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# Cuba

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- In a context of escalating needs, the World Food Programme (WFP) reached **1,320,867 people** with direct assistance during 2024, working strategically to target multiple areas, including food security and nutrition needs, resilience activities, and improving food production systems.
- Throughout the year, WFP continued its support for people in economically vulnerable conditions and pregnant women and played a pivotal role in the emergency response to natural disasters.
- WFP continued to strengthen local food systems' resilience, linking smallholder farmers and cooperatives to national social protection programmes, especially school feeding, enhancing technical capacities, providing agricultural inputs and technologies, and fostering innovative initiatives.

In 2024, Cuba continued to face significant challenges [1] stemming from a prolonged economic downturn marked by persistent inflation, dwindling fiscal resources, and chronic fuel shortages. Tightened embargo restrictions have further strained access to essential goods, while a sluggish recovery in tourism [2] following the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the economy. The GDP contracted by -1.9 percent in 2023, with key production sectors stagnating and struggling to sustain recovery. In the absence of official figures, researchers estimate that by the end of 2024 there will be a decrease of over 2 percent [4]. Food security remains a critical concern [3], and the implementation of the comprehensive Food Sovereignty Law is hindered by power outages, fuel shortages, limited agricultural inputs, and low investment levels. By mid-2024, production targets were met for only four of the ten main agricultural staples, while shortages in beans, meats, milk, and eggs persist [5].

Natural disasters in 2024, including two hurricanes and two earthquakes within 20 days, exacerbated Cuba's fragile situation. Hurricanes Oscar and Rafael caused widespread destruction, affecting over a million people and damaging housing, infrastructure, and electrical systems across multiple provinces. Simultaneously, earthquakes in eastern Cuba further devastated housing and infrastructure in Granma and Santiago de Cuba. These disasters compounded ongoing challenges, disrupting water supplies, food storage, and telecommunication services.

In this context of escalating needs, the World Food Programme (WFP) reached 1,320,867 people with direct assistance (56 percent women) and indirectly benefitted about 1.104 million people (49.2 percent women). In addition, approximately 4 million people are estimated to have been reached with messages related to the consumption of micronutrient powders and its advantages for children's health, which were disseminated through local TV and radio channels, websites and social media pages. To meet these expanded needs, WFP revised its budget in August 2024, increasing operational costs by 49.2 percent and securing resources to assist an additional 245,000 beneficiaries.

WFP worked strategically to target multiple areas simultaneously. These included food security and nutrition needs, resilience activities, and improving food production systems. These activities contributed to both Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

Throughout the year, WFP continued its support for people in economically vulnerable conditions and pregnant women by delivering a bi-monthly food basket that complements Governmental interventions, expanding the coverage to five additional provinces for a total of 10 in 2024. WFP played a pivotal role in the emergency response to natural disasters, reaching over 460,000 people with food distribution. This effort was carried out in cooperation with other UN agencies and the Cuban Government, and also involved the development and implementation of a Response Action Plan [6].

To ensure that vulnerable populations improved their access to micronutrients, WFP supported the Government's efforts to address malnutrition by distributing micronutrient powders to children aged 6 to 23 months nationwide, extending this support to children up to 36 months and elderly people. This initiative also included a public campaign to improve nutritional awareness and promote healthy eating habits, supported by training health professionals and engaging families.

WFP implemented a comprehensive approach to strengthen local food systems, linking smallholder farmers and cooperatives to national social protection programmes in 23 municipalities across six provinces. By enhancing technical capacities, providing agricultural inputs and technologies, and fostering innovative initiatives such as the "Science to Farm Caravane" [7], WFP empowered over 6,000 cooperative members, including women and youth, to increase

production, reduce post-harvest losses, and meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations. School feeding programmes, maternal homes, and family care systems benefited directly, contributing to improve food security and dietary diversity for over 20,000 children and 3,000 additional beneficiaries.

Another key achievement of 2024 was the formalization of an agreement with the Ministry of Education to implement a commodity voucher modality intervention. This programme enables educational institutions to procure locally produced food from smallholder farmers, supporting the school feeding programme while fostering local economic development. This agreement establishes a model for future collaborations, benefiting both institutions and children.

In 2024, WFP continued to prioritize strengthening national institutional capacities and mobilizing financial resources as well as promoting gender equality through targeted training and job creation for women, such as producers of seedlings and semi-protected systems, small livestock breeding, childcare homes, contributing to the economic empowerment of local communities and addressing the growing needs of the Cuban population amidst persistent and significant challenges [8].

# 1,320,867

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



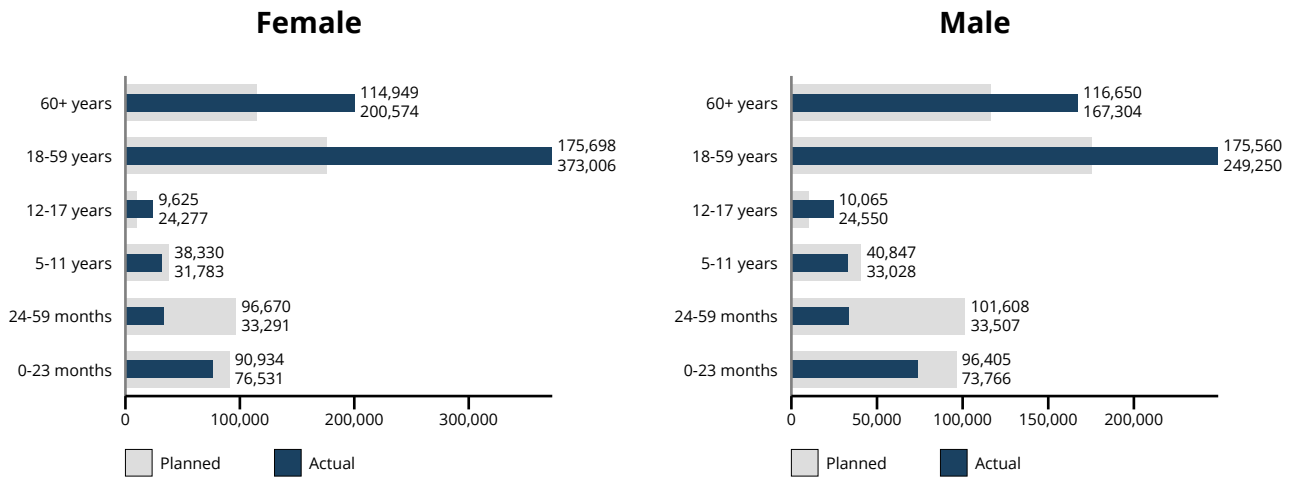
56% female



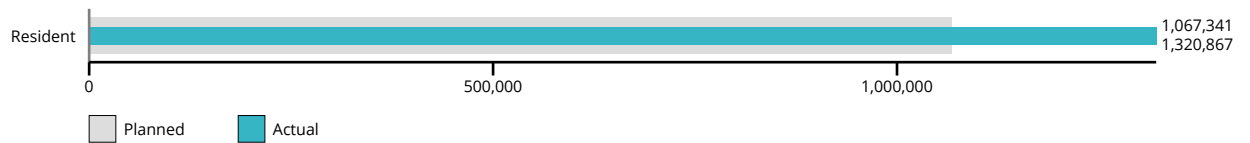
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 66,044 (50% Female, 50% Male)

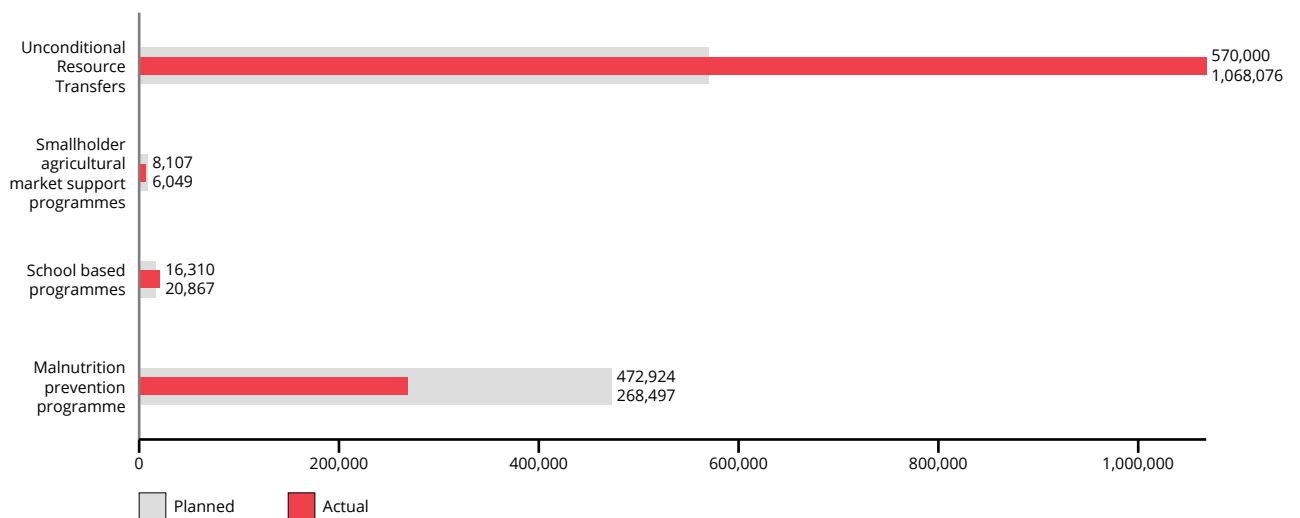
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



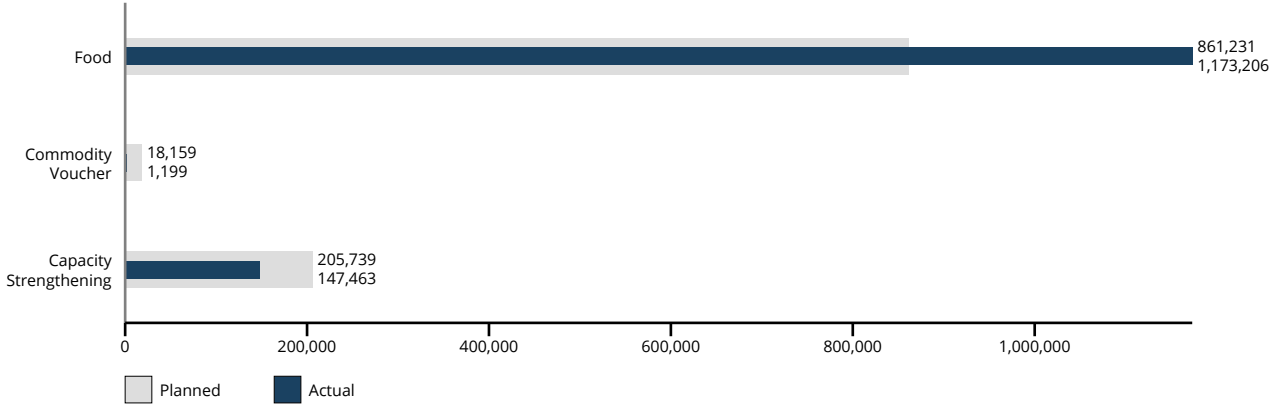
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



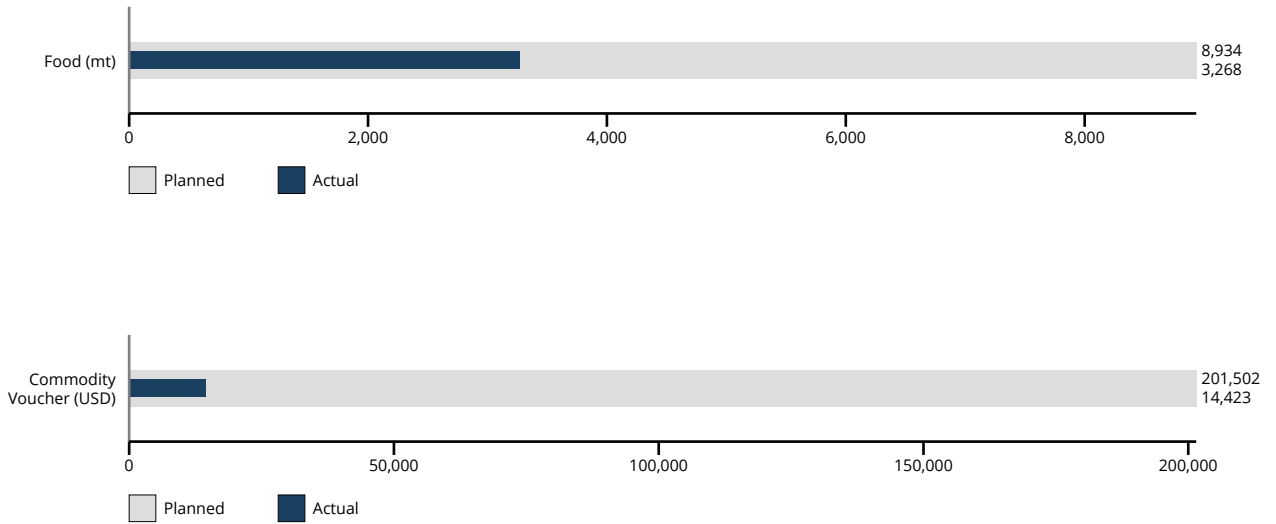
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



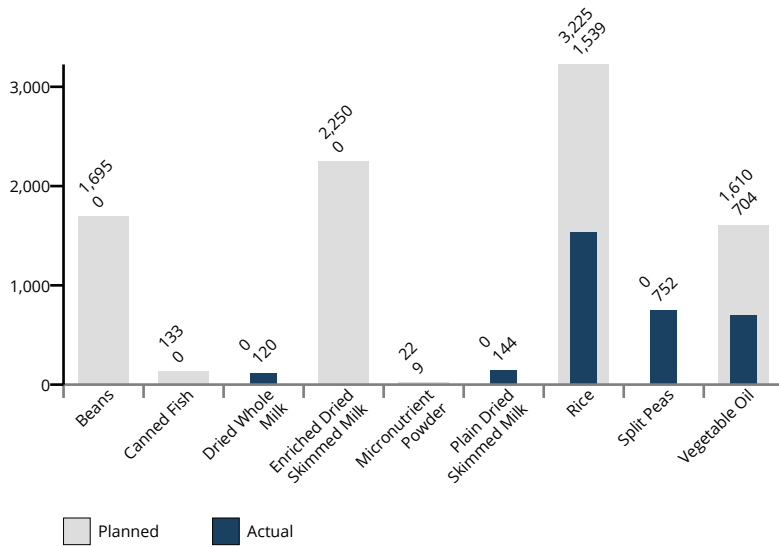
### Beneficiaries by Modality



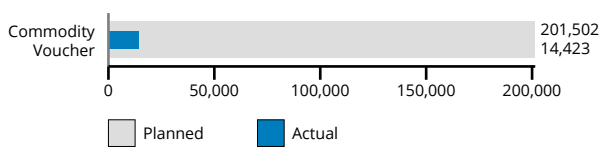
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Access to basic goods, especially food, remains a pressing concern for the Cuban population due to rising prices and limited household purchasing power. Most families are experiencing the effects of the 2021 economic reform, whose measures have not had the expected impact on improving living conditions. The lack of wage growth, coupled with the restricted availability of goods and food—mostly confined to private stores (MSMEs, commonly referred to as MIPYMES, for its Spanish acronym)—have exacerbated these challenges.

Although official 2024 economic figures are yet to be released, the Minister of Economy and Planning projected that the economy would remain stagnant this year, with only a 1 percent GDP growth anticipated for 2025 [1]. Challenges persist in domestic food production, including low production volumes, limited access to necessary inputs, poor yields, and minimal diversification. This has led to a growing gap between import requirements and local production, compounded by unrealized export and foreign investment targets. Between 2019 and 2023, exports of goods and services fell by 31.9 percent, primarily due to a lack of financial resources to procure raw materials, declining international prices for key products, and reduced domestic output. Notable declines were reported in sugar, nickel, and charcoal exports, with sugar experiencing negligible international sales [2].

The continued decline in domestic production has adversely impacted the monthly food rations provided by the Government through the national standardised food distribution system at highly subsidized prices. These rations lack diversity, raising concerns about meeting nutritional guidelines across age groups. The current food basket is largely imported, but financial constraints prevent the country from adhering to its import plans. In 2024, repeated announcements highlighted challenges in delivering regulated family basket products in stipulated quantities and timeframes [3].

In this demanding context, WFP has sustained and expanded its operations in Cuba, addressing critical needs in alignment with national priorities. WFP's 2024 evaluation of the current Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025), presented at the November Executive Board session [4], underscores WFP's pivotal role as a partner for the Cuban government. The evaluation highlights WFP's alignment with strategic objectives, its strong positioning within the UN system, and its significant contributions to emergency preparedness and response and development initiatives.

WFP has expanded collaboration opportunities in the Cuban context to address emerging challenges and ensure broader support for the vulnerable population.



In 2024, WFP expanded its food basket distribution from five provinces to ten, targeting economically vulnerable groups and pregnant women. Proactive deployment of prepositioned food and non-food items during widespread emergencies ensured timely assistance while maintaining resource sustainability for future needs. The distribution of micronutrient powders was scaled up nationwide, reaching children aged 6-36 months and older adults in social protection institutions. This effort underscores WFP's commitment to prevent malnutrition and fostering healthier diets among vulnerable populations.

WFP prioritized enhancing national and local capacities in social protection, nutrition education, and disaster risk management. Actions included improving targeting methodologies for vulnerable populations, improving early warning systems, and optimizing supply chain logistics. In this context, key initiatives such as the PROSOCIAL project [5] further reinforced these efforts by supporting field tests in pilot municipalities to contribute to the establishment of targeting methodologies informed by multidimensional vulnerability criteria and interoperability of social protection information systems.

Ongoing dialogue with partners has fostered opportunities to broaden cooperation, emphasizing support for the national fortification strategy and addressing social protection challenges. Collaboration with Civil Defence, a key emergency preparedness and response partner, has been strengthened. Additionally, WFP has intensified efforts to engage NGOs, leading to their invitation to participate in a 2025 workshop on earthquake response. This initiative, coordinated by WFP, is part of its role as the head of the inter-agency group United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE for its Spanish acronym), which coordinates emergency preparedness and response efforts.

WFP's strategic commitment to enhanced field presence was demonstrated by the establishment of a new monitoring position in the central region, based in Villa Clara, to ensure and facilitate better effective program oversight from 2025 onwards.

WFP's comprehensive approach, bolstered by its robust funding forecast and presence as the UN's first on-the-ground partner, underscores its critical role in fostering resilience, addressing vulnerabilities, and supporting Cuba's development priorities.

## Risk management

Operational risks related to logistics in Cuba are being addressed through a joint initiative between the WFP Country Office and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. This initiative includes a supply chain gap assessment to identify logistical constraints, both external and internal, and delivery delays due to bottlenecks throughout the logistics chain, with special attention to the challenges related to shipping to Cuba and the distribution mechanisms of the family food basket through the Domestic Trade Ministry's mechanisms. Based on the findings, WFP is already supporting the government in developing an action plan to address identified gaps and bottlenecks and to integrate these improvements into both their processes and the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

The high cost of food and commodities in 2024, coupled with increased needs among the population, poses another significant challenge, which could turn into a risk. To mitigate this, WFP has prioritized the swift allocation of new funds, scaled up specific activities, and enhanced targeting tools to reach the most vulnerable populations effectively.

WFP's 2024 evaluation of the current Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025) also identified risks linked to staff turnover among national counterparts and local partners, driven by better remuneration opportunities and dynamic external migration trends. To counter this, WFP has intensified advocacy and capacity-strengthening initiatives to mitigate the impact of workforce fluctuations.

## Lessons learned

WFP's 2024 evaluation of the current Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025) underscores the effectiveness of WFP's actions in addressing critical issues such as food security, nutrition, project approvals, and import procedures. These areas are crucial for overcoming barriers that hinder implementation. Other critical issues in relation to agricultural insurance linked to the control of vulnerabilities, workforce fluctuation and prepositioning strategies were also discussed. Strengthening the capacities of local and national partners remains a cornerstone of WFP's approach to ensure the long-term sustainability of its interventions.

Sustainability remains a primary goal, and significant efforts are made to align WFP activities with Cuba's long-term objectives. Innovative approaches are promoted to secure continuity, particularly in social protection. For example,

WFP assists the Cuban government in developing tools to better target vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and economically disadvantaged populations.

The integration of producers and beneficiaries within the institutions of local social protection programmes exemplifies a scalable model for enhancing food security. This approach appeals to donors and partner agencies and has the potential to strengthen local governance and management.

# Our story: WFP on the field

## Emergency response in Guantánamo



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Field Monitor Norberto Roll interacts with beneficiaries from WFP Hurricane Oscar response in Guantánamo in October 2024

When floodwaters began rising in her home, Arys Santos felt helpless. "I called my children to tell them I was drowning, that I was losing everything," she recalled. Alongside her husband, she swam to the roof of their house, where they waited in darkness for four hours until neighbours arrived at dawn with ropes to pull them to safety.

Orbis Enrique Estévez, whose two-story house became a lifeline for his community, waded into the surging floodwaters to rescue neighbours. "I helped about 30 people," he said. "The last one was the hardest—the current was so strong; I was scared for both of us."

For Sandra Céspedes, the losses were staggering. "Everything was gone—mattresses, TV, kitchen utensils. Even the food was ruined. When you're trying to survive, you don't think about food," she said.

These are just three of the countless stories from Guantánamo, Cuba, where Hurricane Oscar struck on October 20th. The storm left eight people dead and devastated the eastern municipalities of Baracoa, San Antonio del Sur, Imías, and Maisí. Thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed, leaving entire communities reeling. [1]

Norberto Roll has spent 17 years as a field monitor for the World Food Programme (WFP) in Guantánamo, but the aftermath of Hurricane Oscar was unlike anything he had experienced. "Reaching the disaster site and seeing the extent of the damage was incredibly tough," he said. Now 57, Norberto described the moment as both a professional and personal challenge. "It pushed me to grow and reaffirmed my commitment to helping others."

Within two days of the hurricane, Norberto and his team were in the field, navigating swollen rivers and blocked roads to reach the hardest-hit areas. "The conditions were extreme, but we knew people were counting on us," he said.

WFP's response was swift. Mobile warehouses were set up in the worst-affected areas, and pre-positioned food supplies—rice, peas, and oil—were distributed to those in need. "We also provided non-food items like tunnel tents and kitchen kits to help families get back on their feet," Norberto explained. [2]

In collaboration with the government, WFP established a distribution network within 48 hours, ensuring that emergency food baskets reached the entire population of Guantánamo in just 15 days.

"The scale of the loss was devastating," Norberto said. "Walking into homes and seeing families left with nothing was heartbreaking. Years of work, gone in a matter of hours." He recounted giving away nearly everything in his backpack to people who had lost everything. "It was a small gesture, but it felt like the least I could do."

For Norberto, the response to Hurricane Oscar was the most defining moment of his career. "The trust we've built with the community over the years was crucial," he said. "Arriving when we did make all the difference. People saw us and knew they weren't alone."

The hurricane's impact was severe—over 11,000 homes were damaged, and many families are still grappling with the psychological toll. However, amidst the destruction, the coordinated efforts of WFP and local authorities brought immediate relief and a path forward.

"We assume risks in this work because we know what's at stake," Norberto said. "Seeing people recognize us as a reliable presence in their lives is the most rewarding part."

Recovery will take time for the people of Guantánamo. But thanks to the community's resilience and the swift response of organizations like WFP, rebuilding has already begun.

# Programme performance

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



**1,068,076 people** in shock affected areas and living in vulnerable conditions **received food assistance**



**3,259 mt of food** distributed to shock-affected and people in vulnerable conditions in 15 provinces



**USD 395,000** handed to national counterparts for logistical support provided after the **emergencies**

Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP ensured that disaster-affected populations maintained access to food immediately following disasters and during the recovery phase. To achieve this, WFP pre-positioned food and non-food items for immediate response, complementing government assistance to affected populations.

In 2024, SO 1 was 81 percent funded with main contributions from Republic of Korea, Russian Federation (EMERCOM), Mongolia, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and WFP private sector contributions [1]. 35 percent of funds mobilized in the last few months to address emergencies in the eastern and western regions of the country.

In 2024, Cuba faced two intense cyclonic systems and two intense earthquakes, compounding an already challenging context.

Prolonged countrywide power outages, which occurred in the two months before the events, disrupted water supplies, reduced food storage capacity, and affected telecommunication services.

In October, Hurricane Oscar (Category 1) struck Guantánamo Province, causing extensive damage. Less than a month later, Hurricane Rafael (Category 3) devastated the western region, particularly Artemisa, Mayabeque, and Havana provinces. Additionally, two powerful earthquakes hit Granma Province amidst one of the nationwide energy crisis that led to the shutdown of the National Electrical System.

In response to these challenges, WFP provided food assistance to 1,068,076 people— clearly exceeding the planned target of 570,000 —through four main operations [2]:

- Bi-Monthly Food Basket Distribution:

A bi-monthly food basket comprising rice, pulses and vegetable oil [3] was distributed to approximately 350,000 economically vulnerable individuals and pregnant women across ten provinces. It is important to note that this basket complements the distributions provided by the government through its regular programmes. Five of these provinces were included in this initiative for the first time, expanding to the central region from the eastern region, where the intervention started after the COVID-19 period. This assistance is based on targeting criteria and vulnerability analyses conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

- Milk Distribution for Children:

In response to a government request to address gaps caused by funding shortages, shipping challenges and supplier difficulties, WFP purchased 264 metric tons of powdered milk for around 69,000 children (approx. 49,8 percent girls). This distribution targeted infants aged 11-23 months and children aged 2-7 years old in nine provinces not covered by fluid milk government distribution programmes [4]. This assistance will continue in 2025 with the planned purchase of 551.95 metric tons of powdered milk fortified with vitamins A, D, and iron. The distribution, carried out through the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN for its Spanish acronym), will support the government's standardized programme for children aged 6 months to 7 years. [5].

- Emergency Food Assistance Following Hurricane Oscar:

During the first month of the operation, approximately 462,000 people (around 50.03 women) in Guantánamo Province received emergency food distributions (rice, pulses, and vegetable oil) to complement the distribution provided by the government. Additionally, food aid supported evacuation centres and sites preparing daily rations for the most affected

populations in the municipalities of San Antonio del Sur, Imías, Baracoa, and Maisí. In the second month, the operation reached around 150,000 people, covering the entire population of the four hardest-hit municipalities while continuing to supply food staples.

- Aid for Hurricane Rafael in the Western Region:

In December, emergency food rations (rice, pulses and vegetable oil) were shifted and began to be delivered to reach the entire population of the seven most affected municipalities in the provinces of Artemisa and Mayabeque (about 425,000 people). In December, 51,845 people were assisted in Mayabeque province, and in January, the operation will continue to complement the assistance provided by the government to these affected people. This support will continue in the following months for priority groups - including people over 65, pregnant women and children under 5 - in the second most affected areas. In addition, the distribution of bi-monthly food baskets will begin, targeting economically vulnerable people and pregnant women.

- Non-Food Assistance and Capacity Strengthening

In Guantánamo Province, WFP delivered two mobile storage units (MSUs), two lighting towers, and 1,832 pallets to ensure the proper storage and distribution of food. Forty people were trained to assemble MSUs and install warehouses in Baracoa, Maisí, and Guantánamo municipalities. On the other hand, 200 family tents were delivered to families who lost their homes, and 550 kitchen sets were delivered to families most affected by the emergency. Four 42 m<sup>2</sup> tents were handed to command centres. Additionally, 1,800 pallets for the proper storage of food and 1,300 kitchen sets were distributed to the most affected families in Artemisa and Mayabeque in response to Hurricane Rafael.

WFP strengthened its leadership within the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE), coordinating emergency preparedness and response activities with national stakeholders. Key initiatives included an inter-agency workshop in Havana to define UN system support to prepare for and respond to a major hurricane. The Country Office also supported coordinating mechanisms for the establishment of the Camp Management Sector with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the participation of national counterparts and UN agencies. Additionally, collaboration with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization supported a technical programme to bolster media resilience during emergencies ("Strengthening the Resilience of the Media in the Face of Emergencies and Disasters"). Throughout these efforts, challenges such as limited national logistics capacity, increased distribution costs, and electricity shortages were critical considerations.

In terms of early warning and alert activation protocols, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Institute of Meteorology, the National Seismological Research Centre, and the National Civil Defence to monitor hurricanes and seismic activity, particularly in the eastern region. A Food Security Assessment Methodology (ESAE-72 Hours) training was conducted for 40 participants in Pinar del Río. As part of the training, data were collected disaggregated by sex and age. However, gender and age analysis was included in some, but not all, of the documents for this activity.

For each training session, WFP systematically developed content that promoted women's empowerment. WFP ensured equitable physical access to assistance through social protection programmes and community-based distribution points, prioritizing persons with disabilities and the elderly. Efforts to improve nutritional status targeted children, mothers with multiple children, adolescents, pensioners, and social assistance beneficiaries.

As part of the Hurricane Workshop in Havana, 87 government officials received training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in emergency contexts. Communication in emergencies also addressed gender-sensitive approaches.

Strategic objective 1 achieved a Gender and Age marker score of 3, based on the systematic disaggregation of data by gender and age, and taking into account that activities during 2024 supported the targeting of people in vulnerable situations and priority groups, including gender and age criteria. The selection of people to be assisted as part of food assistance was carried out in consultation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), considering gender-sensitive targeting criteria. These databases are revised and validated by government counterparts at the local level to define beneficiaries under validated targeting mechanisms at the local level.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response	3 - Fully integrates gender



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



**141,341 children** aged 6 - 36 months and **8,113 elderly people** received micronutrient powders to help improve their nutritional status



**179,615 people** were reached with **guides** and **educational messages** on the consumption of specialized nutritious foods

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP contributed to better access to micronutrients for the prioritized population. Targeted individuals also benefitted from social communication and food and nutrition education activities aimed at promoting healthy eating habits and enhancing adherence to supplementation.

To support this objective, WFP contributed to national efforts to prevent malnutrition through the distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs) to infants aged 6-23 months, 24-35 months, and older adults aged 60 years and above, the latter in collaboration with elderly homes and nursing homes. [1]

This intervention, recognized globally for its cost-effective and efficient results in preventing micronutrient deficiencies, is being implemented at the municipal level across all provinces in Cuba. This aligns with government objectives to achieve nationwide expansion, with distinctions tailored to the age groups and specific needs of each region.

The expansion of this operation to include all children aged 6-23 months in 2024 marked a significant shift from previous years. With support from the Governments of France, Italy, and Japan, WFP distributed 8.96 metric tons of MNPs to 109,052 children aged 6-23 months, around 50,3 percent of whom were girls. The supplements also reached about 32,289 children aged 24-35 months (around 50,8 percent girls), and 8,113 individuals aged 60 years and older (43,1 percent women). These resources are expected to meet the nationwide micronutrients demand for children aged 6-23 months through October 2025. [2]

WFP, alongside counterparts and local facilitators, conducted food and nutrition education (EAN for its Spanish acronym) activities, reaching 288 participants, including 162 women and 126 men, among leaders, teachers, agricultural sector professionals, and domestic trade representatives. The training activities were extended to municipalities and health areas, covering the handling, correct use, and storage of supplements, the benefits of early-age micronutrient intake, and the rationale for selecting target populations, as endorsed by the Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology under the Ministry of Health (MINSAP). Educational materials focused on preventing anaemia, overweight, and obesity, promoting diverse and safe diets, the role of breastfeeding, and complementary feeding for children aged 6-12 months were distributed to families and health personnel, promoting healthy eating habits. Monitoring ensured adherence to established principles, such as dosage requirements and break periods between cycles, while adjustments were made when necessary.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the Ministries of Public Health, Education, Higher Education, Domestic Trade, and Investment, along with local governments and the Federation of Cuban Women, to integrate nutritional strategies into national plans to improve the population's nutritional status.

Additionally, public awareness campaigns via local television and radio highlighted the benefits of MNPs in preventing and controlling iron deficiency, reaching approximately 4,368,300 million people from all provinces of the country. Simultaneously, WFP used digital media and the Internet to disseminate messages on the availability, storage and use of MNPs. These efforts were supplemented with education and communication initiatives targeting families and health professionals. Training sessions and printed materials reached over 11,000 family health centres, 400 community polyclinics, and 12,000 health professionals, who conducted educational talks with more than 110,000 beneficiary family members.

At the request of national authorities, WFP provided technical assistance that fostered better access to micronutrients through the food system, such as food fortification. This included implementing a roadmap for national fortification strategies, identifying alternative solutions for providing fortified foods, and assessing capacity-building needs. Initial capacity-building activities reached 26 government officials (18 women and 8 men) from the food industry and public health sectors.



This strategic outcome received a 4 on the gender and age marker. WFP systematically disaggregated data by gender and also by age groups for the direct beneficiaries, and designed communication and advocacy activities to promote shared responsibilities between men and women, with a particular focus on encouraging responsible parenthood in the context of nutrition interventions, with changes in parents' perceptions as observed in the exchanges during the monitoring visits.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets.</b></p>	<p><b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b></p>

## 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.



**23,838 people** benefitted from **locally produced food** and **capacity-strengthening** activities aimed at building more resilient local food systems



**30,440 members of cooperatives (7,899 women)** in supported communities indirectly benefitted from strengthened local food systems



**310 mt of diverse food** supplied to social safety nets through WFP-supported agricultural cooperatives in 19 municipalities

WFP continues to support a locally designed food supply to link local food production with social protection programmes. This approach, which continues to be perfected, innovated and adapted to the local context, aims to provide nutritious, locally produced food in quantity and quality that contributes to the nutritional needs and meets the preferences of the target population (children, the elderly, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls). As a result, local food systems are strengthened, farmers and cooperatives are empowered, and their resilience is enhanced.

By 2024, WFP had USD 6.43 million available for this strategic outcome, thanks to the support of the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the South-South and Triangular Cooperation mechanism (SSTC) in partnership with the People's Republic of China, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In 2024, the local food systems support model was enhanced by lessons learned through the implementation of activities in a participatory manner (learning by doing). This approach strengthened the capacity of local actors to identify and use information for more effective food systems management and decision-making. To support this effort, WFP developed tools to disseminate food security information, clarifying what data is available, who can access it, and when and where it can be analysed. These tools aimed to facilitate informed decision-making at the local level, in line with national priorities to decentralise the Food Sovereignty and Food Security Law [1].

In 2024, WFP supported this model in 23 municipalities in six different provinces of Cuba, which were selected because of food security-related challenges and potential. WFP supported farmers and key actors in other local food systems with technical assistance, agricultural technologies, and inputs. During this period, 62 agricultural cooperatives were linked to 173 social safety nets institutions (including day-care centres, boarding and half-boarding primary schools, maternity homes and community canteens known as family support system or SAF in its Spanish abbreviation), benefiting 6,049 cooperative members (1,170 women and 1,293 young people) with access to new technologies, training programmes and improved services and supplies, an 11 percent increase over the previous year. A further 22 local food systems entities, involving 2,130 members (502 women and 436 youth), received support to strengthen their infrastructure and training.

In addition, WFP supported the first *Science to Farm Caravane* [2], a fair which brought new scientific knowledge and technologies from over 10 national scientific institutions to local farmers in five eastern provinces.

The initiative directly strengthened the resilience of local food systems. Key components included seed production, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers, the selection of crop varieties adapted to local conditions, early warning systems, and training for local decision-makers.

These efforts indirectly benefitted over 30,000 members of other cooperatives, including more than 7,000 women in the supported communities. Post-harvest losses were reduced by half, dropping from a 15 percent baseline to 7 percent. Additionally, 88 percent of supported producers reported increased production, yields and incomes with a 1 percent reduction in losses compared to 2023.

Local food system actors supported by WFP in 19 municipalities supplied over 310 mt of nutritious food to social safety nets, meeting 82 percent of the planned demand of 375 mt, a significant increase from 68 percent in 2023. These deliveries considered both the nutritional needs and the preferences of the people assisted through these public programmes. On average, between 7 and 8 different locally produced agricultural products were supplied each month to social safety nets (the 2024 plan aimed for between 9 and 10 different products). This figure reflects the diversity of

the deliveries. Thanks to increased production and yields from local farmers, around 25 percent of the total production was sufficient to supply social safety nets. The remaining 75 percent was distributed to local markets, increasing the availability of locally produced food and indirectly benefiting approximately 1 million people.

In 2024, the Country Office introduced WFP's new digital solution, Farm2Go, to 21 cooperatives in 4 municipalities of Villa Clara province. This innovation supports smallholder farmer programme activities connecting aggregators to local buyers and enabling smallholder farmers to get a better price for their produce.

Despite challenges such as prolonged power and connectivity outages, the expectations and commitments of both farmers and buyers remain high. WFP is exploring technological and operational alternatives to overcome these difficulties and maximise the potential of this initiative for integration into future interventions. In 2024, a total of 20,669 schoolchildren from the eastern and central parts of the country (10,846 boys and 9,823 girls) benefited from WFP's support to the School Feeding Programme, which connected schools with local producers. WFP incorporated children's preferences, designed culturally appropriate school menus, and implemented activities that maximized the use of produce from school gardens. This initiative not only improved children's access to nutritious food but also provided education on nutrition and healthy eating habits. Additionally, the programme improved food processing and preservation conditions in 94 schools by upgrading kitchen facilities, canteens and overall food service and consumption practices in institutions.

Another 65 entities linked to local food systems, including Maternal Homes (HM) and Family Care Systems (SAF), with 3,169 beneficiaries (1,426 women and 1,743 young people), received support to strengthen their infrastructure and training activities. Moreover, WFP worked on implementing commodity voucher activities to ensure a diverse supply of locally produced food for school menus. Negotiations with the Ministry of Education (MINED) resulted in the signature of an agreement between WFP and MINED. This agreement sets the framework for cooperation between both parties regarding the proposed operational model, benefiting 43 institutions and a total of 9,558 school children (4,879 boys and 4,679 girls).

WFP continues to promote the use of the Seguro+Resiliente product in partnership with the National Insurance Company (ESEN) to help reduce the vulnerability of cooperatives. 713 smallholder farmers (199 women) joined this scheme, around 3 percent more than in 2023. Seguro+Resiliente, therefore, benefits 2,852 people, including their families. The insured value reached USD 1.99 million, and the premium paid by the producers was USD 124,649 [3]. The farmers received USD 70,620 in payouts from insured losses.

Over 1000 other producers from previous WFP projects continued to be insured [3]. In December 2024, WFP and ESEN launched the training of 35 women from supported cooperatives to become insurance agents in their own cooperatives. This will enable these women to manage the insurance portfolio for cooperative members while giving them access to a paid job, possibly for the first time in their lives.

The results achieved for the implementation of these projects rely on the collaboration with national partners such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Public Health, ESEN and local governments. Lessons learned through this joint work are also informing the design of new projects and initiatives. WFP coordinated efforts with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and other partners.

WFP, together with IFAD, also promoted knowledge exchanges on scaling up innovative local solutions for agricultural production, family farming, marketing and school feeding.

Through 2024, WFP remains a permanent member of the advisory group on the implementation of the Food Sovereignty and the Food and Nutrition Security Act. This will facilitate the adoption and scaling up of the pilot model promoted by WFP as an appropriate option for implementing the law at the local level. It will also position WFP as a partner of choice, increasing the likelihood of integrating best practices, tools and models into national policies and working arrangements.

WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of this strategic outcome is 4. Efforts to address gender and age disparities included raising gender awareness among value-chain actors and implementing action plans that reduced gender inequalities in agricultural cooperatives. These initiatives increased women's representation in management roles and created new job opportunities for them. Additionally, women received training to develop business proposals, five of which continued to receive support from WFP, leading to the creation of 76 new jobs for women and directly contributing to their economic empowerment.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

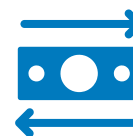
## Strategic outcome 04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.



**834** decision makers and technical staff, **454** of whom were women, benefitted from **institutional capacity strengthening activities**



**8 policies and programmes** on food security and nutrition **improved**



**USD 205,402** handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP **capacity strengthening** support to risk management and early warning systems

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP enhances national and local capacities by supporting social protection systems, data analysis and monitoring, disaster risk management and early warning systems, and national logistics frameworks. It also facilitates the exchange of experiences and best practices. These efforts contribute to a more accessible and comprehensive national approach to food security and nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded in 2024. However, WFP achieved an execution rate of 36 percent. One of the causes of the low execution rate is the significantly hindered capacity of counterpart government institutions to support and accompany the implementation of the activities, due to a complex national context. This context was characterized by frequent power outages, fuel shortages, and extreme weather events in the last quarter of the year, which diverted efforts towards emergency response.

In 2024, WFP significantly advanced South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) mechanisms through three key initiatives, strengthening the capacities of 83 decision-makers and technical staff from national institutions, including 43 women—a fourfold increase from the previous year. Some of these initiatives represent the continuation of exchanges that began last year as a result of South-South collaboration.

An online workshop under the Gibara Verde x Ciento project funded by the China/IFAD SSTC Facility, engaged 66 participants, including Cuban government officials and institutional representatives. WFP Centres of Excellence in Brazil and China facilitated discussions on school gardens, low-cost irrigation technologies, water storage solutions, good agricultural practices, and food and nutrition education in schools.

A technical exchange in the Dominican Republic (part of the Actúa Diferente project funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency - KOICA), brought together Cuban and Dominican government representatives, along with their respective WFP offices, to share experiences on social protection systems, disaster risk reduction and anticipatory actions. This exchange involved 15 officials (10 of whom were women) and supported technology transfer and capacity-building in food and nutrition security.

Through the PROSOCIAL project, WFP supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Security efforts in improving mechanisms to target vulnerable households and individuals. This included enhancing the social household characterization tool and developing a digital data application for social workers. Key initiatives include supporting field tests in pilot municipalities to contribute to the establishment of targeting methodologies informed by multidimensional vulnerability criteria and interoperability of social protection information systems. PROSOCIAL is a platform to accompany the modernisation and transformation of social protection systems and public policies, promoting intersectoral and articulated work. During 2024, it has become a space for inter-agency cooperation, with synergies between the work of WFP, UNDP and UNICEF.

Seven capacity-building initiatives trained 122 people in targeting, beneficiary registration, and transfer modalities, contributing to a more effective and sustainable social protection system.

Additionally, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Domestic Trade to optimize the supply chain for the Standard Family Basket, hosting a workshop with 63 participants and designing an action plan to address inefficiencies.

WFP bolstered disaster response and resilience capacities for 163 individuals in the eastern provinces. As part of the developed projects, the heads of Civil Defence agencies, representatives from Agriculture at the provincial and municipal levels, specialists in Hazard, Vulnerability, and Risk, producers, and specialists from Provincial Meteorological Centres were trained in comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies focused on Food and Nutritional Security. This training enabled them to identify concrete actions aimed at increasing the resilience of local food systems affected by extreme weather events.

Given its cross-cutting nature, all work and all achievements under Strategic Outcome 4 were interconnected with Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, and 3, demonstrating WFP’s holistic approach to capacity strengthening and food security.

Gender and Age Integration: for the Gender and Age Marker, this strategic outcome scored 1. All capacity-building activities addressed issues related to gender and rights, with a view to leaving no one behind. The south-south cooperation activities allowed the sharing of practical experiences and successful models that address gender and age inequalities in groups in vulnerable conditions. The inequalities addressed have been the differential needs between genders, according to time of life and place of residence, for coping with emergency situations. The instruments constructed in the initial phases of the interventions have systematically included gender and age dimensions.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</b></p>

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Although Cuba has implemented progressive policies and legislation to advance gender equality, challenges remain. The Cuban Parliament, composed of 262 women and 208 men, remains one of only six parity parliaments in the world [1]. Since 2019, the Cuban government has implemented a legislative plan that has led to the approval of numerous new laws and measures, starting with the new constitution [2]. However, inequalities in employment opportunities, household responsibilities and time allocation remain, hindering women's autonomy and undervaluing their economic contribution. In Cuba, women spend 1.7 times more time on unpaid domestic and care work than men. For every 100 men of working age, about 71 are working or looking for work, while for every 100 women of working age, only about 42 are doing the same. The fact that fewer women participate in the workforce limits their financial independence, reduces their influence in decision-making processes, and perpetuates traditional gender roles.

Rural women, who constitute 46 percent of the rural population, face even greater challenges. Only 26 percent of rural women are economically active, though 57 out of every 100 individuals with higher education in rural areas are women. Access to basic needs such as employment, water, food, clothing, and preventive healthcare is disproportionately limited in underdeveloped territories.

In response, WFP has taken significant steps to promote women's participation and empowerment. By 2024, women constituted 43 percent of decision-making committees within WFP-supported projects, while 51 percent held leadership roles in food system management entities. These initiatives stem from gender analyses and efforts to sensitize food system stakeholders to the importance of gender equality.

As a result of these efforts, over 40 rural organizations have developed plans to reduce gender gaps. These plans outline strategies to better integrate women into cooperatives and management roles while enhancing their technical skills. WFP has further supported women's economic empowerment by providing training in strategic planning and business development. In 2024, five women's economic empowerment initiatives continued to receive support, creating 78 new jobs for women.

WFP has identified opportunities to strengthen women's roles in food system resilience, particularly in early warning systems and agricultural insurance mechanisms. One example is the Women Insurance Agents Programme, which aims to leverage women's skills to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers.

As part of this initiative, women were selected through a nomination process led by cooperatives, which identified interested family members to become insurance agents. These trained women will be responsible for managing the cooperatives' insurance portfolios, advising members on available insurance products, and handling all necessary administrative procedures related to agricultural insurance.

Activities under the implementation of the current projects integrate gender perspectives while building the capacities of target groups, including smallholder farmers, educators, and decision-makers at national and local levels. To consider the diverse needs and experiences of different groups, data collection and analysis are disaggregated by sex and age, enabling a gender-sensitive approach.

Beyond these activities, WFP collaborates with UN agencies to address broader gender inequities and combat gender-based violence. This collaboration includes presenting findings to the national parliament and organizing gender-focused workshops for journalists to raise public awareness. Through these combined efforts, WFP continues to promote gender equality and empower women across Cuba.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP's efforts in 2024 exemplify a commitment to addressing the needs of vulnerable populations while promoting accountability, accessibility, and sustainability in its programmes.

All year long, WFP continued implementing its strategic activities in Cuba through an institutional framework, working closely with the government as the primary implementing partner.

WFP food basket distribution, initially targeting populations living in vulnerable economic conditions and pregnant women in five eastern provinces, was expanded geographically to cover ten provinces. This expansion was implemented through the government's social protection programmes with WFP's support in capacitating involved counterpart's staff. This programme relies on well-established mechanisms and procedures that guarantee safety, dignity, and integrity. The universal approach of these government-led social protection mechanisms have long been embedded in Cuban institutions, reflecting principles of non-discrimination (gender, ethnicity, age and disability conditions), full geographical coverage, and strong public recognition despite logistical challenges in the current country's context. Distributions occurred during daylight hours at designated points where the standard family food basket provided by the government is routinely distributed.

Micronutrient powders (MNPs) were distributed via primary health care centres, specifically through family health rooms. These secure, community-based sites minimized travel time and protection risks for beneficiaries. The programme's nationwide expansion was accompanied by comprehensive training for health personnel in all provinces.

In response to natural disasters, WFP initiated operations following Hurricanes Oscar in Guantánamo and Rafael in the western provinces, as well as two major earthquakes in eastern Cuba. WFP's government counterparts and field monitors confirmed that all food and non-food items were safely distributed to beneficiaries. Regular field monitoring missions and staff participation ensured accountability and transparency in resource distribution.

No security incidents were reported during the implementation of WFP's activities in 2024. Monitoring of food and MNP distribution in targeted provinces was conducted through visits and remote checks, including phone and internet communications, in coordination with national and local partners such as the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Ministry of Public Health. These measures further reinforced accountability and transparency in providing resources to the population.

At every stage—from design to implementation—WFP remained accountable to the people it assisted and to its project partners. WFP field monitors utilized community feedback mechanisms established within supported institutions, such as complaint and suggestion boxes. These monitors, as participants in local coordination committees, acted as direct interlocutors with first-hand knowledge of implementation issues and served as the first point of contact for counterparts, authorities, and beneficiaries. To strengthen operations, WFP established a new field monitoring post in Villa Clara province, supporting activities in central provinces. Social media platforms, increasingly used by the Cuban population to communicate concerns, were monitored regularly by WFP. Additionally, an email address was provided for direct incident referrals.

Community participation was integral to WFP projects. Local project committees in each municipality (23 municipal committees with 87 members), composed of community members, technical experts, and authorities, played a vital role in ensuring accountability and transparency. WFP strengthened remote communication with these committees and provided training on monitoring and implementation tools, empowering them to take active roles in decision-making and implementation. Information dissemination through local media—including radio and television—informed communities about the distribution of food and MNPs, beneficiary selection criteria, food entitlements, and the duration of assistance.



# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Cuba faces heightened vulnerability to extreme hydrometeorological events, particularly droughts and tropical storms. These events frequently disrupt agricultural production, posing significant challenges to food sovereignty. Experts have identified key indicators of climate change in the region, including rising annual average temperatures, reduced cloud cover, more intense and prolonged droughts, increased excessive rainfall, and stronger anticyclonic influences.

In response, WFP has prioritized the sustainable use and management of natural resources, ensuring their rational exploitation to preserve regenerative capacities. Aligned with Cuba's environmental policies, WFP has made notable strides in introducing agro-ecological techniques and implementing efficient irrigation systems. Additionally, efforts to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services have been carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (CITMA) and its Hazard, Vulnerability, and Risk team (PVR). These initiatives have reduced vulnerabilities to extreme climate events while promoting ecosystem balance through a comprehensive approach focused on preparedness and anticipatory action.

WFP has also advanced energy efficiency strategies by installing solar panels in schools and social protection network facilities. This renewable energy initiative has extended to irrigation systems, fostering sustainable local food production. To address climate change risks, WFP has encouraged the identification of vulnerabilities and supported the development and monitoring of action plans. These efforts aim to enhance production levels, build resilient capacities, and improve local knowledge of climate risks.

In collaboration with government partners, WFP conducted a comprehensive review of environmental and social risks in its 2024 field agreements. A training session held in July with key counterparts established mechanisms for more detailed risk assessments. All WFP projects and operations in Cuba align with national environmental policies and contribute to development strategies coordinated with CITMA. These initiatives promote compliance with the National Plan to Mitigate Climate Change and the Macro Programme for Natural Resources and the Environment, supporting the constitutional mandate to guarantee a healthy and balanced environment.

In 2024, Cuba experienced three extreme hydrometeorological events and two high-intensity earthquakes. As coordinator of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE), WFP maintained continuous monitoring of these events. Strong partnerships with government monitoring institutions and National Civil Defence personnel facilitated effective responses. Coordination meetings between the Government and UNETE resulted in the preparation and validation of a response action plan for Hurricane Oscar and, later, an extended plan addressing Hurricane Rafael and the Granma earthquakes. These efforts involved joint planning among UN Agencies, Funds, and Programs to enhance disaster response and recovery.

WFP's operations adhered to the institutional framework for environmental and social sustainability.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Although WFP has not yet implemented formal environmental management systems, efforts to minimize its environmental footprint have been substantial. This includes the rational and efficient use of water, energy, and paper, alongside increased reliance on virtual tools. As part of transitioning to a sustainable energy matrix, an electric vehicle was added to WFP's Havana office fleet, and route planning for internal combustion vehicles was optimized to improve fuel efficiency. Energy-saving measures included regular monitoring of air conditioners and promoting efficient electricity use. Additionally, WFP conducted awareness-raising activities among its staff, who in turn shared these practices with national counterparts.

These initiatives reflect WFP's commitment to environmental and social sustainability, ensuring that operations in Cuba support resilience, preparedness, and the country's broader environmental goals.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP's portfolio is centred on achieving nutrition-sensitive outcomes combined with targeted nutrition interventions. These efforts are reinforced by specific food and nutrition education tools and activities, which have been integrated into social protection programmes, school feeding initiatives, the strengthening of local food systems, and joint implementation strategies. These interventions are carried out in strong partnership with national entities such as the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology under the Ministry of Public Health. WFP has also collaborated closely with UNICEF to pursue shared goals in improving nutritional outcomes. After these efforts, 97.6 percent of people supported by WFP operations and services are being reached through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification. Also, 78.6 percent of WFP beneficiaries are benefitting from a nutrition-sensitive programme component.

In 2024, WFP expanded its malnutrition prevention initiatives, reaching an unprecedented national scale by distributing micronutrient powders across the country. This expansion was informed by past experiences demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of such interventions, enabling WFP to scale up support in response to the persistent shortage of nutritious food and consequent concerns from health authorities about the nutritional situation. This activity is expected to have an impact on preventing iron deficiency anaemia by 2025. Additionally, health authorities identified other vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and pregnant women in social protection institutions, who were subsequently included in these interventions.

To address malnutrition in the Cuban population, WFP has prioritized distributing micronutrient powders (MNP) and powdered milk to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. The MNPs, containing four to five micronutrients, were accompanied by awareness-raising and training activities, supported by printed materials for families and health personnel. These initiatives aimed to ensure the correct use of MNPs and enhance the understanding of their nutritional benefits.

At the local level, WFP supported social protection programmes that addressed the nutritional needs of children, the elderly, and pregnant women. This approach was underpinned by an intersectional and gender-sensitive perspective, which recognized the diverse vulnerabilities stemming from factors such as gender, age, and socio-economic status. By strengthening the linkages between productive activities and social safety nets, WFP facilitated the provision of diverse, high-quality food to vulnerable populations.

WFP's initiatives represent a holistic approach to nutrition, ensuring that interventions not only address immediate nutritional deficiencies but also contribute to long-term food security and resilience among Cuba's most vulnerable groups.

# Partnerships

During 2024, the long-standing socioeconomic crisis worsened, leading to repeated collapses of the national electricity grid. The country also experienced severe hydro-meteorological events and earthquakes, exacerbating food security and nutrition challenges and increasing the number of vulnerable persons requiring assistance. In this context, WFP expanded its activities, actively participated in the National Commission to implement the food sovereignty, food security, and nutrition law, and ensured efficient and effective implementation of its operations in coordination with the government. WFP consolidated its role as a key partner and opportunity enabler while intensifying resource mobilization efforts to address growing needs.

WFP primarily mobilized funding from government sources, with contributions earmarked for emergency operations. Forecasts for the 2024 hurricane season predicted high activity, prompting the Country Office to develop anticipatory preparedness and response activities. Partnerships with IOM, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN Development Programme, and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) strengthened strategies to respond to extreme events. Funding for preparedness and emergency action plans post-hurricanes, as well as expanded food basket operations, was secured from the Republic of Korea, Canada, Chile, the Republic of Cyprus, and Spain. Additional support came from UN resources, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP private sector contributions from individual giving and prior donations received from the Russian Federation and Mongolia. To address the milk delivery gap for Cuban children, a major concern for the authorities, continuous support was provided with aid from France and new contributions from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Canada, Slovakia, and Switzerland. Supplementation with micronutrient powders for children aged 6-24 months was implemented nationwide, supported by Japan, France, and Italy, and later extended to additional age groups following health authorities' instructions and approval.

WFP upheld its commitment to promoting transformative, decentralized, and sustainable local food system models in prioritized municipalities. Three development projects were implemented during the year with funding from the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, and the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Mechanism (SSTC) involving China and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the latter concluding in 2024. These projects contributed to strengthening local food systems and community resilience, enhancing local food production and markets, supplying social protection programmes directly, training decision-makers and experts, and improving health, nutrition, and education within communities. The National School Feeding Programme continued to be a central focus, with growing integration into other social protection programs. The success of this model led to new funding from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints to ensure its continuity and scalability, while also advancing negotiations with other partners to prioritize long-term transformational approaches.

Throughout 2024 and the ongoing implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), support from the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and Canada was essential in sustaining WFP activities and ensuring operational continuity. At the same time, WFP allocated internal resources to strategic initiatives, such as emergency preparedness actions, theFarm2go digital market project, macroinsurance options, and social protection targeting mechanisms transformation in collaboration with the Cuban government. This joint work is focused on multi-actor commitments, with an emphasis on targeting, digitalization, national database interoperability, and integrating food security and nutrition criteria.

SSTC mechanisms were actively promoted and leveraged throughout the year. Exchanges with centres of excellence in Brazil and China during the IFAD-supported project facilitated knowledge-sharing in agriculture, nutrition, social protection, and disaster risk management. Macroinsurance for Cuba was advanced through exchanges of experiences in Honduras and Panama. Additionally, alliances were fostered through the KOICA-funded project, involving the WFP Country Office in the Dominican Republic and counterparts in areas such as nutrition, social protection, digitalization, transfer methods, and emergency preparedness and response.

Looking ahead strategically, WFP Country Office prioritizes partnerships with the Cuban government and key entities such as the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Investment, Agriculture, Labor and Social Security, Domestic Trade, Transportation, and the Central Bank of Cuba. These collaborations aim to identify critical food security and nutrition challenges and implement effective operations. During 2024, PROSOCIAL project has become a space for inter-agency cooperation, with synergies between the work of WFP, UNDP and UNICEF and a platform for mobilising alliances and resources. Emphasis will remain on flexible, multiyear, and predictable approaches to ensure comprehensive and transformative development interventions with profound impacts on food security and nutrition. Efforts will focus on broadening the donor portfolio, increasingly involving local private actors in development activities and financing initiatives, nurturing relationships with traditional donors, leveraging innovative financial options like debt swap initiatives, promoting SSTC opportunities, and enhancing cooperation with International Financial Institutions both as funding sources and strategic partners for coordinated strategies.

## Focus on localization

WFP Country Office promotes project and activity design with national counterpart participation to enhance ownership, sustainability, and handover strategies. Key ministries, including those of Foreign Trade and Investment, Agriculture, Education, and Labor and Social Security, have played pivotal coordination roles. This multisectoral approach ensures broad institutional representation in project coordination teams at national, provincial, and municipal levels. Strengthened coordination teams have demonstrated their commitment by maintaining monitoring and advocacy roles in their territories post-project completion and swiftly mobilizing local participants, approvals, and resources for new cooperation opportunities.

WFP's field offices in the five eastern provinces, a unique asset within the United Nations system in Cuba, have played a key role in on-the-ground monitoring, addressing bottlenecks, providing feedback to local teams and communities, and receiving strong support from highly engaged local authorities. This monitoring presence has proven to be both effective and versatile, contributing to food assistance activities, emergency response operations, and long-term development projects. WFP operations involve collaboration with over 40 national actors, including ministries, regulatory agencies, research centres, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and local governments.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Under WFP's leadership, the United Nations Emergency Technical Team maintained its strategic alliance with the Cuban Civil Defence, supporting emergency preparedness and disaster risk management. This partnership played a crucial role in coordinating joint responses to hurricanes and earthquakes that impacted the country in 2024. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Logistics Cluster, significantly reducing duplication of interventions, strengthening coordination and information-sharing among cluster members, and facilitating exchanges with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commission for the Food Sovereignty and Food Security Law. Additionally, in 2024, WFP assumed leadership of the Risk, Environment, and Climate Change Cluster.

Other inter-agency initiatives included promoting gender equality and launching social behaviour change communication products. WFP continued exploring cooperation with United Nations (UN) partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) while maintaining collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Joint efforts with UNICEF include a joint project proposal in the area of food systems and nutrition, while collaboration with UNDP focused on joining technical efforts as part of the WFPs PROSOCIAL project.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, a budget revision was undertaken to address the population's growing needs due to the country's socioeconomic challenges, increasing the total Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget by USD 37 million, representing a 49 percent increase, while extending the operation by one year (throughout 2025) to align with the UN Cooperation Framework.

This expansion allowed for the inclusion of milk rations for children aged 2 to 7 in all provinces, an increased budget to support additional social protection beneficiaries, and extended planning to sustain assistance through 2025. It also facilitated the prepositioning of food and non-food items in preparation for the 2025 hurricane season.

WFP's approved annual plan was 89 percent funded, meaning that while most financial requirements were met, an 11 percent gap remained. Compared to the planned requirements, expenditures reached 32 percent of the Needs-Based Plan and 61 percent of the Implementation Plan (IP). Despite the overall strong funding levels following Hurricanes Oscar and Rafael, WFP expenditures reached 36 percent of the available resources. This was primarily driven by global supply chain delays, which affected the timing of food arrivals and, consequently, expenditure recognition. Prolonged procurement and shipping timelines impacted the financial execution rate. However, WFP's strategic prepositioning of food stocks enabled uninterrupted assistance, allowing the Country Office to reach over one million beneficiaries despite these challenges.

Strategic Outcome 1 funding in 2024 amounted to USD 16.1 million, 82 percent of the approved annual budget. This was in addition to the existing in-country prepositioned food inventories amounting to USD 1.6 million. Of the available resources, 34 percent was utilized, while expenditures accounted for 76 percent of the Implementation Plan and 27 percent of the Needs-Based Plan.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 97 percent of its Needs-Based Plan, driven by the nationwide expansion of micronutrient powders (MNP) distribution. Procurement of MNP began in late 2023, with distributions starting in 2024 and continuing into 2025. In 2024, due to funds carried over from previous years and new resource allocations, implementation reached full funding, with 82 percent of the available resources utilized.

Strategic Outcome 3, despite being fully funded, saw 34 percent of available resources utilized due to logistics delays beyond WFP's control. Challenges included delays in obtaining import permits, which postponed shipments, and technical requirements for agricultural machinery imports, which slowed delivery. Lessons learned from these bottlenecks have been discussed with national counterparts and incorporated into the current CSP evaluation findings and recommendations.

By the end of 2024, WFP also initiated the implementation of the cash-based transfer modality under Strategic Outcome 3, following extended negotiations with the government.

Strategic Outcome 4 Needs-Based Plan was fully funded, but only 36 percent of available resources were utilized due to execution delays. Fifty percent of these funds consist of multiyear financing, which will be utilized throughout 2025.

Since 2022, challenges such as delays in obtaining import licenses and fuel shortages have affected implementation. Nevertheless, funding received under Strategic Outcome 4 enabled WFP to strengthen the institutional capacities of Cuban authorities responsible for food security and nutrition.









The received multiyear funds were allocated to various strategic initiatives, including supporting the evaluation of the current CSP to leverage strategies that inform the design of the new CSP; emergency food and non-food item procurement, nutritional studies, social protection projects, communication efforts, and logistical analyses in collaboration with the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN).

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	19,723,538	7,108,629	16,137,566	5,407,443
SO01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	19,723,538	7,108,629	16,137,566	5,407,443
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	19,723,538	7,108,629	16,137,546	5,407,443
Non-activity specific	0	0	20	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	484,266	421,054	469,525	384,336
SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	484,266	421,054	469,525	384,336
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	484,266	421,054	469,525	384,336
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	6,468,247	5,672,660	6,429,636	2,185,734

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.	 6,468,247	 5,672,660	 6,429,636	 2,185,734
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.	 6,468,247	 5,672,660	 6,429,636	 2,185,734
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 701,768	 868,183	 858,578	 308,485
SO04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	 701,768	 868,183	 858,578	 308,485
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.	 701,768	 868,183	 858,578	 308,485
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 735,626	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 27,377,818	 14,070,528	 24,630,931	 8,285,998
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 929,300	 825,473	 1,492,823	 602,163
Total Direct Costs	 28,307,118	 14,896,000	 26,123,754	 8,888,161



Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,839,963	 968,240	 819,499	 819,499
Grand Total	 30,147,081	 15,864,240	 26,943,253	 9,707,660

# Data Notes

## Overview

- [1] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/fotorreportajes/2024/12/30/cuba-en-2024-adversidad-y-resiliencia/>  
<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/07/01/evaluo-consejo-de-ministros-temas-vitales-para-la-economia-cubana/>
- [2] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/11/26/mas-de-2-millones-490-mil-viajeros-llegaron-a-cuba-hasta-octubre-de-2024/>
- [3] <https://www.onei.gob.cu/sites/default/files/publicaciones/2024-11/inversiones-septiembre-2024.pdf>
- [4] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/opinion/2025/02/19/la-economia-mundial-en-2024-y-perspectivas-para-2025-los-impactos-para-cuba-ii/>
- [5] <https://www.mep.gob.cu/sites/default/files/Documentos/Archivos/Presentaci%C3%B3n%20INFORME%20ECONOM%C3%8DA%20ANPP%20JULIO%202024%20-%2016.07.24.pdf>  
<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/07/15/los-indices-productivos-del-sector-agroalimentario-muestran-tendencia-al-incumplimiento/>
- [6] <https://reliefweb.int/report/cuba/plan-action-united-nations-system-cuba-disaster-response-hurricanes-oscar-rafael-earthquakes-november-2024>
- [7] The "Science to Farm Caravane", which took place in June 2024, offered a valuable opportunity for knowledge exchange and collaboration between experts from institutes, producers, decision-makers and the public. The event comprised a series of visits by specialists from various research institutes, who presented their scientific and technical findings in five municipalities across the country. The caravan meetings took place in public spaces in the format of academic fairs, where each institution had a stand with publications, promotional material and products. The event was an action of training and dissemination of the best experiences, knowledge and scientific results of the participating institutions in the field of food production on an agro-ecological and sustainable basis, making use of the country's own resources and those of each territory.
- [8] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/12/18/cuba-espera-un-crecimiento-del-1-del-pib-para-2025-segun-ministro-de-economia/>

## Operational context

- [1] <https://www.juventudrebelde.cu/cuba/2024-12-31/grietas-economicas-miradas-al-horizonte>  
<https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/cuba-asume-la-ca%C3%ADda-del-pib-en-2024-tras-2-huracanes-y-2-sismos-en-plena-crisis-energ%C3%A9tica/88155918>
- [2] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/12/17/anpp-no-se-alcanzan-los-resultados-esperados-en-los-rubros-exportables-ni-en-la-inversion-extranjera/>
- [3] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/09/01/autoridades-del-mincin-ofrecen-detalles-sobre-canasta-familiar-normada/>  
<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/07/15/diputados-debatieron-sobre-comercio-canasta-familiar-normada-y-bancarizacion/>  
<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/05/22/como-marchan-la-distribucion-de-la-canasta-familiar-normada-y-el-sistema-de-comercio-y-gastronomia-en-el-pais-video/>  
<http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2024/04/04/que-esta-sucediendo-con-la-canasta-familiar-normada-en-cuba/>
- [4] Evaluation of Cuba WFP Country Strategic Plan 2021-2024 | World Food Programme
- [5] PROSOCIAL project: "Strengthening the targeting mechanisms of the social protection system in terms of Food and Nutritional Security (FNS) of communities, families and households in vulnerable situations" (In Spanish, official name: Fortalecimiento de los mecanismos de focalización del sistema de protección social en función de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (SAN) de comunidades, familias y hogares en situación de vulnerabilidad) was approved by the end of 2023.

## Our story: WFP on the field

- [1] <http://www.cubadebate.cu/especiales/2024/11/02/desde-la-presidencia-como-impacto-el-huracan-oscar-en-guantanamo-video/>  
<http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2024/10/31/sistema-de-las-naciones-unidas-en-cuba-presento-plan-de-accion-en-respuesta-al-huracan-oscar/>
- [2] As part of the emergency response in Guantánamo Province, WFP transferred 2 light towers with generators, 2 mobile warehouses, 550 kitchen sets, 1,832 pallets, 200 tunnel tents and 3 (42m2) tents to counterparts. Some of these items were used to facilitate food storage and distribution, while others were handed out directly to affected families.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] As detailed in Partnerships section, contributions for 2024 under this strategic objective include: Republic of Korea, Canada, Chile, the Republic of Cyprus, and Spain, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP private sector contributions from individual giving and prior donations received from the Russian Federation and Mongolia. To address the milk delivery gap for Cuban children, a major concern for the authorities, continuous support was provided with aid from France and new contributions from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Canada, Slovakia, and Switzerland.

[2] 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 program to children aged 6-23 months.

[3] The ration for bimonthly food basket for the assistance to vulnerable people and pregnant women is 2 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, and 1 Liter of vegetable oil.

[4] An agreement was established after the government's requests, to cover children aged 11 to 24 months, and two letters of intent have received positive responses.

[5] WFP generally does not support the use of milk in general food assistance due to concerns about breastmilk substitution, food safety, and supply chain challenges. However, exceptions exist where milk can contribute to nutrition outcomes, particularly for older children, when distributed through controlled platforms.

In Cuba, the distribution of powdered milk aligns with these exceptions, as it is targeted at children aged 11 months to 7 years through government-managed distribution systems. This ensures that milk is not used as a breastmilk substitute for infants under six months, the supply chain is controlled by government-led mechanisms to reduce food safety risks, and the distribution complements government nutrition programmes. WFP's planned purchase of 551.95 metric tons of fortified powdered milk in 2025 supports the government's standardized child nutrition programme, ensuring appropriate targeting, controlled distribution, and proper storage in line with WFP's position on the use of milk in food assistance.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Indicator A.1.7 "Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)" does not have planned figures for the group "Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls" because such level of disaggregation was not available when the activity was planned. The planned figures for this indicator are included in the ones for "ALL" beneficiary group.

Indicator A.1.7 "Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)": the activity was not implemented for the group "Students (primary schools)".

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The age groups to be reached were defined by the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology, which also approved its use by pregnant and lactating women, as well as girls and older adults in Cuba. The criteria for this recommendation, although not based on the results of recent nutritional studies, are based on the understanding that these populations live in conditions of biological vulnerability, with specific dietary needs not covered by subsidized food, so that the incidence and prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia and other nutritional deficiencies should be present and, in some groups, high.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTE:

The total number of children and elderly who received MNPs is distributed between the actual values of both A.1.2. indicators.

Outcome Indicator 2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) is reported 0, as no individuals are reached in at least three distribution cycles during the reporting period.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] <https://www.gacetaoficial.gob.cu/es/ley-no-148-ley-de-soberania-alimentaria-y-seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional>

[2] See Data Note 6 in the Overview section.

[3] In Cuba, premium and secured values are paid by the National Insurance Company (ESEN for its Spanish acronym).

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

The indicator "A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)" is not reported for the Output 09: 3.5, as commodity voucher activities were implemented only for school-age children, after the agreement signed with the government.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] <https://www.parlamentocubano.gob.cu/x-legislatura-2023-actualidad>

Mujeres en la política 2023 (UIP, ONU Mujeres): <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-05/Women-in-politics-2023-es.pdf>

[2] Hasta el momento han sido aprobados 41 leyes y 97 decretos leyes. <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2023/12/22/diputados-aprueban-cronograma-legislativo-para-2024/>

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

Cross-cutting indicators are not displayed, as the CO has not incorporated the new indicators into its Logframe. The data for the deactivated CC.3.2 indicator, "Percentage of food assistance decision-making entity members who are women," is included in the narrative.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Protection indicators 2023 Follow-up values are not available because the indicators have been reported for the first time in 2024.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	541,135	581,405	107%
	female	526,206	739,462	141%
	total	1,067,341	1,320,867	124%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	96,405	73,766	77%
	female	90,934	76,531	84%
	total	187,339	150,297	80%
24-59 months	male	101,608	33,507	33%
	female	96,670	33,291	34%
	total	198,278	66,798	34%
5-11 years	male	40,847	33,028	81%
	female	38,330	31,783	83%
	total	79,177	64,811	82%
12-17 years	male	10,065	24,550	244%
	female	9,625	24,277	252%
	total	19,690	48,827	248%
18-59 years	male	175,560	249,250	142%
	female	175,698	373,006	212%
	total	351,258	622,256	177%
60+ years	male	116,650	167,304	143%
	female	114,949	200,574	174%
	total	231,599	367,878	159%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,067,341	1,320,867	124%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	472,924	268,497	56%
School based programmes	16,310	20,867	127%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	8,107	6,049	74%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	570,000	1,068,076	187%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,695	0	0%
Canned Fish	133	0	0%
Dried Whole Milk	0	120	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	2,250	0	0%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	144	-
Rice	3,225	1,539	48%
Split Peas	0	752	-
Vegetable Oil	1,610	704	44%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	22	9	41%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	201,502	14,423	7%

## 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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1: Shock-affected people receive food assistance that prevents a deterioration of their food security and nutritional status.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	220,389	469,846
			Male	224,611	431,266
			<b>Total</b>	<b>445,000</b>	<b>901,112</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	General Distribution	Female	39,343	36,176
			Male	41,710	32,793
			<b>Total</b>	<b>81,053</b>	<b>68,969</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Total		97,995 97,995
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Students (primary schools)	General Distribution	Female	21,130	
			Male	22,817	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>43,947</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	8,912	3,258.66

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 02: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	60	87



C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	797,000	394,904
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### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	49.5	=49.5	=51	43.5	49.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.5	=50.5	=49	56.5	50.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=70	=70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: 2.1: Children under 2, pregnant women and elderly people receive specialized nutritious food that contributes to meeting their nutritional needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	92,052	72,012
			Male	92,171	49,435
			<b>Total</b>	<b>184,223</b>	<b>121,447</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	139,020	72,299
			Male	146,211	71,582
			<b>Total</b>	<b>285,231</b>	<b>143,881</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	22	8.96
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	22	8.96

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets					
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	111,539	179,615
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	7,280,500	4,368,300

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥49.5	≥50.5	50.2	48.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50.5	≥49.5	49.8	51.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥86	≥80	68	22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥49.5	≥49.5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50.5	≥50.5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥86	≥86	0	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						
<b>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.</b>						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 05: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	4,250	1,170	
			Male	750	4,879	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,049</b>	
CSP Output 06: 3.2 Young and women smallholders receive training, equipment and opportunities to increase their economic participation and leadership in local food systems.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	567	272	
			Male	2,540	1,021	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>1,293</b>	
CSP Output 08: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,015	9,981	
			Male	8,295	10,886	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>16,310</b>	<b>20,867</b>	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	190,366	14,423	
CSP Output 09: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	1,440	1,426	
			Male	2,030	1,743	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,169</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,137		

Other Output						
<b>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.</b>						
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 07: 3.3 Smallholder farmers and cooperatives benefit from innovative risk-prevention tools, including crop insurance, that increase their resilience to climate risks.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	710	713
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	1,846,000	1,990,630
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	3,472	6,049

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	67	62
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11,480	5,690
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	340	322

CSP Output 08: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	20,787	20,669
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSP) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSP) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	108	94

CSP Output 09: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	centre/site	5	5

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	90	>90	≥90	78	87	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	135,471.22	≥1,507,530.21	≥895,757.59	550,363	352,636.19	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	341.87	≥1,443.19	≥275.25	310	304	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
Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 10: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	147	122
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	13	7
CSP Output 11: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	200	403
CSP Output 13: 4.4 The Cuban population benefits from a strengthened logistics system for supplying food in an effective, stable and efficient manner.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	60	63
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	100,000	11,000
CSP Output 14: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	70	83

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	3
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 12: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	290	163
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	132,177	205,402.99

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuban Population - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	3	=8	≥8	8		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuban population - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=20	2		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	0	=4	=20	4		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	0	=94	=60	94		WFP programme monitoring



# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuban population - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Schoolchildren, smallholder farmers and community - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	Not collected	≥51	≥51	97.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥49	≥49	97.69		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥90	≥90	97.69		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiarios de Food y CS sensibles a la nutrición - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female			≥51	78.59		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			≥49	78.59		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75	≥75	≥70	78.59	85.41	WFP programme monitoring

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Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) assembled as part of WFP's emergency response to Hurricane Oscar in Guantánamo

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

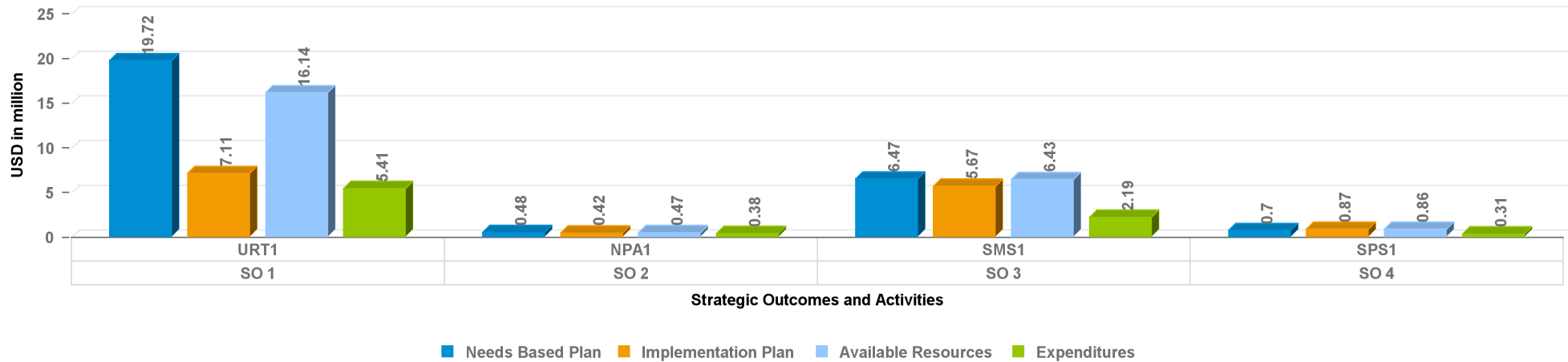
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SPS1	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.

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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.	6,468,247	5,672,660	6,429,636	2,185,734
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,468,247</b>	<b>5,672,660</b>	<b>6,429,636</b>	<b>2,185,734</b>
2.2	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	484,266	421,054	469,525	384,336
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>484,266</b>	<b>421,054</b>	<b>469,525</b>	<b>384,336</b>
2.1	Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	Non Activity Specific	0	0	20	0
		Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	19,723,538	7,108,629	16,137,546	5,407,443
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>19,723,538</b>	<b>7,108,629</b>	<b>16,137,566</b>	<b>5,407,443</b>
17.9	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.	701,768	868,183	858,578	308,485
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>701,768</b>	<b>868,183</b>	<b>858,578</b>	<b>308,485</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	735,626	0
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>735,626</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>27,377,818</b>	<b>14,070,528</b>	<b>24,630,931</b>	<b>8,285,998</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>929,300</b>	<b>825,473</b>	<b>1,492,823</b>	<b>602,163</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>28,307,118</b>	<b>14,896,000</b>	<b>26,123,754</b>	<b>8,888,161</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>1,839,963</b>	<b>968,240</b>	<b>819,499</b>	<b>819,499</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30,147,081</b>	<b>15,864,240</b>	<b>26,943,253</b>	<b>9,707,660</b>

  
 Michael Henning, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

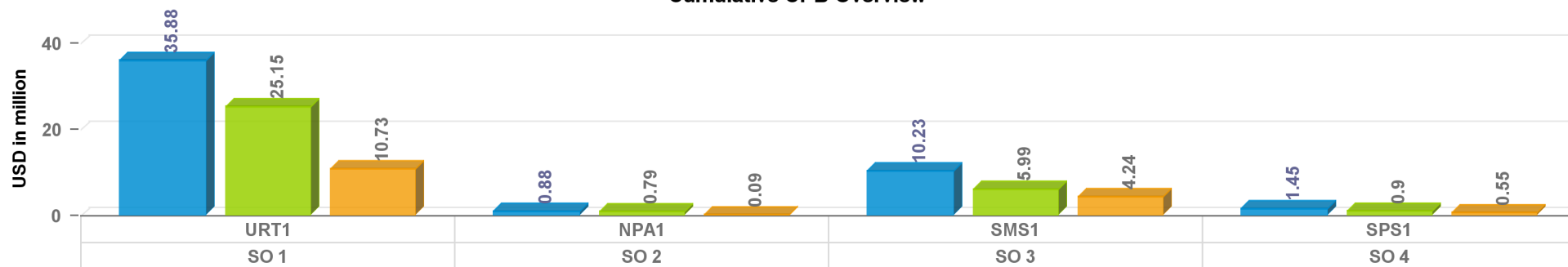
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SPS1	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.

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	56,764,449	31,508,880	4,372,984	35,881,864	25,151,761	10,730,103
		Non Activity Specific	0	20	0	20	0	20
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>56,764,449</b>	<b>31,508,900</b>	<b>4,372,984</b>	<b>35,881,884</b>	<b>25,151,761</b>	<b>10,730,123</b>
2.2	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	1,745,384	875,223	0	875,223	790,034	85,189
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,745,384</b>	<b>875,223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>875,223</b>	<b>790,034</b>	<b>85,189</b>
2.4	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.	18,261,991	10,230,298	0	10,230,298	5,986,397	4,243,902
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>18,261,991</b>	<b>10,230,298</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,230,298</b>	<b>5,986,397</b>	<b>4,243,902</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	2,257,380	1,454,921	0	1,454,921	904,827	550,093
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,257,380</b>	<b>1,454,921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,454,921</b>	<b>904,827</b>	<b>550,093</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	735,626	0	735,626	0	735,626
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>735,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>735,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>735,626</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>79,029,203</b>	<b>44,804,968</b>	<b>4,372,984</b>	<b>49,177,952</b>	<b>32,833,019</b>	<b>16,344,932</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,676,436</b>	<b>2,400,922</b>	<b>220,777</b>	<b>2,621,699</b>	<b>1,731,039</b>	<b>890,660</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>81,705,639</b>	<b>47,205,889</b>	<b>4,593,761</b>	<b>51,799,651</b>	<b>34,564,058</b>	<b>17,235,592</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,310,867</b>	<b>2,996,225</b>		<b>2,996,225</b>	<b>2,996,225</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>87,016,506</b>	<b>50,202,115</b>	<b>4,593,761</b>	<b>54,795,876</b>	<b>37,560,284</b>	<b>17,235,592</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemming, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures