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# Cuba

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

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# Overview

In 2025, food insecurity remained a significant challenge, driven by a prolonged economic downturn characterized by rising inflation, reduced public resources and persistent fuel shortages. Increasing restrictions on access to international markets further constrained the availability of essential goods — including food — while domestic food production continued to decline due to limited access to critical agricultural inputs and services, low investment in the sector, and ongoing difficulties in mobilizing international development financing.

The year 2025 was marked by heightened humanitarian needs, stemming from multiple disasters that struck at the end of 2024 and required sustained recovery efforts throughout the year, as well as a late-2025 Hurricane Melissa, which further compounded existing vulnerabilities.

In this challenging context, the World Food Programme (WFP) broadened the scope of its food and nutrition assistance, targeting crisis-affected communities as well as economically and nutritionally vulnerable groups to help safeguard food security and protect nutritional status.

Amid growing pressures on households' food security and nutrition, WFP intensified its resource-mobilization efforts, working to secure the support required to sustain the efficient and effective implementation of its operations. These achievements were made possible through the generous contributions of an expanding base of partners — including government donors, private-sector actors and United Nations funding mechanisms — committed to supporting the Government of Cuba in advancing its efforts to improve food security and nutrition. WFP also continued to pursue innovative financing opportunities and to prioritize flexible, multi-year funding modalities. These efforts aim to enable longer-term, transformative development interventions capable of generating meaningful and lasting improvements in food security and nutrition outcomes.

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

As a result, WFP supported **1,540,107 people** through direct assistance (55 percent women, 45 percent men). Moreover, communication efforts reached an estimated 3 million people, strengthening public awareness of the advantages of micronutrient supplements for children's nutritional status.

In 2025, WFP continued to play its established leadership role in disaster emergency response, ensuring that affected communities received timely lifesaving food assistance, while supporting national efforts to mitigate the humanitarian impact of recurring shocks. Building on assistance initiated in late 2024, WFP provided food support to people affected by multiple disaster events. In October 2025, Hurricane Melissa prompted a coordinated emergency response undertaken jointly with the Government of Cuba and United Nations agencies. The operation was guided by a jointly implemented Response Action Plan, which strengthened unity of effort and ensured coherence across all response activities. Through this coordinated approach, WFP channelled food assistance to people affected by the hurricane. Furthermore, Hurricane Melissa led to the first activation of the newly signed Anticipatory Action Framework, enabling WFP and the Government to implement early action measures ahead of the hurricane's anticipated impacts.

This emergency assistance was complemented throughout the year by WFP's support to national interventions that targeted vulnerable people with an appropriate food basket. Altogether, these combined efforts reached nearly **1 million people**.

To enhance micronutrient intake among vulnerable groups, WFP supported the health authorities' efforts to address malnutrition by distributing micronutrient supplements to **268,539 children** and **23,457 adults over 60**. This initiative was complemented by a public awareness campaign aimed at improving nutritional knowledge and promoting healthy eating practices, supported through training for health professionals and active engagement with families. In addition, sustained dialogue with national counterparts and partners created opportunities to expand collaboration on integrating nutrition priorities into national policies and programmes. This included reinforcing support for the national fortification strategy and promoting the inclusion of micronutrient interventions within broader public health frameworks.

In parallel, WFP supported the national child nutrition programme by assisting the Government in procuring powdered milk for **48,096 children**, thereby contributing to improved child nutrition outcomes.

WFP continued consolidating a comprehensive approach to strengthen local food systems, linking smallholder farmers and cooperatives to national social protection programmes. By strengthening technical capacities, providing agricultural inputs and technologies, and promoting innovative approaches aligned with national and local priorities, WFP empowered more than **10,771 cooperative members** — including women and youth — and **2,213 food-system**

**actors** to boost production, reduce post-harvest losses, and better meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations. The food produced was supplied to 238 social institutions, including day-care centres, boarding and half-boarding primary schools, maternity homes and community canteens.

For the first time, WFP successfully implemented a community voucher modality to support the national School Feeding Programme, thus enabling nutritious meals for **10,134 schoolchildren**. Through this initiative, WFP strengthened links between school canteens and local producers, allowing them to procure diverse, locally sourced foods from WFP-supported farmers.

To secure lasting impact and embed solutions within national systems, WFP continued to invest in strengthening institutional capacities, reinforcing Government leadership in food and nutrition programming.

Through a series of capacity-strengthening workshops, participation in international events and exchange missions abroad, institutional staff significantly enhanced their technical and operational skills. Notably, WFP further leveraged and advanced South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), enhancing the capacities of Cuban decision-makers and technical staff in strategic areas jointly identified with the Government.

Through the PROSOCIAL project, WFP efficiently supported a national strategy to strengthen targeting mechanisms, enabling national counterparts to more accurately identify and prioritize the most vulnerable groups and individuals by applying transparent, data-driven criteria across food security and nutrition programmes. These efforts were complemented by broader initiatives that reinforced the efficiency of the logistics system supplying the regulated family food basket, upgraded multisectoral data analysis and monitoring capacities, and expanded knowledge of disaster risk reduction with a focus on food and nutrition security.

WFP strengthened the integration of people-centred and inclusive considerations throughout the programme cycle by improving the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, enhancing intersectional analysis, and reinforcing related accountability mechanisms. Concrete actions included expanding access to economic opportunities across food systems for women and youth and supporting efforts to increase their participation in decision-making roles. In parallel, WFP supported institutional capacity-strengthening efforts, enabling national counterparts to integrate people-centred and inclusive approaches within their own programmes and systems.

WFP's comprehensive approach — integrating resource transfers, nutrition sensitization, technical support, and institutional capacity-strengthening, supported by a solid funding outlook and its operational presence on the ground — proved essential in advancing Cuba's priority efforts to strengthen resilience and achieve more sustainable food security outcomes.

# 1,540,107

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



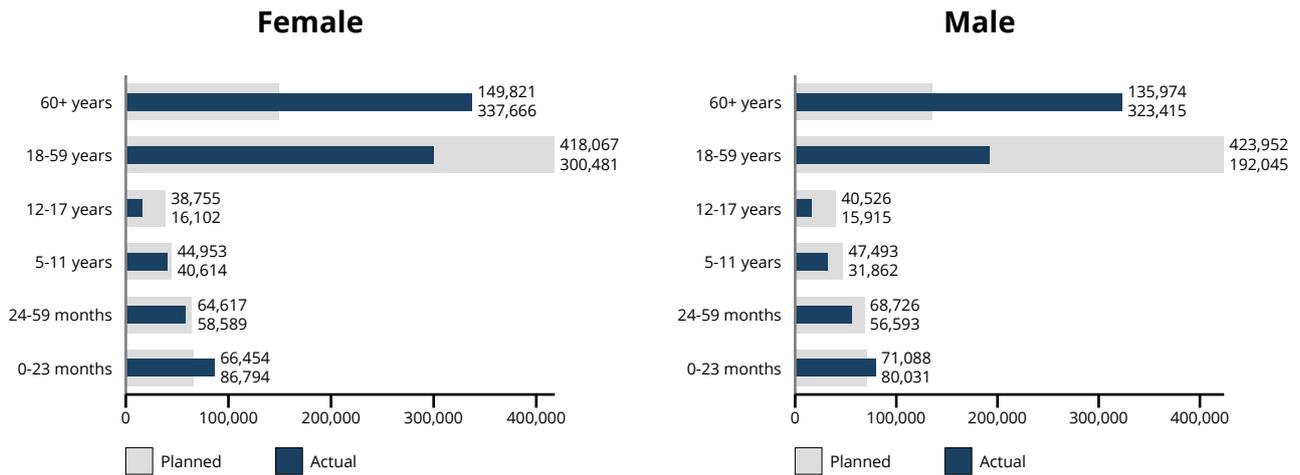
55% female



45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 77,005 (50% Female, 50% Male)

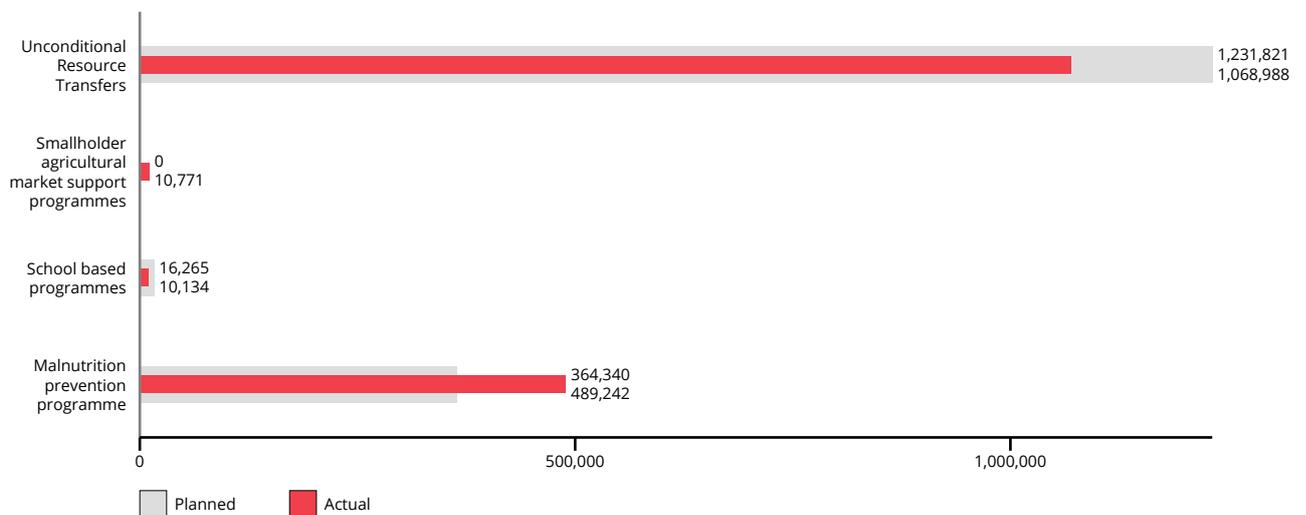
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



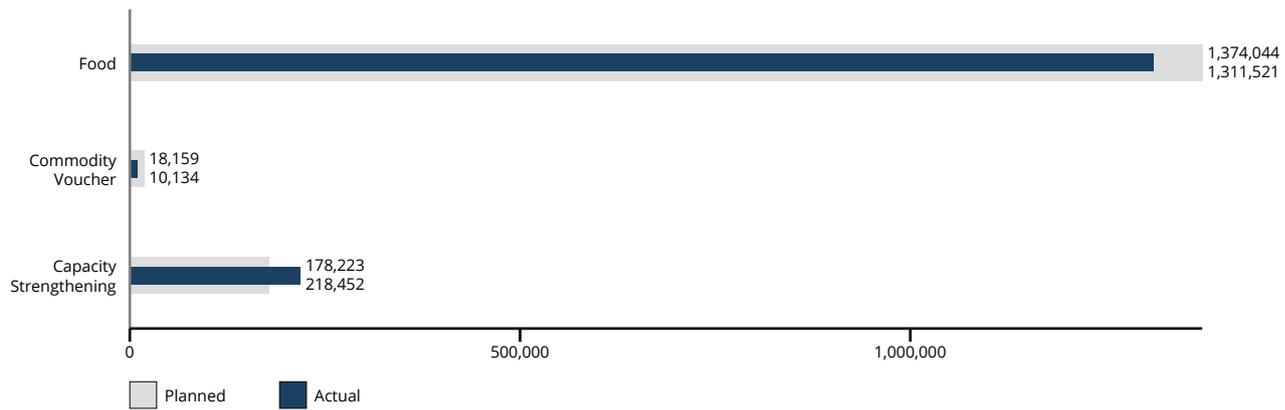
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



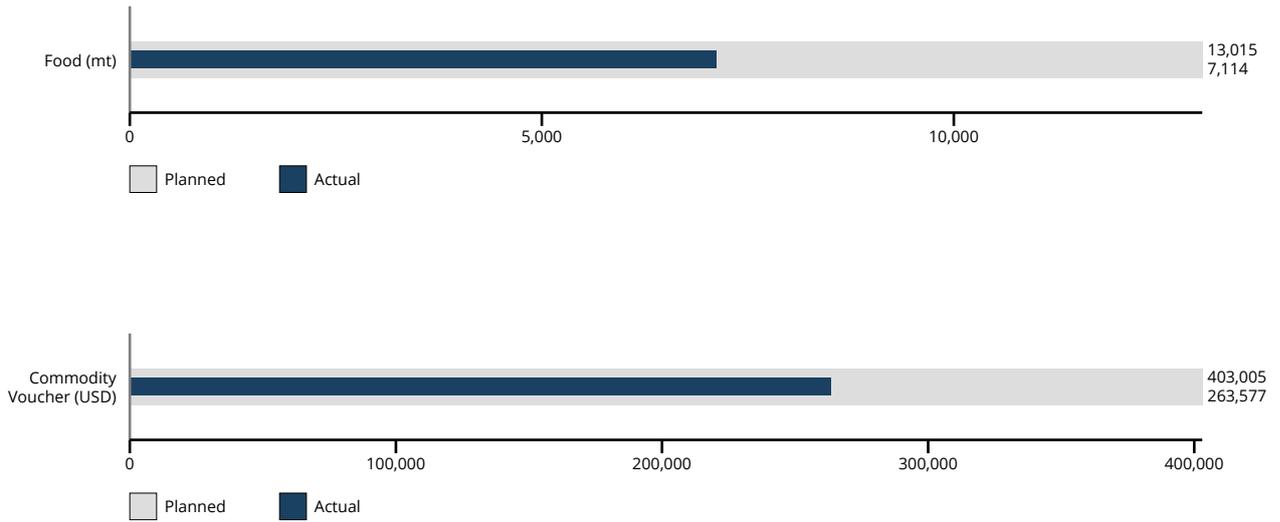
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



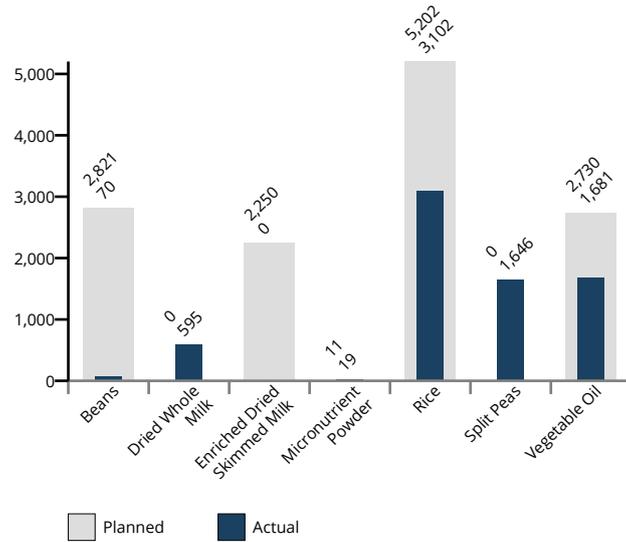
## Beneficiaries by Modality



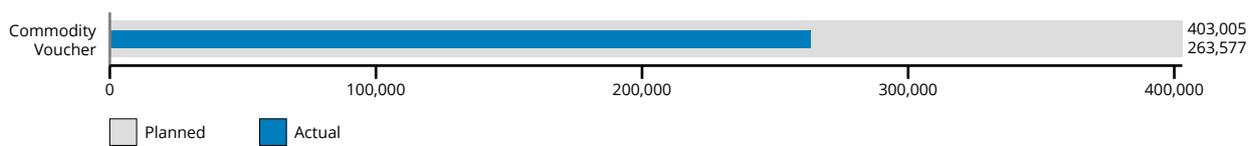
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



Despite national efforts, 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 economic crisis that intensified in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, characterized by high inflation (an inflation rate between 20 percent and 25 percent is estimated for 2025 [1]), shortages of essential goods, and persistent energy disruptions.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean projected that the Cuban economy would continue to contract, with a 1.5 percent gross domestic production (GDP) decline anticipated for 2025, following a 1.1 percent decline in 2024. [1] In 2024, the Cuban economy had notably experienced a contraction in several productive sectors. Agricultural and livestock production declined by 20.5 percent [1], severely impacted by devastating hurricanes that destroyed crops, along with fuel shortages, limited access to essential inputs, poor yields, and deep-rooted structural challenges. These factors significantly constrained the sector's performance, widening the gap between domestic food demand and supply - a situation further exacerbated by unrealized import volumes and missed foreign investment targets, largely driven by international sanctions.

The monthly food rations provided by the Government through the national standardised food distribution system at highly subsidized prices are largely imported, and financial constraints prevent the country from adhering to its import plans. In recent years, repeated announcements have highlighted challenges in delivering regulated family basket products in stipulated quantities and timeframes. Insufficient domestic production has adversely impacted the projection of increased participation of local food production in this food basket. Current rations lack diversity, raising concerns about meeting nutritional guidelines across age groups.

Two devastating hurricanes further strained an already fragile socioeconomic situation. Hurricane Oscar and Hurricane Rafael, as well as two earthquakes, which struck in late 2024, caused extensive damage, with lingering effects continuing into 2025. In October 2025, Hurricane Melissa — a powerful Category 3 storm — hit the eastern part of the island, triggering widespread flooding and landslides. More than 2.2 million people were affected or left in need, deepening the humanitarian and economic crisis in this part of the country already marked by vulnerability and struggling to recover from previous extreme natural events.

These challenges have hindered the availability of and economic access to food for the overall population. As a result, the diet of the average household is often inadequate in terms of energy intake and is insufficiently healthy or diverse.

Consequently, micronutrient deficiencies as well as overweight and obesity are growing health concerns, especially among population groups who are particularly nutritionally vulnerable. Anaemia is also a health concern in the country.

To tackle these challenges, the national authorities have implemented measures to embed food and nutrition priorities into national programmes. In 2020, the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education was approved, followed by the law on food sovereignty and food and nutritional security in 2022. These initiatives emphasize priorities such as reducing reliance on imports, ensuring food quality and safety, minimizing food losses and waste, strengthening local food systems, and leveraging educational, cultural and communication platforms to enhance food and nutritional education. Increasing domestic food production to reduce reliance on imports is also a key Government priority. Currently, it is estimated that the country imports around 70 percent of its food supply, amounting to an annual cost of USD 2.4 billion,[2] while most items in the subsidized monthly food basket provided to the entire population derive from imported goods. [3] These objectives are translated into a structured network at national and local levels, enabled by the social protection system, which also operates during times of emergency to ensure uninterrupted service delivery.

However, due to limited financial resources to sustain the social protection system, the Government seeks to improve resource allocation by shifting from universally subsidized goods to directing resources toward the people most in need. In 2021, the Government began implementing a new programme to reach households based on economic vulnerability criteria. WFP has been supporting these efforts since 2023, leading discussions with several national institutions on the development of improved targeting strategies and the design and implementation of public policies.

This endeavour resulted in the design of the WFP-led PROSOCIAL project, a digital and methodological initiative designed to strengthen social policy by improving the collection, analysis, and use of data about vulnerable populations.

Additionally, in October 2025, the Cuban Government introduced the Programme to Correct Distortions and Re-energize the Economy, in order to improve supply chains, stabilize the rationed family basket, and strengthen social protection.

In this demanding context, WFP has sustained and expanded its operations in Cuba, addressing critical needs in alignment with national priorities, ensuring broader support for the vulnerable population. In 2025, WFP continued implementing operations in close coordination with national counterparts and through existing Government mechanisms to deliver assistance to beneficiaries. This approach ensured broad coverage, integration into protection schemes, and strengthened Government capacities, while WFP focused on improving monitoring and targeting processes and leveraging its strong field presence.

## Risk management

As identified during analysis, in conjunction with the authorities, operational risks faced by WFP in implementing its activities are closely related to national logistical capacities and external and internal gaps in the supply chain, delays in the procurement, transport, and subsequent distribution of food and non-food items to warehouses and beneficiaries, affecting execution.

To address operational and logistical challenges, including procurement delays and fuel shortages that slowed implementation, WFP strengthened collaboration with Government counterparts to enhance logistical capacity and applied its procurement strategies to maintain continuity.

To address limitations in reporting, data management, and targeting that delayed timely analysis and programme adjustments, WFP maintained continuous engagement with counterparts, conducted regular reconciliations and monitoring visits, and improved pro-social data systems.

WFP also implemented a comprehensive capacity-strengthening strategy to improve project management, financial reporting, and compliance with national procedures, and developed framework agreements with national partners to clarify roles, responsibilities, reporting timelines, and compliance requirements, thereby enhancing accountability and operational efficiency.

Rising needs among the population, driven by the high cost of food and essential commodities, presented a significant challenge that could escalate into operational and strategic risks. WFP has scaled up targeted activities, intensified advocacy with donors, and supported the Government in strengthening targeting tools to ensure the most vulnerable populations are reached effectively, as well as an enhanced use of national resources.

To address the recurrence of extreme weather events that disrupted operations and increased vulnerability, WFP implemented preparedness measures, carried out lessons-learned reviews from past interventions, developed anticipatory actions, and established multi-area operational plans. In the face of these constant risk, additional resources were required to support Government disaster preparedness, management, and response. WFP collaborated with specialized institutions, experts, and decision makers to strengthen national and local capacities in disaster risk management as well as emergency preparedness and response.

## Lessons learned

WFP reaffirmed the importance of strengthening institutional capacities when working with Government counterparts and leveraging collaboration agreements with implementing partners. The year 2025 underscored the value of preparedness and anticipatory action strategies, which enabled faster responses, shortened lead times, and more efficient resource allocation. The year underscored the value of innovative methodologies — such as those introduced through the PROSOCIAL project — in enhancing the long-term sustainability of programme interventions. WFP advanced efforts to scale up its integrated food systems model, closely linked to social protection schemes and supported by innovative financial and digital solutions. Additionally, lessons learnt underscored the need to adapt and reinforce the nutritional focus of interventions to ensure assistance meets evolving dietary and health requirements.

Through its support to the national school feeding programme, WFP strengthened its collaboration with national institutions — particularly the Ministry of Education — as well as with municipal educational institutions. This multi-level engagement enabled new ways of working and fostered innovative partnerships tailored to Cuba's specific context. Building on enhanced technical guidance and hands-on accompaniment, WFP helped design and operationalize more robust systems and mechanisms, effectively channelling resources to ensure that nutrition and health challenges in schools were comprehensively addressed.

# Country office story

## The Figueroa farm: from production to emergency support



© WFP Cuba / Yursys Miranda Rodriguez

After Hurricane Melissa, Frank Alexis's farm became a lifeline thanks to a WFP solar irrigation system funded by KOICA

In the municipality of Urbano Noris, in the province of Holguín, the Figueroa farm has become an example of how resilience is built from the farm. There, Frank Alexis, a 22-year-old farmer, has been expanding his knowledge of agriculture, passed down through generations, with the support of the World Food Programme.

For the past five years, the farm has been part of the WFP's *Actúa diferente* project, funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The initiative strengthens the capacities of local farmers in one municipality in each of the five eastern provinces. Direct links are also established between producers and social protection institutions to promote dietary variety and quality in schools, daycare centers, maternal homes, and family care systems.

Frank and his family received training and inputs aimed at reducing the farm's vulnerability to extreme weather events, improving production volumes, and reducing post-harvest losses. Among these resources is a photovoltaic irrigation system with a submersible pump. However, what was conceived as a technological improvement for agricultural production became, in a matter of days, a vital input to support the community.

Hurricane Melissa, the third most intense tropical cyclone ever recorded in the Atlantic, affected the eastern provinces of Cuba. Urbano Noris was one of the municipalities most severely damaged by the hurricane, as the eye of the storm passed through the area.

When the civil defense systems announced the possible path of Hurricane Melissa, Frank did not hesitate to act: "I immediately spoke to my dad and told him that we were in danger of a hurricane hitting." Coordination with the local WFP team was immediate; farmers participating in the project received support to dismantle and secure the supplies they had obtained, such as solar panels, seedling houses, tricycles, and shaded greenhouse systems.

Despite these preventive actions, crop losses were significant. "It mainly affected the banana plants; it knocked them down and broke them. The corn we had planted was almost completely flattened, and then it started to recover, but it is no longer the same. Our squash plantation was affected, the beans dried up completely, and the cassava crop rotted," he says.

But resilience is not measured only in what is lost, but in what is sustained. After the hurricane, electricity in the municipality was interrupted for weeks. It was then that, in addition to the efforts to recover their crops, the Figueroa farm became a strategic point for the supply of drinking water.

"The water company asked us to help supply water to the town. Obviously, we accepted because we are here to help each other. Since then, with the solar panels and the irrigation system, we fill about 15 water tanks every day," says

Frank.

The photovoltaic system allows water to be pumped from a 36-meter-deep well. Without it, the community would have faced an even bigger crisis. "If we hadn't been given this irrigation system with panels and a submersible pump, with the energy shortage in the country, it would have been more difficult to plant and increase production. And after the hurricane, without electricity, we wouldn't have been able to help with water delivery to the population."

Beyond the emergency, Frank's story reflects the continuity of a family tradition and the hope of a new generation of farmers. "Since I was a child, my grandfather loved the farm, and so did my father, and they passed that on to me. I like to see the plants grow and yield. I love being in the fields," he says proudly.

For him, the technology and support provided by WFP are not only an immediate response tool, but also an investment in the future. "This technology helps us a lot, it is extremely beneficial and gives us independence. As a young person, I believe it is a privilege to have this equipment and be able to produce more in the fields."

The experience of the Figueroa farm demonstrates how WFP projects in Cuba integrate the reduction of crop vulnerabilities to climate change and emergency preparedness with the strengthening of local food systems. What began as support to improve agricultural production ended up being a vital resource for ensuring water and food during an emergency.

# Programme performance

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



Nearly **1 million people** in disaster-affected areas or living in vulnerable conditions received food assistance



**7,095 mt of food** distributed to disaster-affected and people living in vulnerable conditions



**496,271 USD of non-food items** handed to national counterparts for emergency response



**595 mt of powdered milk** delivered to the Government to support **49,780 children aged 1 to 2 years**, ensuring access to essential protein and calcium

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP complemented government programmes by providing timely assistance to ensure food support reached vulnerable groups and disaster-affected populations before disaster through Anticipatory Actions, as well as during both post-disaster and recovery phases, while also reinforcing national preparedness capacities. This was achieved through the prepositioning of food and non-food items, enabling a rapid and effective response when emergencies struck.

This WFP's support helped safeguard and improve the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups and disaster-affected people by reducing harmful coping strategies and supporting their early recovery, while simultaneously strengthening national systems to respond more effectively to current and future crises.

Through active collaboration with national authorities, WFP focused its efforts to guarantee equitable access to assistance via social protection programmes and community distribution points, ensuring that vulnerable people — including pregnant women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly — were prioritized. Despite systematic collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data, the consistent application of gender and age analysis across outputs remained limited. **WFP's gender marker for this strategic outcome is 1.**

In 2025, funding allocation amounted to **USD 36.7 million**, enabling WFP to provide assistance to vulnerable people, sustain support for multiple emergencies that occurred in 2024, and respond to Hurricane Melissa in the eastern region during the last quarter of 2025. Resources enabled the distribution of **7,095 mt of food**, reaching **955,232 people** with food assistance.

### ***Enhancing the recovery of communities impacted by multiple emergencies by the end of 2024***

As part of its post-disaster response and longer-term recovery strategy, WFP delivered vital food assistance to communities most severely affected by hurricanes Oscar and Rafael prioritising priority groups — such as children under five, adults over sixty-five, and pregnant women. A total of **145,794 people** (50 percent female) affected by Hurricane Oscar in Guantánamo province, and **318,527 people** (51 percent female), of which **26,843 children**, affected by Hurricane Rafael in the Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces, received rations consisting of rice, pulses, and vegetable oil.

In Granma province, which was affected by an earthquake, and in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), **650 schoolchildren** at the most severely impacted educational centre received rice, pulses, and vegetable oil to support school meals and safeguard nutrition status.

### ***Supporting vulnerable groups food security via national distribution programmes***

To complement government distributions through its national programmes, WFP supported the provision of bi-monthly food baskets — consisting of rice, pulses, and vegetable oil to a total of **239,429 vulnerable individuals** (56 percent female), notably including pregnant women, across ten provinces. In Granma province, the distribution of bi-monthly food rations was essential for people whose lives were disrupted by the 2024 earthquake, helping them restore their food security. Targeting was guided by vulnerability criteria and informed by analysis conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

### ***Delivering lifesaving assistance to communities impacted by Hurricane Melissa***

Ahead of Hurricane Melissa's landfall on 29 November 2025, the Anticipatory Action Framework was successfully activated, enabling WFP and the government to jointly reach **238,420 people** across five eastern provinces in November. Food baskets containing rice, pulses, and vegetable oil were distributed through protection centres and food preparation sites. The mechanism allowed to reach further **20,159 people** in December.

Thanks to WFP stocks prepositioned in the country and continuous collaboration with government institutions, immediate food assistance was successfully delivered in the aftermath of the disaster. During the two months of the emergency response (November and December), **320,506 people** were reached, initially prioritizing the eight most severely affected municipalities, as well as vulnerable populations in critical areas and priority groups in 27 additional municipalities. Food supplies were also channeled to community kitchens, enabling the preparation of daily hot meals for the communities and groups most severely affected.

As part of its post-disaster and recovery strategy, and in its ongoing efforts to prevent food insecurity, WFP plans in 2026 to continue providing food assistance. Operations will focus on severely affected areas, priority groups, and social protection programmes institutions, including community kitchens.

To guarantee a rapid and organized emergency response, specialized teams led by WFP technicians, with support from the Cuban Red Cross, installed six mobile warehouses (three in Santiago de Cuba province, two in Holguín province, and one in Granma province), restoring vital food storage and preservation capacity. In addition, 1,920 pallets were supplied for secure food storage, while **2,232 cooking kits** were distributed to the families most severely affected. To support communities in need, **70 tents** were established as hot meal distribution sites — 25 in Santiago de Cuba, 25 in Holguín, and 20 in Granma — delivering daily meals to the most severely affected populations. Finally, seven lighting towers with generators (four in Santiago de Cuba, two in Holguín, and one in Granma) were deployed to food distribution points and essential service sites, ensuring operations could continue safely after dark.

### ***Supporting milk distribution for children***

Responding to a government request to support its programme aimed at ensuring children receive essential protein and calcium, WFP helped offset shortages caused by funding gaps, transport constraints, and supplier challenges by distributing **595 mt of powdered milk** across 12 provinces to **49,780 children** aged 1 to 2 across eight provinces not covered by the government's fluid milk distribution. Implemented through the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN), this ad-hoc support reinforced the government's standardised programme.

### ***Advancing national disaster response capacities through strategic collaboration, focusing on prepositioning strategies and anticipatory actions***

WFP reinforced its leadership within the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) by coordinating preparedness and response activities with national stakeholders and spearheading key initiatives. In collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP played a central role in developing the Anticipatory Action Framework, contributing its expertise to technical meetings, national and local modelling exercises, and coordination mechanisms. WFP also led the organization of a workshop to strengthen earthquake preparedness and response capacities, drawing lessons from the 2024 Pilón earthquake. In parallel, WFP supported the establishment of the camp coordination and camp management sector together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and national counterparts. Additionally, in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WFP helped design a technical programme to enhance media resilience during emergencies.

The signing and implementation of new early warning and alert activation protocols enabled WFP to reinforce collaboration with the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET), the National Seismological Research Centre, and the National Civil Defence, strengthening hurricane and seismic monitoring in the eastern region.

Nationwide, specialists from the Civil Defence and the National Statistics and Information Office (ONEI) were trained on the 72-hour Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) methodology, strengthening their ability to rapidly collect, analyze, and report on food security conditions in the aftermath of disasters.

In 2025, WFP deepened its collaboration with national authorities to optimize the logistics chain of the national standardized food distribution system. Building on prior diagnostics, WFP supported the MINCIN in strengthening each

core function of the supply chain — from planning and procurement to food safety, storage, transport, and information management. Through technical workshops, capacity-strengthening initiatives, and targeted advisory support, WFP helped translate priority gaps into concrete actions aimed at improving efficiency, traceability, and last-mile delivery across the national distribution system.

In addition, during a workshop on the response to the Pílon earthquake, **64 government officials** were trained on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse in emergencies.

WFP ensured that every training session systematically incorporated content advancing women’s empowerment.

***Advancing evidence-based targeting***

Building on progress achieved in previous years, interventions under strategic outcome 1 in 2025 further advanced methodological guidance to government counterparts for the identification of vulnerable populations and priority groups. This support was grounded in a structured selection methodology and eligibility criteria established by WFP. While WFP provides overall leadership on the targeting approach and defines the criteria guiding all operations and projects, beneficiary databases for food assistance and nutritional support are maintained by the Government. Based on these government-managed systems, national authorities inform WFP of the number of individuals meeting the agreed criteria within each province and municipality. WFP does not access or process personal identifying information.

Using these datasets, beneficiaries of the emergency response were jointly identified by WFP, the MINCIN and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS), applying inclusive, gender-sensitive, and age-responsive criteria. Local validation processes, including administrative record reviews and field surveys, strengthened the accuracy and reliability of the databases. This collaborative approach also enhanced government ownership of targeting processes and contributed to the establishment of more robust, locally validated mechanisms for identifying and reaching the most vulnerable populations.

**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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2026.



**268,539 children aged 6-59 months** received multiple micronutrient powders to help improve their nutritional status



**23,457 adults over 60 years** received multiple micronutrient powders to help improve their nutritional status



**22,630 health professionals** trained to promote safe practices and raise awareness of the importance of **micronutrient supplementation**



**476,093 community leaders, teachers, agricultural professionals, and domestic trade representatives** trained to promote healthier practices

Through **strategic outcome 2**, WFP strengthened access to essential micronutrients for nutritionally vulnerable population groups to prevent anaemia, while expanding food and nutrition education programmes to promote healthy eating habits and encourage consistent adherence to supplementation.

In 2025, strategic outcome 2 funding allocation amounted to about **USD 258,000**.

This strategic outcome received a rating of **2 in the WFP's gender and age marker**, reflecting WFP's systematic disaggregation of beneficiary data by sex and age. There is strong potential to enhance this marker through a solid gender analysis informed by up-to-date data on how nutritional issues affect women, men, boys, and girls differently.

### ***Reaching Cuba's most vulnerable with essential micronutrients***

Building on the national scale-up initiated the previous year, WFP reinforced Cuba's efforts to prevent malnutrition through the distribution of multiple micronutrient powders (MNPs). Initially targeting children aged 6-23 months, the programme was expanded — at the government's request — to reach children aged 24-59 months in selected territories. Adults over 60 years residing in nursing homes and care facilities also benefited from MNP supplementation. Implemented at the municipal level across all provinces, this intervention aligned with national objectives for full-scale coverage. Tailored adaptations ensured that the programme responded effectively to the diverse needs of different age groups and regional contexts.

From January to October, WFP distributed **19 mt of MNP** to three beneficiary groups, reaching **172,011 children aged 6-23 months** (51 percent girls and 49 percent boys), **86,093 children aged 24-59 months** (51 percent girls and 49 percent boys), and **23,457 older adults aged 60 years** and above (48 percent women and 52 percent men).

Throughout the year, the implementation of interventions was guided by continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with established principles, including adherence to dosage requirements and mandated rest periods between cycles. Adjustments were introduced as necessary to mitigate the risk of product expiration.

### ***Enhancing nutrition awareness across families and institutions***

All health care staff involved in family-level distribution received training on the characteristics, benefits, and proper use of MNP. These sessions, together with educational materials to guide the optimal utilization of the supplements, were provided to **22,630 health professionals** from 11,315 family medicine clinics and 451 community polyclinics. In turn, these trained professionals delivered educational talks to over **100,000 family members and older adults** in social institutions, leveraging the materials to promote safe practices and raise awareness of the importance of micronutrient supplementation.

In addition, together with national counterparts and local facilitators, WFP carried out food and nutrition education training sessions to strengthen community knowledge and promote healthier practices. These sessions reached **476,093 participants** comprising community leaders, teachers, agricultural professionals, and domestic trade

representatives. Endorsed by the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology (INHEM) of the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the training focused on the safe handling, use, and storage of supplements, the benefits of micronutrient intake from early childhood, and the rationale for prioritizing vulnerable groups.

WFP implemented communication and promotion initiatives that fostered shared responsibility between men and women, with a strong focus on advancing responsible fatherhood in nutrition interventions. Monitoring visits revealed a notable transformation in parents’ perceptions and engagement, underscoring the growing recognition of their vital role in family nutrition.

**Advancing national nutrition strategies**

WFP collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the MINSAP, the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN), the Ministry of Education (MINED), the Ministry of Higher Education (MES), the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), as well as local governments and the Federation of Cuban Women. Together, they worked to embed nutrition strategies into national plans, reinforcing Cuba's commitment to improving population nutrition and ensuring that micronutrient interventions are integrated into broader public health priorities.

In close partnership with MINSAP, WFP advanced the approval process for a National Communication Strategy aligned with the National Strategy for Micronutrient Powders. While the strategy remained under review at the end of 2025, significant progress was achieved in raising awareness among populations: information on MNPs was disseminated through provincial institutional initiatives, online news outlets, and WFP's participation in the Hygiene and Epidemiology Symposium at the International Health Convention. These efforts reached an estimated two million people nationwide.

Finally, WFP supported the implementation of nutritional studies, including hemochemical and anthropometric assessments, to update indicators on anemia and micronutrient deficiencies.

**Supporting policy frameworks for sustainable food fortification**

Following the Government's agreement on a roadmap for national fortification strategies, WFP actively supported its implementation by helping identify opportunities and challenges, institutional capacity-strengthening needs, and the most appropriate delivery mechanisms aligned with the nutritional requirements of the target population. Throughout 2025, WFP maintained close engagement across all dimensions—providing technical guidance, monitoring progress, and ensuring that national efforts to scale up fortification remained on track.

WFP was included as a member of the operational Technical Advisory Committee for Food Fortification in Cuba, established following an inter-ministerial agreement between the Ministry of Food Industry (MINAL), the MINSAP, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG). Through its participation in this committee, WFP has actively reinforced its advocacy for the creation of a regulatory framework, providing the legal foundation needed to institutionalize and scale up national food fortification efforts.

As an effort to evaluate strengths, opportunities, and challenges for national food fortification, WFP, in coordination with MINAL, MINSAP, and MINAG, led an assessment of the Cuban food industry, visiting six industrial institutions currently or previously engaged in fortification. Identified gaps and challenges include technical obsolescence, damaged or poorly maintained infrastructure, limitations in the supply and quality of raw materials, and unfavorable conditions in the availability of stable electricity, fuel, and transportation, all of which strain the industry's capacity to sustain consistent production and maintain high fortification standards.

WFP contributed to strengthening capacities in data analysis for nutrition programming by training four specialists, equipping them with e-learning tools to improve programme design and evaluation practices for mass fortification.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets.	2 - Fully integrates age

## 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 2026.



**10,771 farmers** benefited from technical assistance, agricultural technologies, and resources and **2,213 food system actors** supported



**1,153 mt of diverse food** supplied to social safety nets through WFP-supported agricultural cooperatives in **31 municipalities**



**21,885 schoolchildren** in **126 schools** supported, ensuring access to nutritious meals that promote learning and health

Under **strategic outcome 3**, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of local food-system actors to design and operationalize a sustainable food-supply model that effectively links local production with national social protection programmes. This model has now been integrated into the national strategy for implementing both the Food Sovereignty and Security Law and the National Roadmap for Sustainable Food Systems, reflecting strong Government ownership and alignment with national priorities.

The approach is designed to ensure that vulnerable population groups — including children, older persons, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls — have consistent access to safe, nutritious, and locally produced foods that meet their dietary needs and cultural preferences. By reinforcing local value chains, promoting diversified production, and embedding climate-resilient practices, the model contributes to more sustainable and resilient food systems.

WFP mobilised **USD 7 million** for this strategic outcome in 2025, part of which was formalized into multiyear partnership agreements that guarantee predictable resources. This approach strengthens programme continuity and supports long-term, sustainable outcomes for targeted populations.

Support provided under this strategic outcome delivered significant and measurable impact. Through targeted input provision and tailored technical assistance, post-harvest losses were reduced by more than half over the past year, dropping from 15 percent to 6 percent. In addition, **85 percent of supported producers** reported higher production, improved yields, and increased incomes. These gains were further reinforced by an additional **1-percentage-point reduction in losses** compared to 2024, demonstrating the sustained effectiveness of the interventions.

WFP's gender and age marker score for this strategic outcome is **3**. Efforts to address gender- and age-related disparities included raising awareness of gender issues among supply-chain actors and advancing the implementation of action plans aimed at reducing inequalities within agricultural cooperatives. Fourteen initiatives were also supported by WFP, through which the participants — **seven women and seven youth** — received training in the development of business proposals, thereby contributing to their economic empowerment. These initiatives increased women's representation in management roles to 51 percent and generated **161 new employment opportunities for women**, as well as **133 new opportunities for youth**.

### ***Enhancing a comprehensive food supply model to link local producers with social protection programmes***

Throughout 2025, the local food systems support model was strengthened through the participatory implementation of new activities and modalities, enhancing the capacity of local actors to identify and use information for more effective food systems management and decision-making.

WFP supported this model in **31 municipalities** across seven provinces, selected based on their food security challenges and potential. Farmers and other key actors received technical assistance, agricultural technologies, and resources. A total of **10,771 individuals** (of which 1,994 were women and 1,898 young people) from **83 agricultural cooperatives** benefited from access to new technologies, training programmes, and improved services. Their production of more than 1,153 mt of diverse and fresh food, valued at nearly CUP 64 million (equivalent to USD 2.6 million), supplied **238 social institutions**, including day care centres, boarding and half-boarding primary schools (126), maternity homes, and community canteens, **servicing 29,377 individuals**. These deliveries covered up to 80 percent of the planned demand and were aligned with both nutritional requirements and beneficiary preferences. On average, 11.6 different locally produced agricultural products were supplied each month — two more than in 2024 — demonstrating increased diversity.

Production supplied to social protection institutions accounted for around 25 percent of the supported farmers' total output, while the remaining 75 percent was sold on local markets, increasing the availability of locally produced food and indirectly benefiting around 1 million people.

An additional **2,213 members**, including 517 women and 451 young people, from 23 local food system entities — such as science institutions and suppliers of inputs and services, including fertilizers, biological pest-control products, and providers of capacity-strengthening and food-safety monitoring support — received assistance to strengthen their infrastructure and capacity-strengthening activities.

These efforts indirectly benefited more than 40,000 members of other cooperatives, including over 8,000 women in supported communities.

Throughout 2025, a series of multi-stakeholder workshops — including best practices and lessons learned from the two projects implemented across the five eastern provinces, culminating in 2025 — brought together local authorities, producers, cooperatives, academic institutions, and community organizations, creating a powerful platform to assess results and highlight the project's transformative achievements. The discussions showcased its strong territorial impact through the integration of local production and social protection systems; the consolidation of institutional networks; tangible progress in women's economic empowerment and social inclusion; and the adoption of agroecological and technological innovations ranging from solar irrigation to seed banks and bioproducts. The workshops also reaffirmed the strategic role of schools as hubs for food security and nutritional education.

### ***Supporting appropriate diets in social institutions, notably schools, through local procurement and nutrition education***

In addition to strengthening the national School Feeding Programme by linking local producers to school canteens — ensuring that 21,885 children across 126 schools receive more nutritious meals — WFP supported **10,134 beneficiaries**, including 8,444 schoolchildren and teaching staff, through a transfer of over **USD 260,000** to municipal education authorities, enabling payments to smallholder producers supplying food to schools.

At the same time, WFP incorporated children's preferences into menu design and nutrition education, ensured cultural appropriateness, maximized the use of school-garden produce, and promoted healthy eating habits.

Additional support to the School Feeding Programme included strengthening processes for food reception, storage, preparation and consumption, installing solar panels in schools, providing model tables, supporting the establishment of school gardens, and distributing essential items to improve safe and efficient food handling.

WFP also assisted **12 health centres**, including maternity homes, to strengthen maternal and child nutrition. In addition, WFP supported **87 Family Care System (SAF) entities**, which provides subsidized meals and social support to vulnerable populations, notably older adults, people living with disabilities and pregnant women facing medical risk and economic vulnerability. This technical assistance included support for the acquisition and improvement of kitchen and dining equipment, as well as individual staff training to enhance food preparation, service quality, and overall nutritional care.

### ***Rolling out innovative tools: microinsurance, Farm2Go and science***

In 2025, WFP continued rolling out a range of innovative initiatives and tools designed to strengthen the capacities of local food producers and other key actors across the food system. These efforts focused on enhancing technical skills, improving access to knowledge and tools, and promoting more resilient and sustainable production practices to better respond to emerging challenges.

In seven municipalities of Villa Clara province, WFP supported the Science to the Furrow Caravan to bring new scientific knowledge and technologies from **17 national institutions** to farmers. The initiative aims to strengthen the resilience of the local food system to natural disasters and climate change, with a nutritional approach to supplying food to social protection networks. Farmers received training on key components such as seed production, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers, locally adapted crop varieties, early warning systems, and capacity-strengthening for decision-makers. Direct links were established between farmer organizations and scientific institutions, with follow-up plans developed for each institution.

Farm2Go, a WFP digital platform that connects smallholder farmers with markets by improving registration, stock tracking, and communication across the value chain, was introduced to **30 cooperatives** in the seven municipalities of Villa Clara province. The innovation links aggregators with local buyers, helping smallholder farmers obtain better prices while reducing delivery and payment times. Despite challenges such as prolonged power and connectivity outages, the commitment of farmers and buyers remains strong. In partnership with Cuba's national telecommunications provider, WFP is designing connectivity support to address these difficulties and maximise the initiative's potential. The aim is to integrate the platform into future interventions, including early warning and emergency response systems.

WFP continued to promote the *Seguro+Resiliente* insurance product in collaboration with the National Insurance Company (ESEN) to reduce the vulnerability of cooperatives. In 2025, **1,533 smallholder farmers** (587 women) joined the scheme — a 50 percent increase compared with 2024 — representing 1,533 different households and benefiting a total of 6,132 people. The insured value reached **USD 4.8 million**, with producers contributing a total of **USD 263,484** in premiums. Although the total damage caused by Hurricane Melissa has not yet been assessed, farmers have already received in 2025 more than USD 1 million in payouts. In addition, over 1,000 producers from previous WFP projects remained insured.

WFP developed tools to aggregate food security information using locally available data, promoting multisectoral analysis. These tools have strengthened informed decision-making at the local level, aligning it with national priorities and supporting the decentralised implementation of the Food Sovereignty and Security Law. More than **300 decision-makers** were trained in collecting and using food security and nutrition data.

***Strengthening partnerships for policy integration***

Collaboration with national partners — including the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN), the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), the Ministry of Education (MINED), the Ministry of Health (MINSAP) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA), as well as the ESEN and local governments — was key to achieving the results pursued under strategic outcome 3. WFP also coordinated efforts with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), and other partners.

By 2025, WFP had become a permanent member of the advisory group responsible for implementing the Food Sovereignty and Food and Nutrition Security Act. This strengthened the adoption and scaling up of the WFP-promoted pilot model as a suitable option for local implementation of the law. As a result, WFP was positioned as a partner of choice, increasing the likelihood that best practices, tools, and models would be integrated into national policies.

**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 2026.



**435 people** trained on beneficiary selection, registration and transfer modalities



**575 institutional staff** trained on data analysis and monitoring related to food security and nutrition



**47 decision-makers and technical staff** benefiting from 5 South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives

Under **strategic outcome 4**, WFP worked to strengthen national and local capacities by supporting social protection systems, data analysis and monitoring, disaster risk management and early warning systems, as well as advancing national logistics frameworks. It also fostered the exchange of experiences and best practices, helping to build a more inclusive and coordinated national approach to food security and nutrition.

Owing to its cross-cutting scope, all activities and results under strategic outcome 4 were intrinsically connected to strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3, underscoring WFP's holistic and coordinated approach to capacity strengthening and food security.

In 2025, strategic outcome 4 funding allocation amounted to **USD 1.4 million**.

Strategic outcome 4 achieved a **gender and age marker score of 4**. All capacity-strengthening activities systematically integrated gender and human-rights considerations to ensure that no one was left behind. Tools and methodologies developed during the initial phases of implementation consistently incorporated gender and age dimensions, reinforcing WFP's commitment to inclusive and equitable programming.

In 2025, WFP continued to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) through a total of five initiatives, strengthening the capacities of **47 Cuban decision-makers and technical staff**, including 23 women, in strategic areas jointly prioritized by WFP and the Government such as nutrition, social protection targeting, and emergency preparedness.

### ***Advancing nutrition and fortification strategies***

WFP organized and facilitated one SSTC mission to the Dominican Republic, accompanying Cuban representatives as they exchanged experiences on nutrition, food fortification, and social protection programmes. The visit, which included **seven participants** (six women), helped strengthen national technical capacities to address anaemia and improve food security through best practices in nutrition surveillance, micronutrient fortification, and targeted assistance.

### ***Advancing resilience and disaster preparedness***

WFP strengthened the disaster response and resilience capacities of **180 institutional staff** across the country. Participants included provincial civil defense chiefs, provincial and municipal agriculture representatives, hazard, vulnerability and risk specialists, producers, and experts from provincial meteorological centers. They received training on comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies with a focus on food and nutrition security, as well as on the Anticipatory Action Framework. This capacity-strengthening effort equipped them to identify concrete measures to enhance the resilience of local food systems affected by extreme weather events. WFP also procured drone equipment valued at **USD 8,850** to improve real-time situational analysis and support emergency response operations.

Additionally, two SSTC missions supported by WFP contributed to promoting capacity-strengthening and strategies in disaster risk reduction policies: Cuba's participation in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2025) in June, and in a regional workshop on anticipatory actions held in Havana in November. During the GP2025 event, four Cuban representatives (two men and two women) engaged with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM), and regional partners to strengthen disaster preparedness, early warning systems, and financing mechanisms such as the Santiago Network, while reinforcing collaboration with the Dominican Republic and Panama. Later, WFP organized a regional workshop that brought together **28 participants** from Cuba, Guatemala, and Peru to exchange best practices on anticipatory actions for droughts and floods, drawing on lessons from Hurricane Melissa and broader regional experience.

### ***Strengthening social protection systems and advancing targeting mechanisms***

WFP supported the Cuban Government in advancing its social protection agenda — particularly the improvement of targeting mechanisms under the PROSOCIAL project, a joint Government-WFP project aimed at improving the identification and targeting of individuals in situations of vulnerability that affect their food and nutrition security. — through two SSTC initiatives. In May, a technical mission of **10 participants** (five women) from Cuban institutions travelled to Panama, where they strengthened their capacities in calculating the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index and food security and nutrition indicators, enabling more evidence-based decision-making. Furthermore, collaboration with Brazil — facilitated through WFP’s Centre of Excellence in Brasília — reinforced technical cooperation to refine targeting mechanisms and ensure their integration into regional platforms, in particular the alignment with the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty (GAAHP), in coordination with FAO in its role as the secretariat. This process, supported by WFP, has significantly enhanced collaboration between the MTSS and Brazil’s Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS), ensuring Cuba’s integration into the regional platform.

The PROSOCIAL project has consolidated its role as a key platform for inter-agency cooperation, fostering synergies between WFP and other United Nations agencies. In 2025, 22 capacity-strengthening initiatives — supported by WFP’s technical inputs — trained **435 persons** on topics related to beneficiary selection, registration, and transfer modalities, strengthening the foundations for a more effective and sustainable social protection system in Cuba.

Thanks to WFP’s technical guidance and support, the PROSOCIAL project achieved substantial progress, including the update of the mobile application used for household socioeconomic characterization. Social work specialists used this tool to collect detailed information — including income, housing conditions, access to social protection and care programmes, and food and nutrition security indicators — across six municipalities. By December, around 760 households comprising more than 1,700 people were surveyed under WFP’s guidance. The analysis phase will continue into 2026 to identify vulnerability profiles and calculate a vulnerability index for these households.

In parallel, the project advanced the development of a protocol to ensure interoperability between its database and OREGI — the national digital system used to manage the consumer registry, which records every household and individual entitled to receive rationed, subsidized food and goods — representing a key step toward more integrated and efficient social protection systems. This effort also helped spark national discussions on innovative mechanisms for delivering targeted assistance and supporting households and individuals facing food insecurity.

### ***Enhancing multisectoral data analysis and monitoring to strengthen evidence-based decision-making***

A total of **575 institutional staff members** received targeted capacity-strengthening support to significantly enhance institutional capabilities for multisectoral data analysis and monitoring related to food security and nutrition. These efforts are contributing to more reliable, coherent, and actionable information, strengthening evidence-based decision-making across sectors. Some participants also received training from WFP on the community voucher cash-based transfer modality, strengthening their capacity to support accountable and efficient assistance at the community level.

### ***Enhancing national capacities for reliable food-supply chains***

Over a series of capacity-strengthening missions and workshops, the capacities of **370 staff** were significantly enhanced to reinforce the effectiveness, stability, and efficiency of the logistics system that supplies the regulated family food basket managed by the MINCIN. The work focused on analysing the food-supply logistics chain and assessing national logistics capacity, including a review of the logistics-services market to identify bottlenecks and opportunities. Capacity-strengthening efforts were anchored in the National Logistics Policy and supported by field visits to strategic logistics sites (across the western, central, and eastern regions of the country), ensuring that technical knowledge was grounded in operational realities. Continuous engagement with national counterparts and potential service providers helped refine feasible logistics options, while targeted coordination identified priority storage facilities to strengthen national readiness and safeguard continuity of supply.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<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>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Progress toward gender equality in Cuba has been supported by national efforts and the strong representation of women in political life, with women holding more than half of the seats in the national parliament. Despite these advances, significant gender disparities persist in employment opportunities, household responsibilities, and the distribution of time, limiting women's autonomy and undervaluing their economic contribution.

In Cuba, women spend 1.7 times more hours on unpaid domestic and care work than men. Only 42.9 percent of women aged 15 and above are employed or studying, compared with 68.8 percent of men. Additionally, 28.9 percent of women — rising to 35 percent in rural areas — are engaged exclusively in domestic work. Lower participation in the workforce restricts women's financial independence, reduces their influence in decision-making processes, and reinforces traditional gender roles.

Rural women, who represent 46 percent of the rural population, face even greater constraints. Only 23 percent of landowners are women, reflecting persistent barriers to access and control over productive resources.

Across WFP-supported interventions, gender perspectives were systematically integrated, and capacity-strengthening activities target smallholder farmers, educators, and decision-makers at both national and local levels. To reinforce inclusivity and accountability, all data collection and analysis were disaggregated by sex and age, ensuring that programme design and implementation incorporate a gender-sensitive approach.

Effective collaboration with national institutions and United Nations partners is essential to addressing the systemic barriers that hinder gender equality. WFP worked closely with United Nations agencies to address structural gender inequalities and strengthen national systems for preventing and responding to gender-based violence. Through this collaboration, WFP contributed to joint advocacy and policy dialogue, including engagements with the Cuban Parliament, participation in the Generation Equality Forum, and the application of the United Nations gender scorecard to enhance institutional performance on gender equality. These efforts aimed to reinforce national commitments, promote accountability across institutions, and ensure that gender considerations are systematically integrated into policies, programmes, and coordination mechanisms.

WFP has strengthened its commitment to women's empowerment by advancing their meaningful participation in decision-making processes.

Building on the WFP-led gender-sensitivity diagnosis, plans were developed and supported in 83 rural organizations to address the root causes of gender inequalities and reduce gender gaps. These plans outline concrete measures to strengthen women's participation in cooperatives and management structures, while enhancing their technical capacities and economic empowerment. To support their implementation, training and awareness-raising activities on gender inequalities were conducted to help mainstream a gender perspective within cooperatives. These initiatives contributed to promoting women's active engagement in local food systems.

In parallel, capacity-strengthening activities and workshops focused on expanding women's professional development, improving their access to markets and employment opportunities across the value chain, and increasing their representation in leadership and decision-making roles.

As a result, by 2025 women accounted for 58 percent of the members of decision-making committees across WFP-supported projects, and held 51 percent of leadership positions within food-system management structures. These achievements reflect the systematic integration of gender analysis and sustained efforts to build awareness among food-system stakeholders on the centrality of gender equality.

WFP also advanced women's and youth economic empowerment by delivering training in strategic planning and business development. In 2025, seven initiatives targeting women and seven targeting youth received continued support, contributing to the creation of **161 new jobs for women and 133 for young people**.

WFP's efforts to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers are also illustrated by the Women Insurance Agents Programme, which demonstrate how women's leadership can be leveraged to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers.

# 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**

In 2025, WFP continued to reinforce its role as a key partner in safeguarding the needs of vulnerable populations across Cuba. WFP's efforts exemplified a commitment to accountability, accessibility, and sustainability, working throughout the year within an institutional framework and in close collaboration with the Government as the primary implementing partner.

Since 2024, WFP considerably broadened its operational reach by extending food assistance to additional provinces and a greater number of vulnerable people. This expansion continued in 2025, with WFP further increasing coverage to meet growing needs.

WFP works through Government mechanisms and complements them with alternative channels to collect community feedback. Most feedback is gathered face-to-face by field monitors during key activities, site visits, and monitoring missions. Participatory methods, consultations and local committees ensure community input on needs and support and engage beneficiaries directly to capture opinions and concerns.

Throughout the year, WFP ensured that assistance was delivered through mechanisms that uphold dignity, safety, and non-discrimination, building on long-standing Government systems that reflect universal access principles and guarantee equitable coverage regardless of gender, ethnicity, age, or disability, even amid logistical challenges in the current national context.

To reduce risks for beneficiaries, priority was given to safe, accessible, and community-based distribution channels. Food baskets were delivered at local Government distribution points during daylight hours, while micronutrient powders were provided through primary health care centres. Nationwide training for health personnel further strengthened safe delivery.

WFP demonstrated rapid, accountable action in response to multiple natural disasters throughout the year. Following Hurricane Melissa, WFP, in collaboration with the Government, ensured that all food and non-food items reached affected populations safely. WFP field monitoring and staff presence reinforced transparency, with no security incidents reported.

Monitoring systems were strengthened to guarantee transparent and reliable delivery of assistance. Food and MNP distributions were tracked through field visits and remote monitoring — via phone and internet — in coordination with national and local partners, reinforcing accountability across all targeted provinces.

WFP expanded its field presence and diversified communication channels to remain accessible to the population. The creation of new field positions enhanced operational capacity and ensures coverage across virtually the entire national territory.

Communities were placed at the centre of accountability efforts through stronger feedback and engagement mechanisms. Field monitors used institutional complaint and suggestion systems and served as direct interlocutors in local coordination committees, ensuring that concerns from authorities and beneficiaries were heard and addressed.

Local populations were further empowered to take an active role in programme oversight and decision-making. Municipal project committees — composed of community members, technical experts, and authorities — played a key role in ensuring transparency. WFP supported them through remote communication and training, while local media informed the public about distribution processes, entitlements, and assistance timelines.

In December 2025, a WFP mission focused on people-centred programming — including accountability to affected populations (AAP), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and community feedback mechanisms (CFM) — resulted in an agreement to pilot a CFM in early 2026. This initiative, aligned with Government priorities, aims to strengthen accountability and enhance programme quality. WFP committed to implementing CFM to ensure the safe and confidential handling of community feedback, reinforcing transparency and trust in its operations.

# 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)

In Cuba, extreme climatic and meteorological events — particularly droughts, heavy rainfall and tropical cyclones — play a defining role in shaping the country's climate characteristics and in influencing how climate affects the development of natural and human ecosystems across the national territory. These events constitute the primary drivers of disaster risk, placing sustained pressure on key sectors of national development. Their impacts extend to water availability, infrastructure, public health, agriculture and local livelihoods, collectively undermining efforts to strengthen resilience and advance long-term sustainable development.

Through its programme activities, WFP has placed strong emphasis on the sustainable use and management of natural resources, ensuring their rational utilization to preserve regenerative capacities. It has made notable progress in introducing agroecological practices and implementing efficient irrigation systems across its development projects. At the same time, WFP has contributed to national efforts to conserve biodiversity and maintain vital ecosystem services. These efforts have been undertaken in close collaboration with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA), its Hazards, Vulnerability and Risks (PVR) team, and the Cuban Institute of Meteorology (INSMET). Together, these initiatives have contributed to reducing vulnerability to extreme climatic events and promoting ecosystem balance through an integrated approach focused on preparedness and anticipatory action.

In line with national policies aimed at transforming the country's energy mix, WFP has improved energy efficiency in schools and social protection facilities through the installation of solar panels. The use of renewable energy has also been expanded to irrigation systems, supporting sustainable local food production and improving the reliability of essential services.

To address climate-related risks and promote adaptation and mitigation actions, WFP and the CITMA have developed a joint roadmap to guide the formulation of proposals for climate-finance mechanisms, while also working together to identify vulnerabilities and to develop and monitor action plans. These efforts aim to improve production levels, strengthen resilience capacities and deepen local understanding of climate risks.

In collaboration with several national institutions, WFP has established a technical team to carry out a comprehensive review of environmental and social risks across its field agreements. During the last quarter of 2025, this work has focused on assessing all newly initiated projects. All WFP projects and operations in Cuba comply with national environmental policies and align with development strategies coordinated with the CITMA. These efforts contribute to the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and the Macro-Programme on Natural Resources and the Environment, upholding the constitutional mandate to ensure a healthy and balanced environment.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Throughout 2025, WFP continued to advance its efforts to minimize its environmental footprint. Actions promoting the rational and efficient use of water, energy, and paper were strengthened, supported by an increased reliance on virtual tools. As part of the transition toward a more sustainable energy mix, the introduction of an electric vehicle for regular operations in the Havana office, together with the optimization of routes for combustion engine vehicles, resulted in a reduction of fuel consumption by more than 40 percent.

Energy saving measures also included regular monitoring of air conditioning systems and the promotion of efficient electricity use. Throughout the year, staff participated in awareness raising activities, and these good practices were also shared with national counterparts.

These initiatives demonstrate WFP's commitment to environmental and social sustainability, ensuring that its operations in Cuba contribute to the country's broader goals for resilience, preparedness, and environmental stewardship.

# 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 work reflects a holistic approach to nutrition, integrating actions that respond to urgent nutritional gaps with efforts that build long-term food security and resilience among Cuba's most vulnerable groups.

In Cuba, WFP's portfolio is structured to achieve nutrition-sensitive outcomes through a complementary set of targeted nutrition interventions. This programming is translated into practice through food and nutrition education tools and activities, which have been integrated into social protection programmes, school feeding initiatives, efforts to strengthen local food systems, and joint implementation strategies. These interventions are implemented in close collaboration with national entities such as the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology (INHEM) and the School Health Directorate of the Ministry of Education (MED), ensuring technical alignment with national standards and strengthening the integration of nutrition actions within public systems. WFP has also worked closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to advance shared priorities and enhance the effectiveness of efforts to improve nutrition outcomes.

Notably, WFP reached vulnerable individuals with bi-monthly assistance that included oil fortified with vitamins A and E, contributing to improved dietary quality among the targeted population.

At the local level, WFP advanced the integration of nutrition into social protection programmes targeting children, the elderly, and pregnant women. Support focused on embedding nutrition objectives through technical assistance, providing specialized nutritious foods, and building the capacity of local systems to deliver nutrition-sensitive services. Grounded in an intersectional and gender-sensitive perspective, this approach recognized the varied vulnerabilities shaped by gender, age, and socioeconomic conditions. By reinforcing linkages between productive activities and social protection networks, WFP helped ensure a stable supply of diverse, high-quality foods for vulnerable populations.

In 2025, WFP sustained the national scale-up of multiple micronutrient powder (MNP) distribution for children across the country, responding to persistent shortages of nutritious foods and concerns raised by health authorities about the nutritional situation. This expansion remained aligned with the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Iron-Deficiency Anaemia and was extended to other vulnerable groups, including adults over 60 years of age in social protection institutions, following their identification as nutritionally at risk by Cuban health authorities. To address malnutrition more broadly, WFP also prioritized the distribution of powdered milk and 4- and 5-micronutrient MNP, complemented by awareness-raising and training activities for families and health personnel. These efforts, supported by printed educational materials, aimed to ensure correct use of the supplements and strengthen understanding of their nutritional benefits.

In 2025, WFP calculated the nutritional adequacy of its food basket, leading WFP in the Latin America and Caribbean region in this area. Three scenarios were modelled to improve the nutritional value of the WFP basket, which complements the government's food basket by providing nutrient-rich foods that help close micronutrient and dietary diversity gaps. The findings informed the development of the new country strategic plan (CSP) for 2026-2030, guiding the selection of food items with higher nutritional value — such as lentils, fortified rice, and fortified oil — that can better support national efforts to improve dietary quality and reduce micronutrient deficiencies. These results will strengthen WFP's ability to contribute to national nutrition goals and to achieve more impactful outcomes for the most vulnerable populations.

# Partnerships

In 2025, WFP's dynamic collaboration with a diverse range of partners, including the Government of Cuba and its institutions, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector, continued to shape the implementation of its 2021-2025 country strategic plan (CSP), in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. Through reinforced dialogue and coordination with ministries and national agencies, WFP supported the Government's efforts to implement the Food Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security Law, which seeks not only to address food and nutrition insecurity but also to promote sustainable agricultural practices and strengthen local food systems.

WFP consolidated its role as an opportunity enabler and key partner, intensifying resource mobilization efforts to address growing needs while ensuring efficient and effective implementation of its operations. WFP's achievements were made possible thanks to generous contributions from a growing base of donors — including government donors, private sector partners and United Nations funds — committed to supporting the Government of Cuba in advancing its strategy to fight hunger. In the face of increasing needs within a challenging socioeconomic context, WFP positioned itself as a trusted implementation partner. Building on this role, WFP has been actively seeking innovative financing and prioritizing flexible multiyear funding to enable long-term transformative development interventions with profound impacts on food security and nutrition. Efforts focused on broadening the donor portfolio, nurturing relationships with traditional donors, increasingly involving private actors in development activities and financing initiatives, leveraging innovative financial options like debt swap initiatives, promoting SSTC opportunities, and exploring opportunities with International Financial Institutions both as funding sources and strategic partners for coordinated strategies.

Throughout the year, WFP mobilized emergency earmarked contributions to support preparedness efforts, anticipatory actions, prepositioning and food assistance. These contributions were made possible through the support of partners including the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund for Anticipatory Action (CERF), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), the European Union, Spain and the Government of Canarias. WFP also benefited from valuable collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with financial support from Ireland.

Following Hurricane Melissa, WFP's response was supported by timely and generous contributions from Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the European Union, as well as allocations from WFP's Immediate Response Fund and the CERF.

WFP remains committed to advancing transformative, decentralized and sustainable local food system models in prioritized municipalities. In 2025, two development projects financed by the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea were successfully completed. In addition, three new initiatives were launched: a second project phase supported by the Republic of Korea, a new intervention financed by the LDS, and another initiative funded by Canada and implemented jointly with UNICEF.

The nationwide distribution of micronutrient powders for children aged 6-24 months was supported through contributions from Greece and Italy, with the latter providing assistance as part of the post-Melissa nutrition strategy.

Noteworthy, WFP signed in a tripartite initiative with the Government of Cuba and the Government of Spain to implement institutional cash-based transfers to schools, supported by Spain through a debt-swap mechanism.

Engagement with the European Union, together with WFP's Caribbean Multi-country Office, successfully led to the mobilization of funding through the European Union Caribbean Resilience Programme (EU-CA-RES), which aims at strengthening resilience to shocks and disasters in the Caribbean by improving national capacities in social protection systems, disaster-proof infrastructure, and early warning.

WFP continued advancing South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) through five key initiatives, strengthening the capacities of Cuban decision-makers and technical staff in priority areas such as nutrition, social protection targeting, and emergency preparedness. A mission to the Dominican Republic enabled Cuban participants to exchange best practices on nutrition surveillance, food fortification, and targeted assistance to combat anaemia. WFP also supported Cuba's engagement in resilience-building platforms, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2025), where Cuban representatives collaborated with the UNDRR, the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM), and regional partners notably through their participation in a regional workshop on anticipatory actions held in Havana with participants Guatemala and Peru. Additionally, under the PROSOCIAL project, a technical mission to Panama trained national specialists on applying the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index and food security indicators, while collaboration with Brazil, through WFP's Centre of Excellence, strengthened targeting mechanisms and aligned Cuba's Implementation Plan with the Global Alliance

Against Hunger and Poverty, reinforcing ties between the Cuba's Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS) and Brazil's Ministry of Social Development.

## Focus on localization

WFP promoted the design of activities with the active participation of national counterparts to strengthen ownership, sustainability, and handover strategies. Key institutions played pivotal roles in coordination. This multisectoral approach ensured broad institutional representation within project coordination teams at national, provincial, and municipal levels. These strengthened teams demonstrated their commitment by continuing monitoring and advocacy in their territories after project completion and by swiftly mobilizing local participants, approvals, and resources for new cooperation opportunities.

WFP's field monitors in the five eastern provinces, together with newly deployed staff in central and western Cuba, represent a unique asset within the United Nations System in the country. Their proximity to communities and authorities has enabled WFP to collaborate more effectively with local partners and institutions, ensuring that both national and local priorities are reflected in project implementation. These teams have played a critical role in on-the-ground monitoring, swiftly addressing bottlenecks, and providing timely feedback to local teams and communities, all while benefiting from strong support from highly engaged local authorities. This sustained field presence has proven both effective, contributing not only to implementation of emergency interventions, but also to the design and execution of long-term development projects in close coordination with local counterparts.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP's leadership of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) was pivotal in ensuring a rapid and coordinated response to emergencies. Building on this role, WFP mobilized funding and contributions earmarked for emergency operations, including preparedness measures and support for the items prepositioning strategy. Under WFP's leadership, the UNETE maintained strategic partnerships with Cuba's Civil Defense, supporting emergency response, including preparedness and anticipatory actions. WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) also supported inter-agency cooperation to develop the Hurricane Anticipatory Action Framework, facilitating technical meetings and modeling exercises.

WFP also co-led the Food Security Group with the FAO, fostering strategic dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) and the Commission for the Food Sovereignty and Food Security Law to align national priorities with humanitarian action.

WFP's enabling role was key to Hurricane Melissa response. As the lead of the Logistics Group, WFP coordinated humanitarian flights through its United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), supported by funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), thereby enabling the rapid delivery of relief items from multiple United Nations agencies, the establishment of temporary storage facilities, and the activation of supply chain networks that ensured humanitarian partners could provide assistance efficiently to affected communities.

Further collaboration with the UNDRR paved the way for a future workshop to strengthen technical and operational capacities in earthquake risk management.

With the FAO, a project was implemented to reinforce technical capacities for anticipatory action on hurricanes and drought, integrating other agencies, funds, and programmes to advance a multisectoral approach.

Joint initiatives with the UNICEF included the launch of a development project focused on food systems and nutrition.

Other inter-agency initiatives focused on promoting gender equality and developing communication products to drive social behavior change.

# Financial Overview

In 2025, three budget revisions were undertaken. The first revision increased direct support costs, enabling WFP to absorb an in-kind food donation and thereby augmenting the total CSP budget by USD 431,425. This expansion facilitated the delivery of 24,600 mt of rice to the country. The second budget revision enabled WFP to absorb contributions provided in response to the impact of Hurricane Melissa, increasing the total CSP budget by USD 655,459. The third budget revision approved an increase of approximately USD 12 million to extend all CSP activities through January and February 2026 and to scale up emergency response efforts, with nearly USD 5 million dedicated specifically to addressing the impact of Hurricane Melissa.

WFP's approved annual plan was funded at 171 percent, with nearly USD 53 million received compared to the USD 31 million annual plan. In relation to the planned requirements, expenditures reached 123 percent of the needs-based plan and 180 percent of the implementation plan. This strong performance reflects sustained donor engagement and their continued commitment to supporting WFP's emergency response in 2025. The contributions were particularly focused on addressing the impacts of the two hurricanes and one earthquake that struck in 2024, as well as the additional hurricane that occurred in late 2025.

Due to the high volumes of in-kind food received with effective in port reception and utilization into 2026 as well as multiyear funds receive in 2025 for utilization in 2026 — WFP expenditures accounted for only 72 percent of the available resources. Other challenges, such as global supply chain delays, affected the timing of food arrivals and, consequently, expenditure recognition.

**Strategic outcome 1** funding in 2025 amounted to USD 36.7 million, representing 281 percent of the approved implementation plan. This exceptional achievement was made possible through generous contributions from multiple donors in support of WFP's emergency response to Hurricane Melissa, as well as through contributions for the purchase and distribution of liquid milk and high volumes of rice. Of the available resources, 69 percent were utilized, as the in-kind rice donation and the remaining multiyear contributions are planned for use and distribution throughout 2026.

**Strategic outcome 2** resources in 2025 totaled USD 258,562, thanks to funds carried over from previous years and new allocations. This amount represented 106 percent of the approved implementation plan. However, only USD 130,120 — equivalent to 50 percent of the available resources — was utilized during the year, as some funds received, including multi-year allocations, are planned for use in 2026. Additionally, in 2026, resources will support an impact evaluation of the MNP distribution, which could not be conducted in 2025.

**Strategic outcome 3** funding in 2025 amounted to more than USD 7 million, equivalent to 291 percent of the country portfolio needs and to 130 percent of the initial implementation plan. In addition to the generous contributions received in 2025, available resources for the year also include unutilized funds carried over from 2024, as some activities could not be implemented due to procurement challenges. Approximately 82 percent of the available resources were utilized in 2025, while the remaining funds, including multi-year allocations, are scheduled for implementation in 2026.

**Strategic outcome 4** available resources in 2025 amounted to USD 1.4 million, equivalent to 770 percent of the country's portfolio needs and to 700 percent of the initial implementation plan. Despite full funding in 2025, strategic outcome 4 reached an implementation rate of 37 percent. This performance should be understood in light of institutional challenges, the operating environment (recurrent power cuts and fuel shortages) and the impact of Hurricane Melissa, since the ensuing emergency response drew heavily on institutional attention and human resources, constraining full participation in capacity-strengthening interventions. Additionally, the remaining funds, including multi-year allocations, are planned for implementing interventions in 2026.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	24,289,666	13,058,301	36,772,222	28,522,488
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	620,169	0
SO01: Populations facing multiple hazards maintain access to food during and in the aftermath of disasters	24,289,666	13,058,301	36,152,053	28,522,488
Activity 01: Provide timely food assistance to shock-affected people while strengthening national and local capacity relevant to emergency preparedness and response.	24,289,666	13,058,301	36,152,053	28,522,488
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	268,214	244,884	258,564	130,120
SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	268,214	244,884	258,564	130,120
Activity 02: Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	268,214	244,884	250,070	130,120
Non-activity specific	0	0	8,494	0

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 2,411,518	 5,407,275	 7,028,849	 5,819,346
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.	 2,411,518	 5,407,275	 7,028,849	 5,819,346
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.	 2,411,518	 5,407,275	 7,028,849	 5,819,346
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 183,417	 201,453	 1,411,821	 518,395
SO04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2024.	 183,417	 201,453	 1,411,821	 518,395
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.	 183,417	 201,453	 1,411,821	 518,395
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,872,676	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 27,152,814	 18,911,912	 48,344,132	 34,990,349
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,925,135	 1,023,924	 2,444,452	 1,221,414

Total Direct Costs	 29,077,949	 19,935,836	 50,788,585	 36,211,764
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,890,067	 1,295,829	 1,954,308	 1,954,308
Grand Total	 30,968,016	 21,231,666	 52,742,892	 38,166,072

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean. 2025. Resource mobilization to finance development.

<https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/34447d6c-146e-4be2-84fa-990652834746/content>

[2] National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI). 2024. Statistical Yearbook of Cuba 2023.

[3] B. D. Velázquez and others. 2024. ¿Cómo marchan la distribución de la canasta familiar normada y el sistema de comercio y gastronomía en el país? (What is the current status of the distribution of the regulated family basket and of the country's commerce and gastronomy system?)

## Strategic outcome 01

Note: the current CSP has been extended through 2026, and WFP aims to achieve the stated outcomes by 2026 rather than 2024.

The 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)" is not reported for CSP Output 01, as primary schools were initially planned as the target beneficiaries, but other groups of children were ultimately reached instead.

## Strategic outcome 02

Note: the current CSP has been extended through 2026, and WFP aims to achieve the stated outcomes by 2026 rather than 2024.

## Strategic outcome 03

Note: the current CSP has been extended through 2026, and WFP aims to achieve the stated outcomes by 2026 rather than 2024.

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.

## Strategic outcome 04

Note: the current CSP has been extended through 2026, and WFP aims to achieve the stated outcomes by 2026 rather than 2024

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

Most survey-based outcome indicators could not be measured, while noting that the (now deactivated) CC.3.2 indicator regarding women's participation in decision-making was reported in narrative.

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	787,759	699,861	89%
	female	782,667	840,246	107%
	total	1,570,426	1,540,107	98%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	71,088	80,031	113%
	female	66,454	86,794	131%
	total	137,542	166,825	121%
24-59 months	male	68,726	56,593	82%
	female	64,617	58,589	91%
	total	133,343	115,182	86%
5-11 years	male	47,493	31,862	67%
	female	44,953	40,614	90%
	total	92,446	72,476	78%
12-17 years	male	40,526	15,915	39%
	female	38,755	16,102	42%
	total	79,281	32,017	40%
18-59 years	male	423,952	192,045	45%
	female	418,067	300,481	72%
	total	842,019	492,526	58%
60+ years	male	135,974	323,415	238%
	female	149,821	337,666	225%
	total	285,795	661,081	231%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,570,426	1,540,107	98%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	364,340	489,242	134%
School based programmes	16,265	10,134	62%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	10,771	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,231,821	1,068,988	86%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,821	70	2%
Dried Whole Milk	0	595	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	2,250	0	0%
Rice	5,202	3,102	60%
Split Peas	0	1,646	-
Vegetable Oil	2,730	1,681	62%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	11	19	176%
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
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	403,005	263,577	65%

## 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	587,803	493,134	
			Male	587,197	462,098	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175,000</b>	<b>955,232</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	General Distribution	Female		17,847	
			Male		8,996	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>26,843</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	25,777	
			Male	41,710	24,003	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>81,053</b>	<b>49,780</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	50,000	37,133	
			Total	50,000	37,133	
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	13,004	7,094.65	

### 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
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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	160	109
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\$	533,000	496,270.9

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiarios de los H. Oscar y Rafael - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	=2	=2	2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Personas afectadas por el H. Melissa - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥51	≥51	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥49	≥49	49		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥100	≥100	64		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	51	≥51	=51	51	43.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥49	=49	49	56.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	70	≥100	=100	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 2026.				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	137,956
			Male	92,171	76,470
			<b>Total</b>	<b>184,223</b>	<b>214,426</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	86,865	138,019
			Male	91,358	130,520
			<b>Total</b>	<b>178,223</b>	<b>268,539</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	11	19.45
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	11	19.45

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	83,626	476,093
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	2,411,666	2,793,142

## 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years and 60+ (2025) - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	49.5	≥49.5	≥49.5	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.5	≥50.5	≥50.5	49		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥86	≥86	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under two years - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥49.5	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50.5	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥86	≥0	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 2026.					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		1,994	
			Male		8,777	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>10,771</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		351	
			Male		1,547	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1,898</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	7,970	5,338	
			Male	8,295	4,796	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>16,265</b>	<b>10,134</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	380,731	263,577	
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	976	3,322	
			Male	918	2,955	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>6,277</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	22,273		

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	1,000	1,533
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\$	2,000,000	4,790,625
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	3,514	10,771

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	100	83
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	12,000	13,331
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	200	66

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 HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	23,171	21,885
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	131	126

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	11	12

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

<b>Target Group:</b> Agricultores - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	18.5	=18.5	=18.5	18.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.5	=81.5	=81.5	81.5		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Apoyo a programas - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	90	>90	≥90	95	78	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	135,471.22	≥1,507,530.21	≥1,096,000	2,559,053	550,363	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	341.87	≥1,443.19	≥849	1,153	310	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to manage inclusive, comprehensive and adaptive food and nutrition systems by 2026.					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	300	435
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	20	20
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	713	575
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	370	370
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\$	50,000	0
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	20	47

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	5	5
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	200	180
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\$	18,850	8,850

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
5.4.37: 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	8	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cuban population - <b>Location:</b> Cuba - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP survey

## 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
CC.4.1: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	100	97.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥49	≥49	100	97.69	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥90	≥90	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥51	≥51	86.51	78.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥49	≥49	86.51	78.59	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75	≥75	≥75	86.51	78.59	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP Cuba / Yursys Miranda Rodriguez

From the furrow to the table, WFP supports the empowerment of women in rural areas, the healthy growth of children, and the protection of the elderly

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

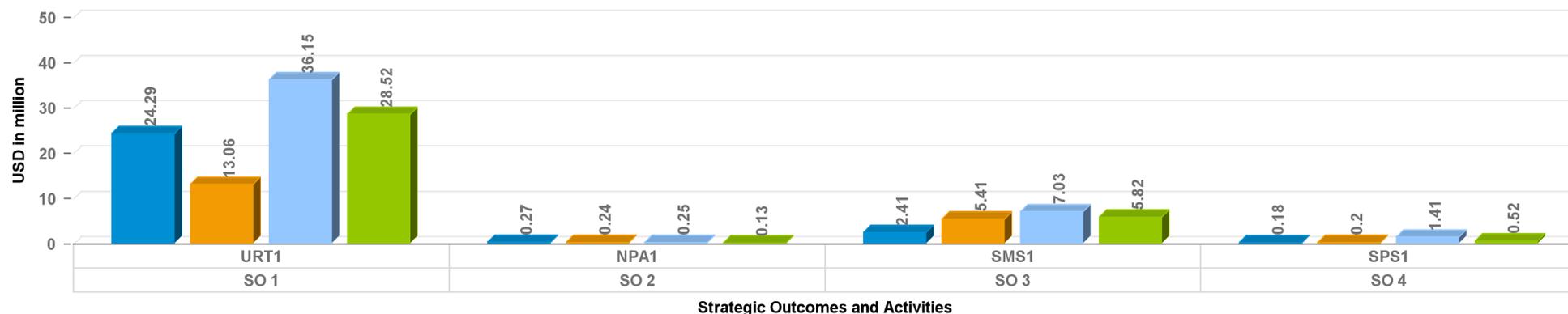
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2025 (2021-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	2,411,518	5,407,275	7,028,849	5,819,346
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,411,518</b>	<b>5,407,275</b>	<b>7,028,849</b>	<b>5,819,346</b>
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities have improved nutrition status and more diversified and nutritious diets by 2024.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,494	0
		Provide nutritious food to nutritionally vulnerable groups through social protection programmes and a social and behavioural change strategy that promotes healthy diets	268,214	244,884	250,070	130,120
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>268,214</b>	<b>244,884</b>	<b>258,564</b>	<b>130,120</b>
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	620,169	0
	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.	24,289,666	13,058,301	36,152,053	28,522,488
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>24,289,666</b>	<b>13,058,301</b>	<b>36,772,222</b>	<b>28,522,488</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	183,417	201,453	1,411,821	518,395
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>183,417</b>	<b>201,453</b>	<b>1,411,821</b>	<b>518,395</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,872,676	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,872,676</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>27,152,814</b>	<b>18,911,912</b>	<b>48,344,132</b>	<b>34,990,349</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,925,135</b>	<b>1,023,924</b>	<b>2,444,452</b>	<b>1,221,414</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>29,077,949</b>	<b>19,935,836</b>	<b>50,788,585</b>	<b>36,211,764</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,890,067</b>	<b>1,295,829</b>	<b>1,954,308</b>	<b>1,954,308</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>30,968,016</b>	<b>21,231,666</b>	<b>52,742,892</b>	<b>38,166,072</b>



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

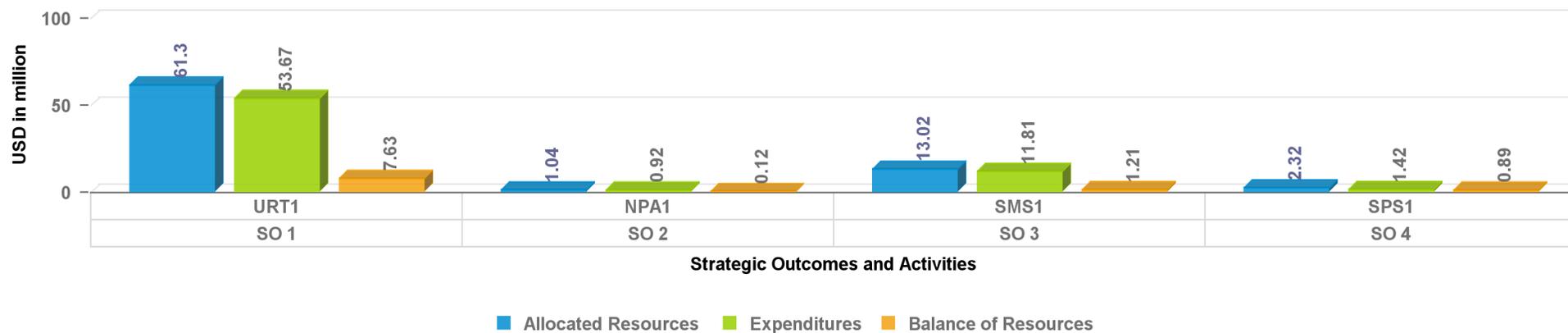
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative 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 2025 (2021-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	81,054,114	56,301,973	5,001,841	61,303,814	53,674,249	7,629,565
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	620,169	0	620,169	0	620,169
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>81,054,114</b>	<b>56,922,142</b>	<b>5,001,841</b>	<b>61,923,983</b>	<b>53,674,249</b>	<b>8,249,734</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	2,013,598	1,040,104	0	1,040,104	920,154	119,950
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,494	0	8,494	0	8,494
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,013,598</b>	<b>1,048,598</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,048,598</b>	<b>920,154</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	20,673,508	13,015,245	0	13,015,245	11,805,743	1,209,502
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>20,673,508</b>	<b>13,015,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,015,245</b>	<b>11,805,743</b>	<b>1,209,502</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.	2,440,796	2,316,649	0	2,316,649	1,423,223	893,426
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,440,796</b>	<b>2,316,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,316,649</b>	<b>1,423,223</b>	<b>893,426</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,872,676	0	2,872,676	0	2,872,676
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,872,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,872,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,872,676</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>106,182,017</b>	<b>76,175,311</b>	<b>5,001,841</b>	<b>81,177,152</b>	<b>67,823,369</b>	<b>13,353,783</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,601,571</b>	<b>3,921,410</b>	<b>254,081</b>	<b>4,175,491</b>	<b>2,952,453</b>	<b>1,223,038</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>110,783,588</b>	<b>80,096,721</b>	<b>5,255,922</b>	<b>85,352,643</b>	<b>70,775,822</b>	<b>14,576,821</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,200,933</b>	<b>4,950,533</b>		<b>4,950,533</b>	<b>4,950,533</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>117,984,522</b>	<b>85,047,255</b>	<b>5,255,922</b>	<b>90,303,176</b>	<b>75,726,355</b>	<b>14,576,821</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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