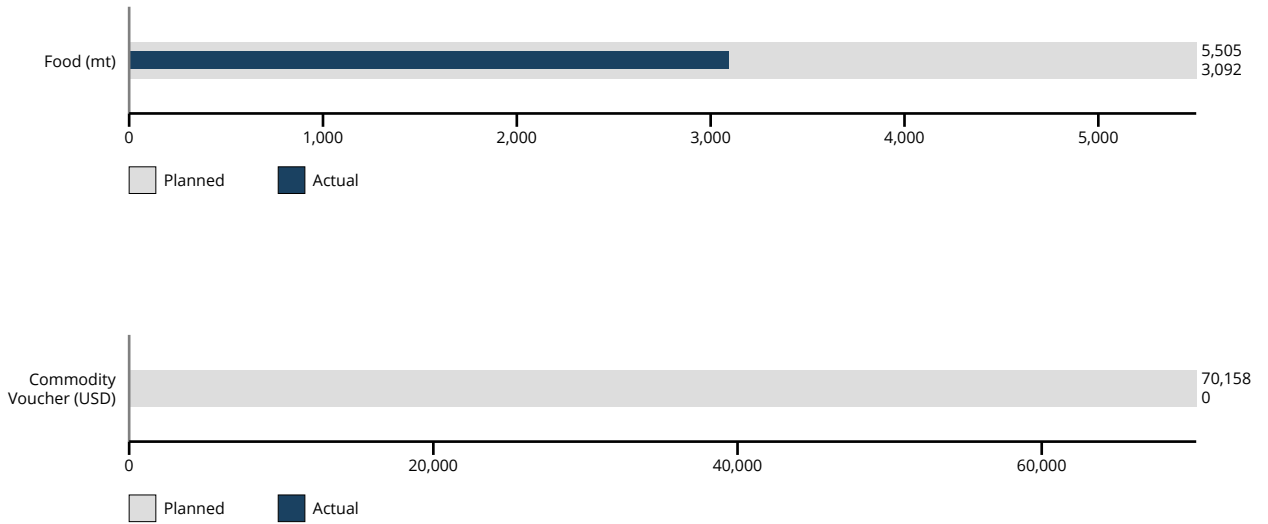
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



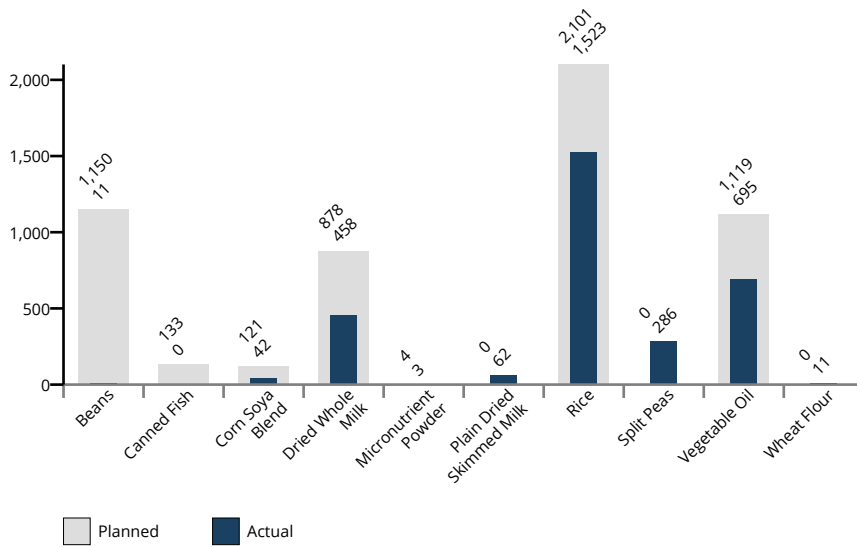
Beneficiaries by Modality



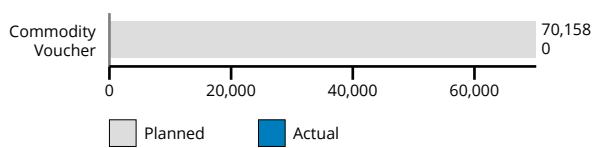
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The socioeconomic crisis aggravated by the effects of climate change, the embargo and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, especially on tourism and remittances, severely affected Cuba's economy, deepening its structural problems [1].

Despite the challenging context, Cuba ranked 83rd with a score of 0.764 in the Human Development Report 2021-2022, above most Latin American countries due to the country's social protection programmes and universal access to basic services [2]. Moreover, the country achieved a high level of vaccination against COVID-19, which helped bring the pandemic under control.

However, the country's high dependence on imports and limited access to foreign currencies significantly reduced the availability of domestic and imported food commodities. Moreover, the monetary reform initiated in 2021 reduced food subsidies, pushing inflation higher than forecasted (40 percent from October 2021 to October 2022 [3]) and deepening the dual-currency inequality gap, which led to higher prices of basic goods and services and impacted households' vulnerability to food insecurity. As a result, the country experienced food shortages, including main cereals (wheat flour, rice, and corn), beans, vegetables, dairy products and meat (beef and pork) [4].

Although the Government's monthly food basket programme provided a basic supply of rationed food for the entire population at modest, non-subsidized prices, dietary diversity is limited and the nutritional recommendations for all age groups are not met. For example, the supply of rationed food for the population group whose age range from 14 to 60 only covers 36 percent of the energy intake, 24 percent of the protein and 18 percent of the fat daily recommendations [5]. In general, the diet of the average Cuban household is poor in micronutrients and not sufficiently healthy or diverse due to the limited and unstable availability of nutritious food, socioeconomic factors and poor eating habits. As a result, the double burden of malnutrition (i.e., micronutrient deficiency and overweight or obesity) persists and is a growing concern for health authorities.

Those most affected by the challenging socioeconomic context included the lowest income groups, such as pensioners and public sector workers without access to foreign currencies [6]. The minimum monthly salary was insufficient to cover the remaining nutritional requirements recommended for the Cuban population (2,300 kcal). Since a significant proportion of household expenditure is on food (between 55-65 percent), inflation poses a major challenge for many Cuban families.

In this context, food security and nutrition remain a priority for the Government. Under the Constitution approved in 2019 and the Food Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security Law dated July 2022 [7], the state recognizes people's right to food and food security. However, low agricultural productivity, high post-harvest losses and limited access to international markets remain key challenges to achieve this goal.

In this scenario, WFP focused on local food systems to guarantee food supply for social protection programmes, particularly for school feeding and community canteens. Enhancing the link between agricultural cooperatives and social protection institutions through project implementation resulted in greater availability, diversity and safety of food consumed by children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and the elderly.

WFP also worked alongside the Government to enhance nutrition among children aged 6- 23 months by distributing micronutrient powder in the eastern provinces. Data from the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology before the pandemic showed a high prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-23 months in central provinces and Havana. As a result, WFP expanded the nutrition programme geographical coverage. Furthermore, WFP responded to the Government's request and provided powdered milk to children aged 6-23 months in the eastern provinces.

Moreover, Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes, droughts and unseasonal rains. These shocks are expected to become more frequent and severe due to the effects of climate change. Rising sea levels, increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation affect agriculture, forestry and tourism, pillars of the national economy. In the aftermath of Hurricane Ian in September 2022, WFP implemented a 2-month food assistance plan to reach shock-affected populations in the provinces of Pinar del Río, Artemisa, Mayabeque and the municipality of Isla de la Juventud.

WFP focused on preparedness and prevention efforts, monitoring natural hazards to alert the Government and providing capacity strengthening to local authorities on disaster risk management, including early warning and resilience to climate change.

Risk Management

In 2022, the prolonged impact of COVID-19 and high food costs due to rising inflation created operational risks for WFP and government personnel. The delays in procurement processes, the increase of price and the logistics challenges (reduced national logistics capacity, fuel scarcity and transportation issues) impacted WFP operations.

Moreover, the limited number of shipping companies transporting goods to Cuba added complexity to WFP's operations in the country [8]. WFP mitigated the impact by coordinating with other United Nations agencies to optimize supply chain processes.

WFP provided capacity strengthening of social safety nets to improve the population's resilience to natural hazards and mitigate the negative effects on food security. WFP also mitigated risks by prepositioning food to provide an immediate response to disasters.

The impact of ongoing monetary reform that started in January 2021 was another risk monitored by WFP. This reform, called *Tarea Ordenamiento*, has not yet achieved the desired results. Therefore, the shortage of basic products and the increase in global food prices contributed to national inflation. WFP will continue to monitor the effects of the reform, especially on the food security of lower-income households.

Partnerships

In collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Investment, WFP conducted an active resource mobilization strategy that secured multi-year and flexible funding. Government partners were WFP's primary funding source in 2022, with the bulk of funding earmarked to support emergency response. To ensure the sustainability of WFP's activities and effective exit strategies, WFP's activities were carried out with national counterparts.

In line with the government's priorities and needs, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the ministries of Agriculture, Education, Environment, Health and Trade and Investment and engaged the governments of the European Union, France, Italy, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea, who support the school feeding programme, boosting local agriculture and markets while contributing to health, nutrition and education, increasing community resilience and improving local food systems. Additionally, the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute provided for the second-year its technical expertise to increase the quality and sustainability of the national school feeding programme.

WFP also accompanied the Government in the process of joining the global School Meals Coalition. As a result, Cuba signed a Declaration of Commitment to ensure that every child receives a healthy and nutritious meal in educational institutions by 2030. To this end, WFP advocated for multi-sectorial coordination, stable funding sources and continuous research to improve the quality and efficiency of programmes and promoted South-South and Triangular Cooperation in this area.

In 2022, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Economy and Planning, which plays a vital role in policy decision-making and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, responsible for implementing social protection policies in Cuba.

More so, WFP continued supporting the Government's national priorities to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of the socioeconomic crisis through joint efforts with other United Nations agencies and programmes, such as 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 Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other partners.

As part of these efforts, WFP 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 and counting with the European Commission's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Department alliance. Further, WFP, IFAD, and the Ministry of Agriculture started implementing their first joint initiative to support local solutions toward a more resilient and sustainable food system in Cuba, with the support of the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility, which will continue in 2023. Strategic collaboration with FAO and UNICEF on nutrition-sensitive local food systems remained in place to maintain synergies in ongoing projects and opportunities within the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education framework. In 2022, WFP continued working to prevent iron deficiency anaemia with the support of the Government of Italy and Latter-day Saint Charities.

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster, WFP and FAO, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, contributed to the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutrition Education. WFP also led the Logistics Cluster. In these spaces, WFP played a key role in strengthening coordination and information sharing between cluster members.

Moreover, WFP participated in other inter-agency coordination initiatives to promote gender equality, conducting monitoring exercises and launching social and behaviour change communication products. Furthermore, 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 country strategic plan (CSP) 2021-2024 was fully funded for 2022. Of available resources, 32 percent was multi-year contributions allowing longer-term planning.

In 2022, strategic outcome 1 (emergency response) was funded at 90 percent, allowing the country office to support the Government's response to COVID-19 and Hurricane Ian while replenishing prepositioned food stocks. Additionally, following a government request, WFP also purchased milk powder to address the commodity shortage in the country.









On the other hand, resources for strategic outcomes 2 (nutrition support and diet diversification to vulnerable groups), 3 (local food systems resilient to shocks), and 4 (capacity strengthening) covered each respective strategic outcome's funding requirements. However, overall expenditure levels were affected by the fuel shortage, long lead times in international purchases of food and equipment (irrigation systems, hydrometeorological tools and communication technologies equipment) and delays in project design and approval.

Furthermore, WFP conducted a CSP revision in October 2022 due to the increasing needs resulting from local and global crises and to better prepare for emergencies.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	14,176,255	5,302,709	12,723,678	6,416,723
SO01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	14,176,255	5,302,709	12,723,678	6,416,723
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	14,176,255	5,302,709	12,721,180	6,416,723
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,497	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	246,712	387,094	613,118	254,425
SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	246,712	387,094	613,118	254,425
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	246,712	387,094	613,118	254,425
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	4,126,301	2,653,385	4,866,926	1,803,517

SO03: Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.	 4,126,301	 2,653,385	 4,866,926	 1,803,517
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.	 4,126,301	 2,653,385	 4,866,926	 1,803,517
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 489,956	 556,564	 696,068	 446,782
SO04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	 489,956	 556,564	 696,068	 446,782
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.	 489,956	 556,564	 696,068	 446,782
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 5,623,547	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 19,039,226	 8,899,754	 18,899,791	 8,921,449
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 607,635	 486,137	 1,166,935	 433,080
Total Direct Costs	 19,646,861	 9,385,892	 20,066,726	 9,354,529

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,277,045	 610,082	 541,383	 541,383
Grand Total	 20,923,907	 9,995,975	 26,231,657	 9,895,913

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters



WFP provided **food assistance** to **683,701** prioritized people, including immediate response to population affected by **Hurricane Ian**



69,526 people over **65 years of age** in the province of Guantánamo received a WFP **food basket**



WFP supported the food security of **68,767 children under 2** in the eastern provinces with **milk powder**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP ensures that populations affected by multiple natural hazards can access food during and after disasters. To achieve this, WFP secured the prepositioning of food and non-food items for an immediate response, complementing the Government's assistance to affected populations in case of extreme weather events.

In 2022, WFP surpassed its plan to assist 589,921 beneficiaries. Due to the impact of Hurricane Ian, WFP provided emergency assistance to 683,701 beneficiaries, including elderly people, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), children aged 6-23 months and communities affected by the hurricane [1]. Under the emergency response, WFP, in coordination with the Government, adjusted its food ration to reach more people affected by the extreme weather event with the available resources.

As part of the United Nations socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19, WFP provided food assistance to community canteens, benefiting 33,384 people aged 65 and above. Additionally, WFP supported the cold chain for the storage and transport of vaccines and assisted 69,526 beneficiaries aged 65 and above, 3,120 PLWG in the province of Guantánamo with rice, yellow peas and vegetable oil. In addition, in response to a Government request, WFP delivered powdered milk to 68,767 children aged 6-23 months in the eastern region of the country.

The emergency context was marked by two major accidents: the explosion of the Saratoga Hotel in Havana and the fire at the oil storage facility in Matanzas. For the first accident, WFP coordinated the transfer from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot of 80 hygiene kits donated by the White Helmets of Argentina to benefit 40 affected households. For the second, WFP supported coordinating actions through the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE, for its Spanish acronym).

In September 2022, WFP delivered food and non-food items in the aftermath of Hurricane Ian by In Pinar del Rio province, WFP transferred to Government five mobile storage units (MSU), 4 lighting towers, 800 pallets, 94 family tents and 200 kitchen kits. Also, WFP provided MSU assemblage training to 40 people and installed the equipment in the municipalities of Viñales, San Juan y Martínez and La Palma. In addition, 20 warehouse technicians were trained in the conservation and maintenance of MSUs, safety measures, and good warehouse management practices. Furthermore, WFP provided follow-up and on-the-job training to the 20 technicians during the monitoring visits to food and non-food items stocked for the emergency.

WFP conducted all activities with the Cuban Civil Defence, the national authority leading emergency preparedness and response activities. It also involved local governments and the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which oversaw the storage, transport, distribution, and reporting of delivered goods.

WFP, the Ministry of Environment and the Cuban Civil Defence monitored the evolution of the hurricane season, which was marked by the impact of Hurricane Ian. In addition, WFP collaborated with the National Centre for Seismological Research to follow up on the seismic activity in the country, especially in the eastern region which is threatened by high-intensity earthquakes.

WFP reinforced its leadership within UNETE by coordinating with other United Nations agencies and the Cuban Civil Defence a response plan in the event a major hurricane strikes Havana. In line with this, WFP led UNETE in presenting a response plan disaggregated by sector to the Government and national Civil Defence authorities.

The experience of immediate assistance provided during the Hurricane Ian emergency confirmed the need for prepositioning food and non-food items as an effective response mechanism. On the other hand, WFP will consider the limited national logistic capacities and the impact of increased costs for distributing and prepositioning for future modeling of assistance mechanisms.

As evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker score of 1, gender and age were partially integrated. Data was systematically disaggregated by sex. Further, a limited number of interventions considered the particular needs, interests and priorities of the targeted women, men, girls and boys of different ages. Groups in vulnerable conditions have been prioritized: boys and girls aged 6-59 months, PLWG and people aged 65 and above.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacities on emergency preparedness and response.	1

Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.



59,754 children aged 6-23 months received **micronutrient powder** to prevent anaemia



90,680 people were reached with guides and **educational messages** on the consumption of specialized nutritious foods

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP ensures nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved nutrition status and diversified diets by complementing social programmes. To do this, WFP supported national malnutrition prevention efforts of the Office of the Historian of Havana City (OHCH, for its Spanish acronym) focused on pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), children aged 6-23 months and elderly people from municipalities in eastern provinces with the highest prevalence rates of anaemia.

Unlike 2021, strategic outcome 2 was fully funded against its 2022 requirements. Despite representing a particularly cost-effective solution in treating iron deficiency anaemia, in 2022 the country experienced a shortage of MNP. In this context, WFP and UNICEF, with the support of Latter-Day Saints Charities and Italy, were able to provide MNP to vulnerable groups in the five Eastern provinces, which are part of the country's most vulnerable region. WFP will receive MNP to cover needs for the next two years. However, by the end of 2022, WFP was concerned regarding the central provinces, Havana and Pinar de Río, the latter severely affected by Hurricane Ian, where anemia prevalence among children aged 6-23 months was between 35-45 percent.

Other resources available were used to purchase Super Cereal (CSB+) and powdered milk and to produce the didactic material to accompany the distribution of specialized nutritious food. In addition, WFP supported nutrition education and communication activities to promote a healthy diet.

WFP distributed MNP to 59,754 children aged 6-23 months, CSB+ and milk powder to PLWG, elderly people in institutions supported by the OHCH and elderly people part of Cuba's Family Support System in five eastern provinces. Milk distributions responded to the Government's request considering the milk shortage in the country. Cuba's social programmes, such as Family Support Systems (community canteens) and others led by the OHCH, offer breakfast to elderly people and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Milk distributions were consistent with the Cuban population's dietary guidelines established over the past two years. The recommended daily milk - or its derivatives - intake is calculated based on its protein and calcium content. The distribution and preparation of milk was carried out through social safety nets programmes. Governmental partners ensured compliance with food safety standards, including the quality of water used to prepare the milk powder.

WFP and UNICEF developed five television spots as part of the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. These spots adapted messages of the Food Guide for Cuban Children aged 0-23 months and were broadcasted through local media, reaching 90,680 people. The topics covered focused on preventing the double burden of malnutrition and addressed breastfeeding, complementary feeding, anaemia prevention, overweight and obesity prevention and food safety. In addition, WFP disseminated messages in provincial and municipal TV, radio and media channels on the availability, conservation, and use of the MNP at home and the benefits of its consumption for improving children's nutrition. In parallel, WFP facilitated trainings in the Maternal and Child Programme Strategy framework and educational talks by health promoters at the community level.

WFP and UNICEF carried out these activities with the ministries of Health, Education, Higher Education, Domestic Trade and Investment, local governments and the Federation of Cuban Women. The joint effort allowed for better results and impact, including training and support for local health teams and households.

Regarding the Gender and Age Marker, this activity scored 1. WFP systematically disaggregated data by sex and age. WFP considered gender and age to target specific groups in providing specialized nutritious food and advocating for the shared responsibility of women and men within their family's feeding practices.

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.	1

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.



25,000 school age **children** benefit from the direct linkages with **locally produced food**



6,869 smallholder farmers (1,341 women) benefit from **increased access to markets** through the direct supply to social protection programmes



572 farmers **insured** their crops with WFP support

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthens the resilience of local food systems and empowers small-scale farmers to supply diverse, nutritious and high-quality food for social safety nets in a stable manner. As part of these efforts, WFP promotes innovative risk finance tools to support smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies.

In 2022, strategic outcome 3 was fully funded. As a result, WFP reached 9,221 people (21 percent women) surpassing its initial 2022 plan by 22 percent and assisting twice as many beneficiaries relative to 2021. Three in four beneficiaries assisted were farmers and 25 percent were young people. Despite remarkable results, it should be noted that the implementation plans were delayed or postponed due to limitations imposed by the pandemic, mobility restrictions (national fuel supply shortages), complex logistics and longstanding international purchase processes and restrictive funding special conditions.

In addition, within the benefited farmers, 572 (133 women) out of 1,000 insured their crops. This represents an increase from 334 in 2021. In addition, the insured value of crops increased from USD 2.2 million in 2021 to USD 5.5 million in 2022.

In 2022, WFP continued carrying out the Pro-Resilience Action (ProAct) project, funded by the European Union which concluded in December 2022. The project strengthened the vegetable value chain in seven municipalities of the central province of Villa Clara to supply fresh vegetables to educative institutions. As a result, the average number of fresh vegetables supplied weekly to educational centres increased from 1 (2019) to 6 (2022), benefiting 8,000 children.

Using a participatory methodology based on capacity needs mapping exercises, WFP enhanced the capacities of 99 key actors among cooperatives and other entities of the value chain in 26 municipalities.

Smallholder agricultural market support activities included the provision of equipment, tools and inputs [1], and training on associative mechanisms and sustainable agricultural production. Further, WFP facilitated the establishment of direct relationships between farmers from local cooperatives and social safety nets.

WFP also raised awareness on gender inequality and its causes and supported women's empowerment in vegetable, grain, tuber and root crops value chains. To that end, WFP promoted fairs in seven municipalities, where farmers and consumers identified the seed varieties most suitable to local conditions and consumer preferences.

Similarly, with support from the Republic of Korea, WFP enhanced local food systems in five eastern provinces and improved the supply of nutritious food to social protection programmes. As a result, WFP developed purchasing and training plans based on approved business plans to strengthen stakeholder capacities in each value chain. Additionally, WFP established school gardens for educational purposes, increasing knowledge on healthy food and nutrition for teachers, social protection staff, communities, and families. In parallel, WFP trained 5,205 local actors in nutrition education, including teachers, caregivers, food handlers, school-aged children and their families.

In 2022, further efforts were directed at increasing the resilience of food systems against extreme events (droughts and hurricanes), including the extension of agricultural insurance modalities that reduce premium costs.

Despite significant achievements and the provision of fresh food to schools and daycare centres in Villa Clara, WFP could not deliver commodity vouchers to farmers linked to the home-grown school feeding and negotiations with the Government authorities to define the transfer model in the Cuban context are still ongoing. Nonetheless, in 2022, 95 percent of WFP-supported farmers reported production increases and sold 342 mt of food to social safety nets (142 percent of the volume and 152 percent of the value planned).

WFP collaborated with the ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, and Domestic Trade. This collaboration allowed a more comprehensive analysis of local food systems, including nutrition, led by the Ministry of Health, notably the

National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology.

Those achievements were not possible without the participation of local partners. Universities and technical and professional associations, including economists and culinary experts, implemented WFP-designed training. The fairs were organized and supported by academic institutions and professional organizations (farmers, agricultural, forestry and animal production technicians). Key partners for the insurance initiative for resilience strengthening include the National State Insurance Company and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, especially the Environment Agency and the Institute of Meteorology. The gender sensitization actions have been conducted closely with local actors and the Federation of Cuban Women.

Local governments have played an important coordination role in all activities. Exchange activities have been carried out in synergy with other actors from the United Nations and international cooperation agencies, making it possible to expand the experiences and results of WFP's work in Cuba. Two of the projects were jointly implemented with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The intersectoral approach and articulation within national and local project Committees enabled the necessary adjustments to achieve better nutrition-sensitive results and to better align with the national policy for decentralizing local development.

WFP achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 3 in 2022. WFP developed workshops and courses to sensitize value chain actors on gender, implemented action plans to reduce inequalities in cooperatives, and empowered women by increasing their presence in the management bodies and generating new job opportunities for women. Gender and age were considered in the disaggregation of data and analyses.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	3

Strategic outcome 04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.



Up to **320** people were engaged in **capacity strengthening initiatives** to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities



8 capacity strengthening initiatives related to vulnerability analysis, targeting tools, planning and monitoring of food security and nutrition



7 policies and programmes related to food security and nutrition were improved

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthens national and local capacities by supporting the social protection system, data analysis and monitoring, disaster risk management and early warning, national logistics system and facilitating the exchange of experiences and good practices. All these enable a more comprehensive national approach to food security and nutrition.

Strategic outcome 4 was fully funded. However, WFP could not implement 19 percent of resources for 2022 due to the delay in obtaining import permits and the fuel shortage, which affected mobility. Thus, WFP was unable to achieve its goal for planned output indicators

In 2022, WFP promoted the coordination of relevant national and local decision makers to support food security and nutrition processes with a multi-risk approach, informing local development plans and boosting South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the region. In synergy with strategic outcome 3, WFP promoted crop monitoring and innovative risk finance tools to support smallholder farmers with integrated risk management strategies.

WFP supported national and local stakeholders in improving seven policies, programmes and components of the local food and nutrition security system. Local authorities recognized the added value of the tools and methodologies provided by WFP to improve the school meals programme, the municipal self-sufficiency programme and disaster risk reduction capacity of the national Civil Defence.

As the spread of COVID-19 lessened and mobility restrictions were lifted, on-site activities of the European Union-funded project (DIPECHO-Drought) gradually resumed, strongly focusing on strengthening capacities for facing multiple hazards, a warning system for drought, hurricanes and other meteorological events. By the project's end, national authorities' capacities to manage droughts in the eastern provinces and Camagüey and other hydrometeorological events in Havana.

As an outcome of the project, WFP developed technical manuals, systematizations, methodologies and protocols for hydrological monitoring. Further, national and local communication channels were strengthened to ensure the delivery of clear messages to food producers and support informed decision-making. The Civil Defence, with the support of the Permanent Group for the Rational Use of Water of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources, embedded hydrological monitoring procedures into risk management actions for hurricanes and droughts.

In 2022, WFP also concluded the Pro-Resilience Action (ProAct) project, also funded by the European Union, in the province of Villa Clara, strengthening local capacities for the integrated management of droughts and other extreme events in the seven coastal municipalities of this province. WFP established a food and nutritional surveillance system (SISVAN) for the first time in five municipalities in Villa Clara province. Additionally, 98 people were trained remotely and in face-to-face events, including specialists from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, the Provincial Meteorological Centre and the hydrological service, agricultural and government officials, farmers, social communicators and media professionals.

Within the framework of the project financed by the Republic of Korea, crop monitoring was carried out in five municipalities in the eastern provinces that were also part of the project DIPECHO-Drought. Besides purchasing the equipment to monitor agro-meteorological variables and process satellite information, WFP also trained specialists from the eastern provinces and the Institute of Meteorology on agrometeorology.

The Emergency Preparedness Index in the five municipalities where WFP intervened shows a score of 4. This indicates a high level of integration of risk management, early warning and response action into their planning. Overall, all productive entities showed reduced vulnerabilities due to training actions and the induction of good practices and technologies.

WFP contributed to discussions on disaster risk reduction methodologies for the national Civil Defence. WFP also facilitated the development of eight initiatives to improve vulnerability analysis, targeting tools and food and nutrition security monitoring. As part of these actions, WFP promoted high-level dialogues with relevant actors such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Economy and Planning.

The main partners under this strategic outcome were the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Faculty of Communication of the University of Havana, the National Insurance Company, the National Civil Defence and local governments. In addition, WFP collaborated closely with the United Nations Development Programme in joint programming initiatives and with the international non-governmental organizations CARE and Humanity & Inclusion.

Among the lessons learned in 2022, WFP highlights the need for connectivity infrastructure to ensure a good link in developing meetings and training through online platforms.

The Gender and Age Marker for this activity scored 1. The documents related to these activities included data disaggregated by sex and age, but gender analysis was not systematically carried.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacities of national and local decision makers related to management of: social protection programmes, disaster and climate risk and food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.	1

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Cuba ranked 73rd in the Gender Inequality Index out of 170 countries in 2021 [1].

Despite progress, gender inequality and a lack of women's empowerment persists in Cuba, especially in rural areas where women account for 46 percent of the population but only 17 percent of employees in agriculture [2]. Despite national efforts, including a gender strategy for the agriculture system launched in 2016, only 13 percent of members of agricultural cooperatives are women.

The persistence of male-centred agricultural systems, patriarchy and gender stereotypes limit women's access to resources, land ownership and decision-making. For example, only 28 percent of management positions in rural areas are performed by women [3]. In general, the presence of women in the agricultural sector is characterized by the limited role of users [4] (36 percent) or landowners (16 percent). Also, there are few incentives for young people to participate in agriculture and their employment in the sector is limited (15 percent). This context has negative effects on the sustainability of food systems.

WFP and its partners addressed gender inequities identified in local food system assessments by sensitizing key actors in food systems and supporting the development and implementation of plans to reduce the causes of inequalities and empower women economically and socially.

WFP supported national agencies in implementing their strategies to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5, to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. WFP promoted spaces for reflection and assessments on gender inequalities and contributed to the gender strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Women's Advancement Programme and the Food Sovereignty and Food and Nutrition Education Plan.

As a result, the number of women in the beneficiary cooperatives and other key actors of supported local food systems increased by 29 percent, and in the management bodies by almost 50 percent. In addition, WFP developed and supported plans to reduce the causes of gender inequalities in 27 cooperatives.

Under activity 4, the findings of the gap assessment of the early warning system have shown that women food producers were receiving no or limited climate information. Therefore, WFP supported the design of differentiated communication channels to bring this information to women and men, alike.

While WFP supports the school feeding programme at the local level, it also promotes family participation. It enables opportunities to improve the nutrition knowledge of families to foster healthy eating habits, including equitable distribution of household responsibilities and the roles of women and men in the feeding process.

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

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 in final distribution points (called *bodegas* in Cuba), where the entire population accessed to obtain the standard family basket provided by the Government. These sites were secure and since every community has one, it minimized travel time and protection risks. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to beneficiaries; no security incidents were reported in 2022.

WFP was accountable to the people it assisted and involved beneficiaries and counterparts in project-related decisions. WFP field monitors used established community feedback mechanisms, such as complaint and suggestion boxes in the assisted institutions. Local project committees in each municipality also ensured engagement and accountability to affected populations, where beneficiaries, technical experts and authorities participated. WFP strengthened remote communication with local committees and provided specialized training on monitoring and implementation tools, empowering them in implementation and decision making.

When providing specialized nutritious foods, WFP disseminated informative materials -such as posters, recipe books, radio announcements and guidance on preparing healthy foods among beneficiaries. Furthermore, WFP field monitors and government counterparts participated in radio and television programmes to inform the population on targeting criteria, food entitlements and length of assistance.

Moreover, WFP monitored food distribution in the eastern provinces through impromptu visits to these institutions. In parallel, WFP increased monitoring via phone calls or internet platforms in close coordination with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Investment's national and local counterparts to guarantee accountability and transparency of resources provided to beneficiaries [1].

Environment

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

In Cuba, climate change exacerbates food security situation among vulnerable populations. Environmental degradation and food insecurity are intimately interlinked. Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and hurricanes have increased in intensity in recent years. In Cuba, most livelihood activities are susceptible to climate shocks. WFP operations, especially under strategic outcome 3, generated environmental benefits, contributing to reducing erosion and restoring ecosystems.

WFP's operations in Cuba align with the corporate environmental and social safeguards framework. Thus, 100 percent of field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding, and construction contracts were screened for environmental and social risks. In 2022, the country office's environmental footprint was reduced thanks to the rational and efficient use of water, energy, paper and the adoption of virtual tools, when possible. For example, WFP improved vehicle route planning to increase fuel efficiency, adjusted the air conditioner and promoted efficient use of electricity.

Beneficiaries' stories



The Pro-Resilience Action (ProAct) project "From the garden to the school" was developed in 2019 in the province of Villa Clara to strengthen community resilience in seven coastal municipalities in the face of the effects of droughts and hurricanes.

During four years of implementation, actions were aimed at supporting the availability, access and consumption of a nutritious and diversified diet for children in primary schools. To achieve this objective, WFP strengthened the capacities of agricultural producers, their households and communities. Further, WFP promoted linkages between small scale producers and educational institutions to guarantee a fresh food supply.

At the start of the project, these seven selected municipalities were still dealing with the damages caused by Hurricane Irma in 2017 and the effects of an intense drought that lasted several years and seriously affected local agricultural production.

The first step was to identify obstacles that hindered the regular delivery of vegetables to educational centres in the selected localities. The main areas for improvement were the limited material capacities to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and the lack of equipment to ensure production in the face of shocks.

Less than a year after ProAct's operations began, COVID-19 spread across the country, slowing the implementation of planned activities. Social distancing measures were immediately put in place and, consequently, in-person trainings and on-site school meals delivery were affected. ProAct continued to develop under these new circumstances.

Islien Meneses, a provincial coordinator of the project, tells us: "Life became difficult in every aspect and it was a great challenge for the project. We had no choice but to look for new ways to continue with the objectives we had set ourselves... the main thing that remained to be solved was to get the food produced to the schoolchildren." She adds, "We took advantage of that stage to accelerate the delivery of the resources we had acquired: tanks, shovels, picks, wagons, tricycles, shaded greenhouse ..."

Yankiel Vazquez, from Finca *La Cochiquera* in Sangua la Grande, recalls that before the launch of ProAct, he saw how all the work he usually did with the seedbeds was often lost. Now, he says that since he has the shaded greenhouse, his crops are a "beauty," adding, "here, any crop that you sow grows; it grows 100 percent."

Delma Rodriguez, producer of the agricultural production cooperative *Mártires del Moncada* in the municipality of Encrucijada, told us that what she enjoys most about this project is arriving with baskets full of vegetables to the schools and being greeted with joy by the students who thank her and help her unload the food. "I only regret that when my son was studying, there was not a project like this to offer him this same opportunity to receive healthy and nutritious food at school."

In addition, WFP promoted the consumption of non-traditional vegetables through fairs. Scientific entities of the territory were included in the supply of seeds and the strengthening of climate monitoring of crops.

According to reports from the Ministry of Agriculture, results have been very positive in the seven municipalities that benefited from the ProAct project. One of the most important results was the link between producers and the education system, which increased the products supplied to educational institutions and the income of households and community members involved in the project.

In 2019, the educational centres received 4 mt of mixed vegetables. Thanks to the project, this figure increased by roughly 80 mt in 2020; by 2022, it reached 260 mt. When discussing agricultural development in central Cuba in the coming years, it will be impossible to overlook the results of the ProAct project in these seven municipalities, making them more resilient and secure in terms of food and nutrition.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2022/12/12/gil-fernandez-no-se-alcanzan-los-niveles-proyectados-en-la-economia/>

[2] In Cuba, smallholder farmers are organized in agricultural cooperatives. Therefore, WFP Cuba uses the terminology agricultural cooperatives instead of smallholder farmers' associations.

[3] Cuba country strategic plan (2021–2024), p.13, Footnote. 40: In line with the 2017 position paper on WFP's use of milk powder. <https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/use-of-milk-wfp-operations>.

[4] WFP actively engaged with its government counterparts to report on PWD. Technical efforts allowed to disaggregate data for strategic outcome 1. Data for the remaining strategic outcomes is not available yet. We intend to be fully compliant in 2023

Context and Operations

[1] <https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/CUB>

[2] https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf

[3] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2022/12/12/gil-fernandez-no-se-alcanzan-los-niveles-proyectados-en-la-economia/>

[4] Cuban agricultural production is characterized by low productivity and high dependency on imported inputs, technologies and raw materials. In 2020, food imports contributed 44 percent of availability of energy intake, 65 percent of proteins and 70 percent of fat, according to a recent study by the researchers García, A. y B. Anaya (2022): "Reflexiones necesarias sobre seguridad alimentaria en Cuba. Publicación del Centro de Estudios de la economía cubana".

[5] García, A. y B. Anaya (2022): "Reflexiones necesarias sobre seguridad alimentaria en Cuba. Publicación del Centro de Estudios de la economía cubana".

[6] According to the Anuario estadístico de Cuba 2021: 3,120,600 people were public service employees (68 percent of the total working population) and 1,629,400 retired population. The level of vulnerability changes for people receiving remittances or carrying out a second informal activity.

[7] Ley 148/2022 "Ley de Soberanía Alimentaria y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (GOC-2022-754-077) and Decreto 67/2022 "Reglamento de la Ley de Soberanía Alimentaria y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (GOC-2022-755-077).

[8] Developing purchase plan is necessary to avoid supply chain disruptions due to the higher demand than offer of shipping companies and the increase in international transport costs.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] If the analysis were done against the revised mid-term implementation plan, strategic result 2 would be showing an over-execution with 124 percent execution.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The estimated of people with disabilities represents 4 percent of the total number of beneficiaries reached under strategic outcome 1 (28,500 people).

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP Cuba had not planned to report on individual capacity-strengthening for 2022 but will do so next year. However, since these activities were carried out, it was decided to report on actuals.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Examples include irrigation systems including solar, hand tractors, crop nurseries and shaded greenhouse electric tricycles, agricultural tools and inputs for marketing.

[2] WFP Cuba had not planned to report on individual capacity-strengthening for 2022 but will do so next year. However, since these activities were carried out, it was decided to report on actuals.

[3] The indicators related to commodity voucher transfers did not meet their targets since the transfer model is being discussed with educational authorities.

[4] The indicator "Beneficiaries receiving food transfers" actual value is 0 since the activity was planned as part of the school feeding on site but was not carried out during 2022.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/CUB>

[2] National Office of Statistics and Information. 2018. Cuba Demographic Annual Report, 2017. Edition 2018. Chapter on employment and salaries. <http://www.onei.gob.cu/node/13808>

[3] <https://www.redsemilac-cuba.net/redsemilac/sociedad-y-cultura/donde-estan-las-mujeres-rurales/>

[4] Usufructuaries are people with the right to use and benefit from land, while the ownership belongs to another person.

[5] 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

[1] 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 2022.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	389,677	294,024	683,701	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	438,859	350,209	789,068	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			10.3	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	78,529	78,186	156,715	
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	1,332	5,537	6,869	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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\$	2,853,059			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	325,870	350,209	107%
	female	338,019	438,859	130%
	total	663,889	789,068	119%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	72,548	37,063	51%
	female	69,466	43,940	63%
	total	142,014	81,003	57%
24-59 months	male	7,524	6,118	81%
	female	6,988	12,236	175%
	total	14,512	18,354	126%
5-11 years	male	12,407	18,928	153%
	female	11,751	25,465	217%
	total	24,158	44,393	184%
12-17 years	male	10,300	12,236	119%
	female	9,837	18,354	187%
	total	20,137	30,590	152%
18-59 years	male	84,926	158,604	187%
	female	89,585	207,113	231%
	total	174,511	365,717	210%
60+ years	male	138,165	117,260	85%
	female	150,392	131,751	88%
	total	288,557	249,011	86%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	663,889	789,068	119%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	74,214	156,809	211%
School based programmes	5,507	19,011	345%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	6,869	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	589,921	683,701	115%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,150	11	1%
Canned Fish	133	0	0%
Dried Whole Milk	878	458	52%
Rice	2,101	1,523	72%
Split Peas	0	286	-
Vegetable Oil	1,119	695	62%
Wheat Flour	0	11	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	121	42	35%
Micronutrient Powder	4	3	88%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	62	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	70,158	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	261,274	348,735
			Male	252,497	263,079
			Total	513,771	611,814
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	35,844	37,822
			Male	37,306	30,945
			Total	73,150	68,767
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	3,000	3,120
			Total	3,000	3,120
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,380	2,985

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 1.1: Shock-affected people receive food assistance that prevents a deterioration of their food security and nutritional status.				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	Individual	589,921	683,701
C: 1.2: Shock-affected people benefit from strengthened national and local emergency preparedness and response capacity that ensures food security during and in the aftermath of disasters.				
General Distribution				
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	150	150
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	1,049,298	797,916

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Elderly people in community canteens - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	≥70	≥70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥70	≥70	100	100	
	Overall	100	≥70	≥70	100	100	

Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	39,802
			Male	0	37,658
			Total	0	77,460
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	240
			Total	0	240
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	3,776	7,999
			Male	3,454	11,262
			Total	7,230	19,261
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	30,730	29,877
			Male	31,984	29,877
			Total	62,714	59,754
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	3,054	240
			Total	3,054	240
A.2: Food transfers			MT	125	107

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: 2.1: Children under 2, pregnant women and elderly people receive specialized nutritious food that contributes to meeting their nutritional needs.				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	125	107
E*: 2.2: Children, adolescents, pregnant women, elderly people and their families benefit from a social and behavioural change campaign that seeks to foster 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	69,213	46,247
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	66,499	44,433
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)	Individual	291,992	362,720

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	100	≥70	≥70	86	0		WFP
	Male	100	≥70	≥70	86	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥70	≥70	86	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.						Resilience Building
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	440	
			Male	0	530	
			Total	0	970	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	1,374	
			Male	0	5,495	
			Total	0	6,869	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	7,585	
			Male	0	11,426	
			Total	0	19,011	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	534	0	
			Male	436	0	
			Total	970	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,691	0	
			Male	2,816	0	
			Total	5,507	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	121	0	
			Male	125	0	
			Total	246	0	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	70,158	0	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 3.5 Pregnant women and the elderly assisted through social safety nets benefit from more stable food access thanks to more resilient local food systems.				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	Individual	27,582	26,382
F: 3.1 □ Selected smallholder women and men and other stakeholders in agricultural value chains receive training, equipment and technical assistance related to climate-resilient practices that increase their ability to supply diverse, stable 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	6,869
F: 3.2 Young and women smallholders receive training, equipment and opportunities to increase their economic participation and leadership in local food systems.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	800	2,337
G: 3.3 Smallholder farmers and cooperatives benefit from innovative risk-prevention tools, including crop insurance, that increase their resilience to climate risks.				
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	572
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	1,000	572
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	US\$	50,000	45,288.1
N*: 3.4 □ School-age children benefit from a strengthened school feeding programme thanks to more resilient local food systems, a stable supply of locally produced nutritious food and educational actions on healthy eating habits.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	22	18
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)	Number	14,457	13,768

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

Target Group: Smallholder farmers (PROACT, KOICA, 2030 Fund) - **Location:** Cuba - **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	≥18	≥18	18	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥72	≥72	76	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95	50		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Smallholder farmers (Pro-Act, KOICA Fund) - **Location:** Cuba - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥60,301.21	≥88,995.88	135,471.22			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥721.59	≥239.39	341.87			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: 4.2 The Cuban population benefits from enhanced institutional capacities in multisectoral data analysis and monitoring related to food security and nutrition, which contribute to 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	452	320	
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	2	4	
C: 4.1 Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable social protection programmes based on targeting tools that guarantee more effective and better-quality assistance.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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	5	4	
C: 4.3 □ Populations in targeted municipalities benefit from the enhanced capacity of technical institutions and government authorities related to disaster and climate risk management and early warning systems that increase food system resilience with regard to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change.					
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	150	135	
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	335,995	335,995	
C: 4.5 □ The populations of Cuba and other selected countries benefit from the sharing, through South–South and triangular cooperation initiatives, of experience and good practices in food management, nutrition, food systems resilience with regard to the impacts of climate change and disaster risk reduction.					
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	10	1	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	1	

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Communities from Villa Clara, Camaguey and from the five eastern provinces - Location: Cuba - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	4	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥60	≥20	66.67	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Cuban population - 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	3	≥7	≥4	7	3		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 nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two years and their family - 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	0		Joint survey
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	>6	=5	0	0		Joint survey
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	≤44	=45	0	0		Joint survey
Activity 03: Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Project Committee (beneficiaries representatives) - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	53	>55	>53	47	53		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 nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two years and their families - Location: Cuba - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	≥90	>90	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	>90	0	0		
	Overall	0	≥90	>90	0	0		

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 nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under two years 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	0	≥90	>90	0	0		WFP
	Male	0	≥90	>90	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	>90	0	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 training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Schoolchildren, smallholder farmers and community - 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	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Yursys Miranda

The ProAct project coordinator greets the president of a Credit and Service Cooperative in the municipality of Quemado de Güines

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

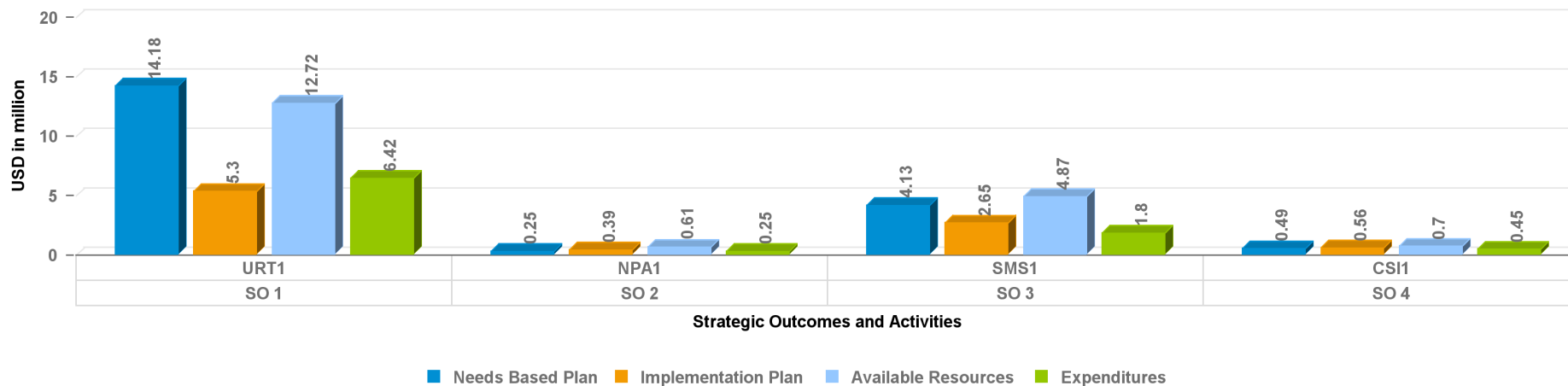
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.
SO 3	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.
SO 4	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS1	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.
NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.
URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	14,176,255	5,302,710	12,721,181	6,416,723
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,497	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,176,255	5,302,710	12,723,678	6,416,723
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	246,712	387,095	613,118	254,426
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			246,712	387,095	613,118	254,426
4	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.	4,126,302	2,653,385	4,866,926	1,803,518
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,126,302	2,653,385	4,866,926	1,803,518

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.	489,957	556,565	696,068	446,783
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			489,957	556,565	696,068	446,783
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,623,547	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,623,547	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,039,226	8,899,754	24,523,338	8,921,450
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			607,635	486,138	1,166,935	433,080
Total Direct Costs			19,646,861	9,385,892	25,690,274	9,354,530
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,277,046	610,083	541,383	541,383
Grand Total			20,923,907	9,995,975	26,231,657	9,895,913



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

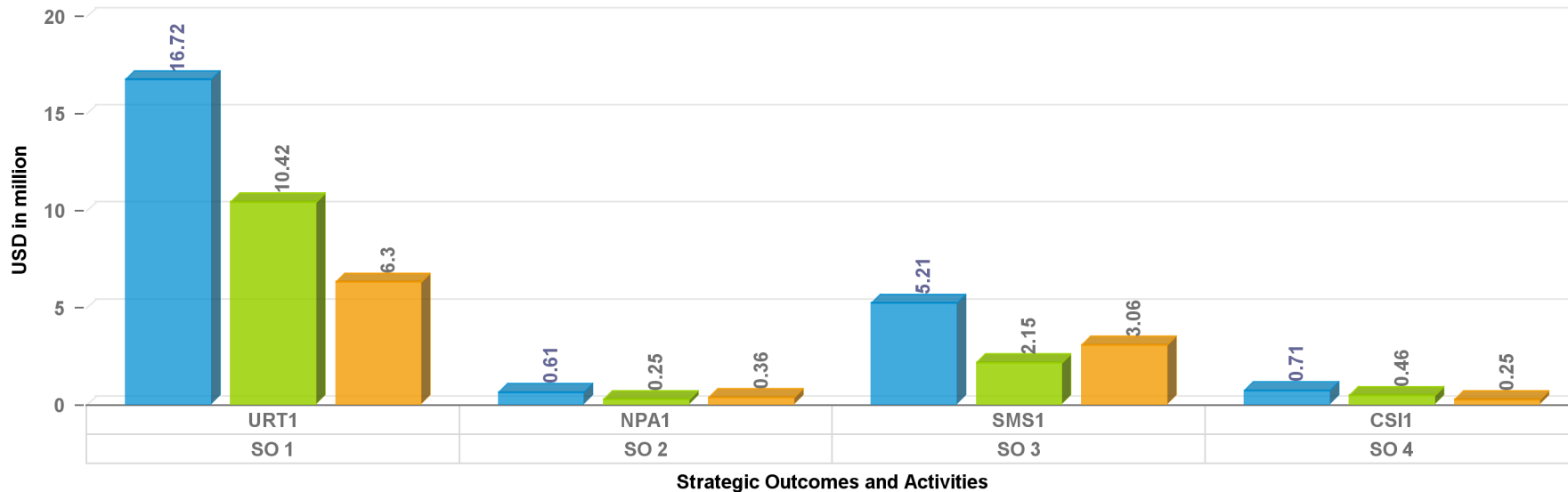
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.
SO 3	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.
SO 4	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.
NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SMS1	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.
URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.

Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	21,263,838	13,982,814	2,741,039	16,723,853	10,419,395	6,304,458
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,497	0	2,497	0	2,497
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,263,838	13,985,312	2,741,039	16,726,350	10,419,395	6,306,955
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	848,717	613,118	0	613,118	254,426	358,692
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			848,717	613,118	0	613,118	254,426	358,692

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Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable groups benefit from local food systems that are more resilient with regard to the impact of climate change and more efficient social safety nets by 2024.	Provide training, equipment and technical assistance to stakeholders of local food systems while ensuring a more diversified, stable and nutritious diet for school-age children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups.	6,173,804	5,214,380	0	5,214,380	2,150,971	3,063,409
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,173,804	5,214,380	0	5,214,380	2,150,971	3,063,409
5	National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	Strengthen the capacity of national and local decision makers related to the management of social protection programmes and disaster and climate risk, food security and nutrition analysis and monitoring.	1,152,234	714,081	0	714,081	464,795	249,285
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,152,234	714,081	0	714,081	464,795	249,285
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,623,547	0	5,623,547	0	5,623,547
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,623,547	0	5,623,547	0	5,623,547
Total Direct Operational Cost			29,438,594	26,150,438	2,741,039	28,891,476	13,289,587	15,601,889
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			865,007	1,103,790	132,365	1,236,155	502,300	733,855

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Annual Country Report

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			30,303,601	27,254,227	2,873,404	30,127,631	13,791,888	16,335,744
			1,969,734	1,483,063		1,483,063	1,483,063	0
			32,273,335	28,737,291	2,873,404	31,610,695	15,274,951	16,335,744

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