

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Cuba

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Throughout 2018, WFP continued to support the Government's social protection systems for improved food security and nutrition among the most vulnerable groups by providing food assistance and capacity strengthening activities. For the first time, WFP assisted elderly people – a very vulnerable group progressively on the rise in the country – with specialised nutritious foods, in addition to its traditional support. Given the positive results, further support for this vulnerable group will be explored in the coming year. Additionally, WFP contributed to positioning nutritional education as a key topic in the school system by supporting the Nutritional Education Strategy led by the Ministry of Education. This strategy will provide key inputs for developing a behavioural-change strategy on nutrition to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and obesity.

WFP advanced in strengthening local agricultural value chains to ensure timely, adequate and sustainable food supply to social safety systems. By equipping smallholder farmers with agricultural tools, delivering training and promoting innovative practices, WFP fostered the efficiency of these value chains. WFP also continued to strengthen gender equality among smallholder farmer cooperative members and supported initiatives for women's economic empowerment in selected provinces. Special emphasis was placed on capitalizing results and good practices generated through this process, and disseminating them to a variety of key actors, including government counterparts. Overall, these activities contributed to increased productivity and yields, and reduced post-harvest loss in WFP-assisted value chains. This is in line with government priorities of reducing imports and improving farmers' income.

WFP also supported the Government in developing and adopting different methodologies to enhance community resilience and disaster risk management by using innovative tools to include indicators to measure the vulnerability of local food production in risk assessments as well as strengthening the drought early warning system. An enhanced system for the comprehensive drought management was implemented with WFP's support through: i) promoting the development and roll out of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on local risk-reduction management, including the dissemination of information for decision-making; ii) facilitating technical training sessions for local authorities (decision makers and experts); iii) strengthening drought surveillance networks with equipment for drought monitoring; and iv) promoting a greater articulation between meteorological and hydrological services. Given their high appreciation by all government counterparts and actors involved, these activities will enter into a second phase in 2019.

As no emergency occurred in 2018, the prepositioned food stock was not distributed to cover the estimated number of affected people (275,000). Therefore, actual beneficiaries and food commodities differ from planned

figures.



233,667
total beneficiaries
in 2018

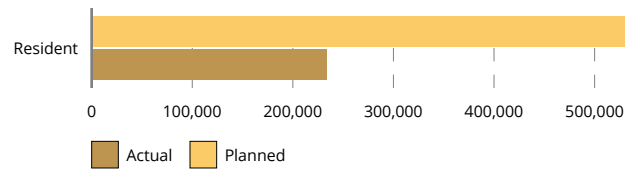


56%
female

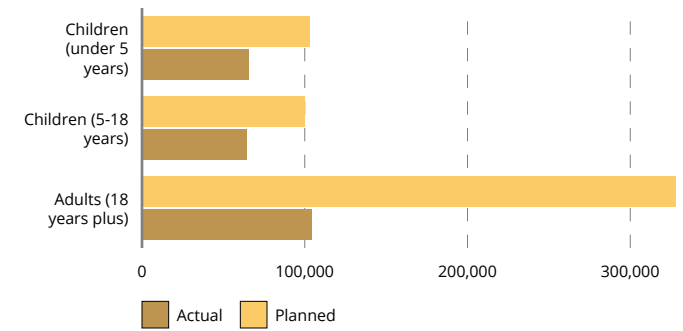


44%
male

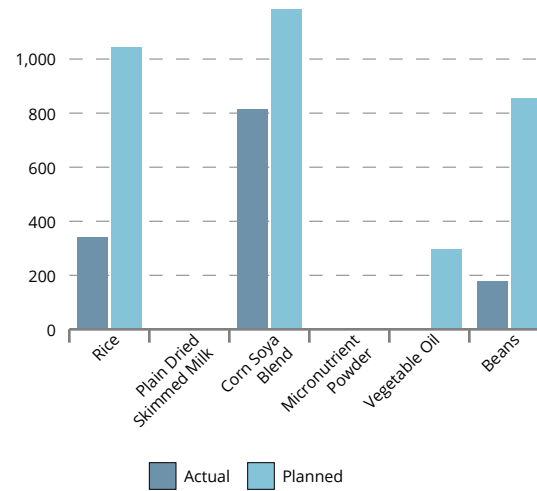
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Cuba has comprehensive social protection systems, including a monthly subsidised food basket and specific programmes for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, children and the elderly, which contributed to largely eradicating poverty and hunger.

Although effective, these programmes rely on food imports and strain the national budget. It is estimated that the country imports around 70 to 80 percent of its food needs, mostly for its social safety nets, which include a highly subsidized monthly food basket for each citizen. With the prices of imported commodities increasing over the last decade, this food basket currently covers only 38 percent of household food needs, while it used to cover up to 50 percent in the early 2000s. Cubans now meet most of their food needs in non-subsidized markets, spending 60 to 75 percent of their income on food [1].

The diet of the average Cuban family is poor in micronutrients [2]. This is due to insufficient diversification resulting from limited availability and stability of food, and incorrect eating habits. Anaemia is a major public health concern, despite national efforts to strengthen the *Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia*, previously supported by WFP. In the 34 municipalities assisted by WFP, considered the most vulnerable to this nutritional disorder, the prevalence of anaemia is still high, reaching 20.6 percent in children aged 23 months and 39.4 percent in children aged 6 months (2018) and 31.5 percent in pregnant and lactating women (2017) [3]. The rising obesity rate is yet another concern: nearly 45 percent of the Cuban population (55 percent women) is overweight or obese [4].

Low productivity and post-harvest losses affect all agricultural value chains. This situation has been aggravated by a serious drought affecting Cuba since 2014, along with recent flooding. Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries most exposed to hurricanes and drought, and these shocks are expected to become more frequent and severe [5]. The country is still recovering from the impact of the two latest hurricanes, particularly Irma. According to the National Seismological Research Centre based in Santiago de Cuba province and the Civil Defence, an earthquake in the Eastern region is very likely [6].

Although Cuba has made significant advancements in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment – as reflected in the gender inequality index (ranking 65 out of 160 countries in 2017) – gaps persist, especially in rural areas. Despite significant national efforts, including the Gender Strategy in Agriculture, women represent only 13 percent of agricultural cooperative members and gender stereotypes hinder access opportunities to resources, technical knowledge, land and decision-making positions [7].

Food security is an issue of national security for the Government of Cuba. The process to update the Cuban socio-economic model in 2011 emphasizes the

need to increase national food production through local resources as a key measure to substitute imports and contribute to the sustainability of social protection programmes. This approach is highlighted in the *2030 National Development Plan* and other national strategic documents [8]. Nutrition priorities are included in the *Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia* and the *Cuban Public Health Projections*.

WFP supports the Government in its efforts to develop a new management model to make social protection programmes more efficient and sustainable, under WFP's thematic focus areas of root causes, crisis response and resilience building. Working towards SDGs 2, 5 and 17, **Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2** focus on supporting the food security and nutrition of vulnerable groups assisted through social protection programmes, including following natural shocks; **Strategic Outcome 3** aims to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable groups assisted through social protection programmes; **Strategic Outcome 4** focuses on strengthening agricultural value chains and their linkages to social protection programmes; while **Strategic Outcome 5** promotes the increase of local resilience to extreme climate events and disaster risk management to mitigate the impact of shocks on food security and nutrition.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

During the reporting year, no funding shortfalls were encountered for the activities planned under the current transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP). With available directed multilateral contributions, WFP could continue to strengthen food-based social protection systems such as school feeding and link them to agricultural value chains as well as and disaster risk management and resilience-building initiatives.

In 2018, WFP designated over 10 percent of its overall portfolio to activities geared towards the promotion of gender equality. In the coming years, WFP expects to increase this share to 13 percent (in line with the corporate target).

During 2018, WFP also received new directed multilateral contributions from Germany – to support nutritional activities for elderly people – as well as the European Union and the Russian Federation – to strengthen emergency preparedness and response. Other key donors for the T-ICSP include Canada, Cuba, Italy, the Republic of Korea and Spain (through the SDG Fund).

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.

This strategic outcome targets primary schoolchildren and elderly people in 34 selected municipalities in Eastern Cuba and Pinar del Rio province who benefit from social protection programmes. WFP contributes to the food security of both vulnerable groups through: i) the delivery of complementary rations of beans and rice, and ii) capacity strengthening activities to support the Government in developing innovative approaches to enhance social protection programmes.

Activities contributing to this Strategic Outcome were focused on food distribution and capacity strengthening through nutritional education for beneficiaries and staff of social protection programmes.

- **Food assistance to schoolchildren and the elderly supported by social protection systems.** In 2018, WFP benefited over 64,000 children at primary schools and nearly 18,000 elderly people at elderly homes, day-care centres and community canteens complementing the ration provided by the Government. WFP used a stock of rice procured in 2017 and beans were purchased internationally. Initially, WFP was aiming to purchase beans locally for the first time. However, due to delays in local purchase negotiations with national authorities, WFP was not able to locally purchase beans from the smallholder farmers supported under Activity 4. As a result, bean distributions were lower than planned due to the limited local availability of high quality beans, hence the outstanding distributions will take place in 2019. Additionally, WFP provided 1,660 kitchen and canteen utensils to nearly 400 community canteens, aimed at improving the food safety and processing conditions in these programmes benefiting vulnerable elderly people.
- **Educational activities to promote healthy eating habits.** WFP supported the Ministry of Education in the implementation and monitoring of the *Strategy on Nutritional Education* for primary and pre-school children. This strategy was designed with WFP's support in 2016 to promote healthy eating habits by providing training, educational materials and by fostering student interest groups and children promoters of healthy food and nutrition. The strategy includes a gender-transformative approach encouraging women and men to jointly decide jointly on the family's diet. With the support of WFP, more than 44,000 people (77 percent women) benefited from training and messages on healthy eating habits, including teachers, caregivers, personnel responsible for processing and handling food, and decision-makers as well as children and their families, largely achieving the

planned outputs. A workshop to share good practices was also held with over 50 participants from six target provinces. This initiative had a ripple effect because a similar process was launched by the Ministry of Education in other municipalities beyond those 34 supported by WFP. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education in preparing a manual to strengthen the nutritional focus in school feeding. The manual will guide the teams responsible for the planning processes, purchase and handling of food in schools, and will be used for training sessions in the first semester of 2019.

- **Support the national school feeding programme.** In 2018, WFP continued its efforts supporting the national school feeding programme. In collaboration with WFP, the Ministry of Education conducted a national workshop with over 30 key national stakeholders to present the approved action plan derived from the application of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). Although this action plan was initially drafted in 2016, the internal approval processes within national authorities took longer than expected, finalizing in mid-2018. Hence, the SABER indicator could not be measured in 2018. This outcome indicator will be assessed again in 2019, once the implementation of the action plan is underway.

Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster

This outcome aims to support national counterparts to guarantee rapid access to food for vulnerable populations in case of disaster, preventing the deterioration of their health and nutritional status.

To ensure a swift and sustainable response, WFP has established a prepositioned food stock for post-disaster distribution, consisting of rice and beans. In addition, WFP carried out negotiations with the national and local governments for including vegetable oil in this food stock, the first purchase of which will be made in the first quarter of 2019.

At the beginning of 2018, WFP replenished the food stocks that had been distributed under the Emergency Operation 201108 in response to Hurricane Irma. However, as no emergency operation was carried out in 2018, the prepositioned food stock was not used. Nevertheless, WFP monitored the food stock monthly to ensure its status. The inventories were registered accordingly in WFP's Logistics Execution Support System (LESS).

Strategic Outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.

WFP supports the *National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Anaemia* through food assistance to vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five with emphasis on those aged 6-23 months, and through technical support to national and local institutions. WFP also supports the nutrition of elderly people through the distribution of specialised nutritious products.

Activities under this strategic outcome were:

- **Technical support to the local production of fortified rice flour.** WFP provided technical assistance to the “Lácteos Bayamo” factory to support the local production of fortified rice flour. WFP supplied all the accessories and spare parts necessary for the plant start up. Moreover, training was facilitated to plant operators on the use and maintenance of the equipment, and to laboratory staff on food quality certification. With WFP’s support, a first cycle of test production was carried out (10 mt of fortified rice flour), together with quality tests. The sanitary registration of the product by national authorities – the last requirement before production start-up – is ongoing. It is expected that PLW and children aged 12-23 months will benefit from fortified rice flour in 2019.
- **Distribution of specialised nutritious food to vulnerable groups.** Over 15,000 children aged 6-11 months were assisted with micronutrient powders (MNPs). The effectiveness of MNP in reducing anaemia has been proven in previous WFP interventions. The distribution of MNPs was supported with educational material for families. WFP also facilitated “MNP community festivals” in collaboration with health counterparts to disseminate information on the benefits of MNP consumption. Moreover, nearly 29,600 PLW and 30,000 children aged 12-23 months received Super Cereal, as the local production of fortified rice flour could not start in 2018. Nearly 58,000 elderly people in Guantánamo province – a particularly vulnerable area in eastern Cuba that was heavily impacted by Hurricane Matthew in 2016 – as well as 2,300 elderly people in Old Havana - assisted through a special government programme and previously supported by WFP - also received Super Cereal. Elderly people from both provinces were highly satisfied with the product, which was distributed to them for the first time. In Old Havana, WFP promoted sensitization and tasting events with elderly people to encourage the consumption of Super Cereal. Additionally, over 900 pregnant women in maternity homes and 26,600 children in

day-care centres were assisted with beans (including fortified beans). Due to the complex negotiation process with Cuban authorities, WFP was not able to purchase fortified beans locally, which could have been a way to link local production to social protection systems. However, WFP supported a selected group of farmers to produce fortified beans that were then purchased and distributed by the Government to local maternity homes and day-care centres. For the first time, nearly 12 tons were supplied to the government social protection programme which shortened the supply chain and enhanced the quality of food distributed. Overall, WFP assisted all vulnerable groups in targeted municipalities (over 155,000 people) relying on a rigorous beneficiary control by local institutions. However, actual beneficiary values differ from planned, as the latter were based on official national statistics from previous years. The coverage of children under two was largely achieved in 2018, reaching nearly 92 percent. In addition, due to operational delays (i.e. international purchase process, transportation challenges) the amount of food distributed resulted lower than planned. Despite reaching most targeted children aged 6-23 months with MNPs and Super Cereal, the adherence indicator could not be measured, as only one distribution cycle took place in 2018.

- **Nutrition behavioral-change strategy to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and obesity.** WFP strengthened capacities of national and local teams who led the strategy. In collaboration with the Faculty of Communication from the University of Havana, WFP facilitated two workshops with actors involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of the strategy, including the ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture: one workshop to conduct a participatory capacity assessment and another to develop a training programme based on identified gaps. Overall, 44 counterparts from national and local teams participated. Capacity strengthening activities will continue in 2019. WFP started to sensitize a small group of adolescents and their teachers to foster healthy eating habits and elaborate effective communication messages. Emphasis was placed on adolescent girls, given their key role in the life cycle. WFP aims to scale up this work by including a specific support line for adolescents as part of the social and behaviour change communication strategy.
- **Strengthening the Food and Nutritional Surveillance System (SISVAN).** WFP continued to promote: i) training to users and data collectors, and ii) the dissemination of nutritional surveillance data among decision makers. With WFP’s support, more than 1,100 SISVAN users from the education sector were trained on the use of information generated through the system. Additionally, nearly 80 data collectors received

methodological training from the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology. WFP had planned to support health counterparts to update the SISVAN technical manual. However, due to epidemiological priorities – mainly of health authorities – this activity was postponed. WFP promoted the use of local project committees to disseminate nutritional surveillance results among decision makers, and sensitize them on the importance to adopt mitigation measures. The exchange between local project committees - composed by representatives of different institutions (i.e. education, health, agriculture, local governments) – also contributed to improving inter-sectoral coordination. In the provinces of Granma, Holguín and Las Tunas, nutritional surveillance was extended to community canteens, which are currently not covered by the SISVAN and that mainly assist elderly people (who are among the most vulnerable groups). Moreover, collaboration was promoted between the ministries of Health and Agriculture in the provinces of Guantánamo and Las Tunas to create sales points of nutritious food to support the nutritional status of pregnant women.

Strategic Outcome 04

Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.

This strategic outcome targets stakeholders from bean value chains [1] across 15 municipalities in the provinces of Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma y Guantánamo which have good potential for bean production but yet low productivity. Moreover, WFP strengthened fresh vegetable value chains in the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, due to its vulnerability to drought.

This strategic outcome aims to foster a change in the agriculture management model, by contributing to the following national priorities: i) increase the production of nutritious foods, ii) reduce dependency on imports, and iii) improve the food security of vulnerable groups assisted through social protection systems.

Outstanding achievements were reached under this outcome through the following activities and results:

- **Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.** In 2018, WFP continued implementing its training programme - covering various thematic areas such as production technologies, marketing, cooperativism and use and maintenance of agricultural equipment. As a

result, over 50 capacity development activities were carried out in the selected municipalities benefiting about 7,900 bean value chain stakeholders. In addition, WFP provided over 3,200 agricultural tools that directly benefited nearly 5,900 targeted smallholder farmers and indirectly benefited another 18,000 producers from cooperatives. Overall, 80 percent of supported farmers in all municipalities reported an increase in production resulting from WFP's technical assistance, the provision of equipment and training on its use.

- **Support sustainable agricultural practices to enhance the resilience of drought-affected farmers and to ensure a stable supply of foods to social protection programmes.** WFP provided technical support for the preparation of comprehensive development plans in 54 cooperatives. These plans will contribute to strengthen cooperatives' management capacities as well as their resilience to natural hazards. In addition, WFP fostered sustainable agricultural practices at the local level such as: i) increased use of biological solutions for plague control, bio-fertilizers and other local techniques; ii) the implementation of technologies that reduce post-harvest losses by 5 percent, and iii) use of new bean varieties that adapt better to local conditions, increasing the farmers' use of high-quality certified seeds by up to 70 percent.
- **Support activities and innovative models to supply food to social protection programmes by establishing links to local food production.** In 2018, WFP continued to strengthen linkages among all stakeholders across the value chain to source locally procured food for social protection programmes. As a successful example of shortening the value chain, WFP worked with the fresh vegetable value chain in the municipality of Santiago de Cuba and linked it to local social protection programmes, by which farmers' resilience to drought was increased through improved agricultural practices. Six agricultural cooperatives enhanced their production capacities, supplying their fresh products to thirty local social protection programmes (comprising day-care centres, primary schools, maternity homes and community canteens), benefitting over 6,000 children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people. In 2018, WFP planned to shorten the bean value chain by purchasing beans and fortified beans from local producers to supply to social protection programmes. Due to the complex negotiation process with the Cuban authorities, WFP had to postpone this activity to 2019.
- **Promote initiatives to increase women's economic empowerment in line with the Gender Strategy of the Agricultural System and WFP's Gender Policy.** WFP supported two initiatives for women's economic empowerment in the provinces of Las Tunas and Granma: the creation of

home vegetable gardens and poultry farming to supply to local social protection programmes. The agricultural equipment and tools arrived to the country and will be distributed in the beginning of 2019. WFP also continued to promote gender sensitization workshops in supported cooperatives, focusing on specific issues such as “machismo” and positive masculinities. Around 70 cooperative members (38 percent women) participated in these exchanges. Additionally, in the province of Guantanamo, WFP facilitated a sensitization workshop for local decision makers to reduce gender stereotypes and promote women’s empowerment. As a result, a provincial Gender Committee was set up, comprised of members from the local Government as well as representatives from the Cuban Women’s Federation and cooperatives. The committee will support the implementation and monitoring of the Gender Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture at the local level. At the same time, WFP played an active role in implementing the Gender Strategy of the Agriculture System at all levels.

- **Promote the exchange and documentation of good practices.** In 2018, WFP placed significant efforts in documenting the main results and lessons learned through the process of strengthening agricultural value chains and their linkages with social protection programmes. Several publications were produced, focusing on results, methodologies (including a value chain assessment) and innovative practices promoted by WFP in targeted municipalities. These products were presented during a national workshop with nearly 120 participants from local and national government, communities, United Nations agencies and donors. Both local and national actors highlighted WFP’s role in identifying tools to measure value chain performance and new practices to manage them more effectively.

Strategic Outcome 05

Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.

This strategic outcome targets local authorities and communities from the eastern provinces highly prone to drought, and from the province of Pinar del Río which is exposed to tropical cyclones and extreme weather events, affecting food security and nutrition. WFP strengthens government capacities in emergency preparedness and response through South-South cooperation. This was achieved through the following activities and results:

- **Promote the development and implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on local risk-reduction management.** In 2018, WFP finalised a first phase to strengthen the comprehensive drought management plan in 20 target municipalities. A group of national and local

participants [1] rolled out four tools developed with WFP’s support in 2017. These tools [2] aimed to enhance comprehensive information management systems to disseminate drought-related information (both from meteorology and hydrology monitoring institutions) to relevant actors at the local level. This aims to facilitate timely decision making by governments, farmers and communities. The first phase concluded with workshops to share results and lessons learned, featuring the participation of local experts in disaster risk management, farmers and national counterparts. All stakeholders highlighted that the participatory approach adopted throughout the process would strongly contribute to greater institutional sustainability. This activity improved the coordination between actors involved in drought management at all levels. Additionally, WFP facilitated technical training sessions to over 1,500 local authorities and 22,300 farmers, strengthening capacities related to comprehensive drought management with emphasis on information management and sharing for decision-making. WFP also strengthened drought surveillance networks with equipment for drought monitoring, covering all 22 targeted meteorological stations and 74 key points of hydrological networks in the assisted municipalities. The engagement of all the stakeholders has been crucial to achieve all planned outputs. A second phase of these activities will be implemented in 2019 and will focus on supporting the Government in consolidating the results, and on linking drought management to local development tools for food security and nutrition in selected municipalities. In 2018, WFP planned to provide support to the Government in measuring the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) and assessing progress in drought management at national and local level. However, due to other priorities established by government counterparts (including an agenda for the recovery phase following Hurricane Irma), this activity could not be carried out and was postponed to 2019. Despite this, national and local counterparts provided qualitative information during the closing workshops of the first phase of the activity, stressing that WFP’s support contributed towards increasing the effectiveness of current mechanisms. They underlined the tools’ high relevance, effectiveness and timeliness in strengthening preparedness capacities to cope with drought.

- **Technical assistance to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacities.** WFP provided technical assistance to government authorities to strengthen preparedness and response capacities to different natural hazards. As the leader of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) in Cuba, WFP engaged in dialogue with the Government to explore potential support from the United Nation System in the event of a high-intensity earthquake. This collaboration resulted in the preparation of an action plan for the United Nations System to support the national



response in the event of an earthquake. Additionally, WFP facilitated a visit from a Cuban Delegation to the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Panama to explore opportunities for supporting Cuba's response in the event of an earthquake or other natural disasters. The delegation was headed by the Chief of Staff of the National Civil Defence who was accompanied by representatives from the ministries of Foreign Trade and Investments, and External Relations. Moreover, WFP facilitated meetings among the Cuban delegation and other UN agencies in Panama. Along with the efforts to adapt the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to the Cuban context and enhance food assistance targeting, WFP also continued assisting the Civil Defence in developing a procedure for local food assistance management in emergencies. Both tools will be part of a training programme – to be implemented in 2019 – to strengthen local government capacities in emergency preparedness and response.

- **South-South cooperation on risk management and emergency preparedness and response.** In 2018, WFP continued fostering South-South cooperation in the region. As part of a forecast-based financing pilot project in Haiti, WFP facilitated the knowledge transfer between Cuba and Haiti on disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response to hurricanes and other hydro-meteorological events. WFP continued promoting exchanges and field visits between Cuban experts and their counterparts in Haiti on risk assessment, disaster monitoring and contingency plans with the aim to mitigate the impact of extreme events on food security and nutrition. The tools and methodologies shared will ultimately facilitate assistance to the most vulnerable groups. Additionally, WFP facilitated a mission of experts from Cuba's Institute of Meteorology to the Dominican Republic. Numerical models to forecast the trajectory and development of hurricanes were set up, and training on its use was provided.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Cuba has made significant efforts to promote gender equality and empower women over the last few decades. In addition to adhering to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the country also promoted gender-sensitive policies in national institutions, such as the 2015-2021 Gender Strategy for the Agricultural System. However, challenges persist, mainly in terms of women's participation in leadership positions and their economic empowerment. These challenges are greater in rural areas, where cultural patterns tend to restrict opportunities for women.

WFP is supporting women's participation in decision making positions at both national and local levels. For example, WFP advocates for women's participation in project management committees at all levels (national, provincial, municipal), maintaining the positive trend registered in 2017. On average, slightly more than half of the project management committee members for all strategic outcomes were women in 2018 (aggregated data at all levels). When disaggregating data as per each Strategic outcome (SO), it showed that women's representation in committees for activities to strengthen social protection programmes and nutritional assistance (SO1 and SO3) continued to increase [1], confirming the trend of the last two years. However, it decreased for activities related to agricultural value chains and resilience (SO4 and SO5), where men's presence has traditionally been predominant.

WFP created education material to promote the joint responsibility of men and women in children and family nutrition. Results collected in 34 targeted municipalities show that men were more involved in the decisions over the use of micronutrient powders (MNPs) and food as compared to the baseline value, maintaining the trend of previous years.

WFP promoted the Gender Strategy of the Agriculture System among key stakeholders involved. As part of the celebrations for International Women's Day (in March) and Rural Women's Day (October) in Cuba, WFP organised two fairs to promote the Gender Strategy and share good practices and lessons learned. These events were organised by a working group composed of various actors, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, United Nations agencies and Cuban associations that support gender equality in the agricultural sector. Women and men farmers and donors also participated.

Additionally, in support to the 16-day Orange Campaign Against Violence, WFP participated in different sensitization and knowledge-sharing events related to the prevention of gender-based violence. At national level, the United Nations Gender Inter-Agency Group was instrumental in sharing knowledge and

resources, while at local level, WFP's field monitors actively participated in awareness-raising events promoted by the civil society. They also facilitated various workshops to promote synergies with government counterparts, local institutions, cooperatives and other development partners. These activities contributed to directing the attention of the media and the public towards gender-based violence.

Protection

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

As highlighted during the formulation of the country programme, Cuba continues to be one of the safest countries in the region – rated by the United Nations as security level 1 (minimal).

WFP's food assistance was distributed through the Government's social protection programmes, which rely on well-established mechanisms to ensure order and adequate security standards for the population. Distributions were completed during daytime with distribution points in every municipality, minimising travel times and protection issues for beneficiaries.

No incidents that could have posed a potential threat to the security of beneficiaries were reported. Government counterparts and WFP field monitors confirmed that all food commodities and non-food items were safely distributed to final beneficiaries. This result was also highlighted in survey questionnaires compiled by beneficiaries upon reception of micronutrient powders (MNP) in all provinces.

Additionally, all participants in WFP training activities, technical assistance and workshops had to fill in attendance sheets and answer questions whether security incidents occurred while commuting to the venue established for the training. All respondents confirmed that no security incidents took place and knew how to report them.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Cuba, government institutions engaged in the distribution of food assistance (including WFP commodities) and by law are requested to publicly display the ration entitlement to each beneficiary. Community-based mechanisms allow beneficiaries to file their complaints related to food distribution. In addition, when distributing specialised nutritious foods, WFP helped disseminate



informative materials among beneficiaries about the consumption of this commodity (posters, family guides on the preparation and nutritional benefits, recipe books and radio announcements).

Beneficiaries assisted with WFP's nutritional interventions confirmed to have received adequate information about WFP-supported activities, as shown by survey questionnaires filled upon reception of micronutrient powders (MNP). This result was possible thanks to the collaboration between WFP and health authorities, who applied a dedicated strategy to ensure that beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements. In addition, field monitors and government counterparts participated in radio and TV programmes to inform the population about the use of fortified food as well as the timing of assistance. WFP's awareness raising efforts were particularly prominent prior to the distribution of Super Cereal to elderly people in the province of Guantanamo and in Old Havana municipality.

Moreover, all participants in WFP training sessions, technical assistance and workshops had to fill in an attendance sheet and answer questions concerning their knowledge on entitlements and complaint mechanisms. All respondents confirmed that they were aware of their rights and knew how to report incidents.

Elderly Nutrition

The current ageing process of the population represents a growing concern in Cuba. In 2017, elderly people represented over 20 percent of the population and it is estimated that in 2030 this figure will reach 30 percent. This ageing process is likely to place further strains on the government budget in terms of additional health and care services [1].

Ensuring the food security and elderly nutrition represents an important challenge, given the high level of biological and socio-economical vulnerability of this group. Alterations in ingestion, digestion, absorption and utilization of nutrients often lead to nutritional disorders (especially vitamins and mineral deficits).

Supporting the needs of the elderly is a government priority and social protection programmes to meet these are in place. However, these programmes do not guarantee sufficient diet diversity and do not include the stable provision of fortified foods that could tackle nutrient deficits.

Over the past two decades, WFP supported elderly people with food assistance through government social protection systems. When the opportunity arose to provide them with specialised nutritious food for the first time, WFP consulted with the Government and assessed acceptance among beneficiaries. Thanks to funding from Germany, the Super Cereal was distributed to over 60,000 elderly people in the province of Guantanamo and the municipality of Old Havana, using the mechanisms already established for the government social protection programmes. Targeting was carried out in consultation with the Government: Guantanamo province was selected as a particularly vulnerable area in Eastern Cuba, heavily impacted by Hurricane Matthew in 2016, while Old Havana was selected due to previous WFP support provided to very vulnerable groups (mainly elderly people), assisted through a special government programme.

Prior to distribution, WFP disseminated key information about the nutritional properties of Super Cereal, instructions for preparation and delivery modalities. In Old Havana, a workshop was facilitated to sensitise key actors, disseminate information to beneficiaries and foster consumption through tasting sessions.

According to qualitative monitoring conducted by WFP through regular on-site visits and exchanges with beneficiaries, Super Cereal was appreciated by the beneficiaries. Consumption was encouraged by its soft texture, good taste and easy preparation. Ms. Dania Gerez Leiva – in charge of managing the distribution of food assistance at one of the final distribution points (“bodega”) in Guantanamo province – stressed that “elderly people are now aware of the significant nutritional properties of Super Cereal, and are thankful to WFP for supporting this assistance.”

Based on this successful experience, WFP will remain in dialogue with government counterparts to continue assisting the elderly with specialised nutritious food in the coming years, improving targeting and contributing to strengthening their nutritional status.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Yursys Miranda
Elderly man and woman sorting beans

Context and operations

[1] Centros de Estudios de la Economía Cubana (2013). Gastos básicos de una familia cubana urbana en 2011.

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

[3] Surveillance System of Anaemia from Primary Health-Care System

[4] Ministry of Health, Third National Survey on risk factors and prevention activities for non-transmittable diseases (2010-2011). This phenomenon is more severe in the age group 35-54 years old.

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

[6] Cubadebate, 2016 <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2016/01/20/es-possible-un-terremoto-de-gran-magnitud-en-santiago-de-cuba/#.WSR6LpLyvcs>

[7] <http://www.one.cu/aec2017/07%20Empleo%20y%20Salarios.pdf>

[8] The Economic and Social Policy Guidelines for 2021; the State Plan to face the consequences of climate change (“LIFE TASK”); the Municipal Self-supply Programme for agricultural products; the Public Health Projections in Cuba; the new Constitution Project and other sectoral strategies, plans and programmes.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Participants were comprised of representatives from the Institute of Meteorology, the Civil Defence, the National Hydraulic Resources Institute, the National Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture, national and local Risk Assessment Groups, local governments, cooperatives, and farmers.

[2] These tools comprise: a) enhanced drought surveillance systems; b) channels to disseminate drought-related information at the local level; c) procedures to support timely decision-making on mitigation measures; and d) a process to assess the drought vulnerability of food production, which was integrated in the risk assessments prepared for different weather events.

The value in output table for indicator “Number of policy reforms identified/advocated” includes the six tools and procedures set up with WFP’s support: i) the 4 tools for comprehensive drought management; ii) the adaptation of the EFSA procedure to the Cuban context; and iii) the procedure to strengthen local food assistance management in emergencies.

Elderly nutrition

[1] Granma, April 2018 <http://www.granma.cu/cuba/2018-04-17/sigue-en-aumento-el-envejecimiento-demografico-fotos> and Cubadebate, June 2018 <http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2018/06/16/el-201-por-ciento-de-la-poblacion-cubana-esta-envejecida/#.XHRRW-hKjIU>

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	259,789	102,556	39.5%
	female	270,411	131,111	48.5%
	total	530,200	233,667	44.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	160,564	36,522	22.7%
	female	167,139	67,670	40.5%
	total	327,703	104,192	31.8%
Children (5-18 years)	male	48,879	32,760	67.0%
	female	50,871	31,475	61.9%
	total	99,750	64,235	64.4%
Children (under 5 years)	male	50,346	33,274	66.1%
	female	52,401	31,966	61.0%
	total	102,747	65,240	63.5%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	530,200	233,666	44.1%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.			
Rice	0	340	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	-
Beans	198	108	54.8%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster			
Rice	1,045	0	-
Vegetable Oil	297	0	-
Beans	566	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.			
Corn Soya Blend	1,184	813	68.7%
Micronutrient Powder	2	1	75.9%
Beans	94	72	76.2%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.				
Output A: Primary schoolchildren and elderly people assisted by state institutions benefit from food transfers and nutritional messages that help them meet their basic food and nutrition needs.				
Act 01. Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.				
Number of community canteens assisted	canteen	395.0	395.0	100.0
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	78.0	78.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	203.0	203.0	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	1660.0	1660.0	100.0
Output C: Populations reached through government social protection programmes benefit from enhanced capacity of experts and decision makers to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection programmes with regards to food and nutrition.				
Act 01. Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	115.0	85.0	73.9
Output E: Populations reached through government social protection programmes benefit from enhanced capacity of experts and decision makers to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection programmes with regards to food and nutrition.				
Act 01. Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	359.0	359.0	100.0
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	740.0	740.0	100.0
Output E: Primary schoolchildren and elderly people assisted by state institutions benefit from food transfers and nutritional messages that help them meet their basic food and nutrition needs.				
Act 01. Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	9118.0	9922.0	108.8

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	29108.0	30193.0	103.7
Number of caregivers (female) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	3074.0	3088.0	100.5
Number of caregivers (male) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	179.0	167.0	93.3
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.				
Output C: Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced capacity of experts and decision makers of national and local institutions to improve the monitoring, prevention and control of nutritional deficiencies.				
Act 03. Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	7.0	8.0	114.3
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	1110.0	1177.0	106.0
Output E: Nutritionally vulnerable groups receive nutritional food assistance and messages in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 03. Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.				
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	34000.0	29918.0	88.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.				
Output A: Targeted farmers and other stakeholders involved in food value chains receive training and technical support to ensure stable and quality food supply to food-based social protection programmes.				
Act 04. Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.				
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	3000.0	3225.0	107.5
Output C: Targeted farmers and other stakeholders involved in food value chains receive training and technical support to ensure stable and quality food supply to food-based social protection programmes.				
Act 04. Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	45.0	55.0	122.2

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of people trained	individual	7900.0	7900.0	100.0
Output F: Targeted farmers and other stakeholders involved in food value chains receive training and technical support to ensure stable and quality food supply to food-based social protection programmes.				
Act 04. Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	5900.0	5900.0	100.0
Quantity of fortified foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	94.05	-	0.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.				
Output C: Populations vulnerable to food insecurity in case of a natural disaster benefit from improvements in local and national disaster risk management systems implemented to protect access to food.				
Act 05. Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20.0	22.0	110.0
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	1300.0	1541.0	118.5
Output C: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from training and technical support to reduce the impact of natural disaster and protect access to food.				
Act 05. Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.				
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	20.0	22.0	110.0
Number of people trained	individual	20000.0	22322.0	111.6
Output J: Populations vulnerable to food insecurity in case of a natural disaster benefit from improvements in local and national disaster risk management systems implemented to protect access to food.				
Act 05. Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	5.0	6.0	120.0
Output K: Populations vulnerable to food insecurity in case of a natural disaster benefit from improvements in local and national disaster risk management systems implemented to protect access to food.				
Act 05. Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.				
Number of partners supported	partner	12.0	12.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
34 municipalities from the eastern provinces and Pinar del Río	NPA: Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	Food	male	62.90	104.60	-	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	62.90	80.00	-	>90.00	
			overall	62.90	92.30	-	>90.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cuba	SMS: Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	Capacity Strengthening	male	50.00	80.00	=90.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	50.00	80.00	=90.00	=100.00	
			overall	50.00	80.00	=90.00	=100.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Cuba	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 3.Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes., SMS: 4.Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains., URT: 1.Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	53.00	52.00	-	>55.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
34 municipalities from the eastern provinces and Pinar del Río	Food	NPA: 3.Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	27.80	27.00	-	<50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
34 municipalities from the eastern provinces and Pinar del Río	Food	NPA: 3.Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.60	1.90	-	>5	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
34 municipalities from the eastern provinces and Pinar del Río	Food	NPA: 3.Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	69.60	71.10	-	<45.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Cuba	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 3.Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes., SMS: 4.Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains., URT: 1.Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Cuba	Capacity Strengthening, Food	NPA: 3. Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes., SMS: 4. Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains., URT: 1. Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	male	100.00	99.90	≥95.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	100.00	99.90	≥95.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	99.90	≥95.00	=100.00	

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Cover page photo © WFP/Yursys Miranda
Elderly man and woman sorting beans

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/cuba>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Primary school children and elderly people assisted by state institutions in targeted municipalities have access to adequate food through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people benefiting from food-based social protection programmes and technical assistance and training of experts and decision makers engaged in these programmes.	527,629	597,907	0	597,907	569,815	28,092
	Vulnerable people in shock-affected municipalities have stable access to basic food to meet their dietary requirements following a natural disaster	Provide unconditional food assistance to shock-affected populations from prepositioned food stock to ensure a swift delivery.	1,673,491	2,230,379	0	2,230,379	2,211,883	18,496
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,201,119	2,828,286	0	2,828,286	2,781,698	46,587

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Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted municipalities are able to meet nutritional requirements through strengthened social protection programmes all year long.	Provide specialised nutritious foods to vulnerable people and technical assistance and training to experts and decision makers of national and local institutions engaged in nutrition programmes.	1,171,905	911,880	0	911,880	886,987	24,893
		Non Activity Specific	0	-5,583	0	-5,583	0	-5,583
		Non Activity Specific	0	437,312	0	437,312	0	437,312
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,171,905	1,343,610	0	1,343,610	886,987	456,623
3	Smallholder farmers and agricultural value chain stakeholders in targeted municipalities have enhanced capacities to contribute to sustainable food production systems for stable and high-quality food supply to social protection programmes by 2018.	Provide training, equipment and technical support to smallholder farmers, traders and other stakeholders of food value chains.	3,747,452	4,205,137	0	4,205,137	1,969,719	2,235,418
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,747,452	4,205,137	0	4,205,137	1,969,719	2,235,418

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Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Communities, technical institutions and local authorities in selected municipalities have strengthened disaster risk-management systems to reduce the impact of natural hazards on food security by 2018.	Provide training and technical assistance to decision makers and smallholder farmers to improve local risk-reduction management.	506,518	803,838	0	803,838	257,775	546,063
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			506,518	803,838	0	803,838	257,775	546,063
		Non Activity Specific	0	913,967	0	913,967	0	913,967
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	913,967	0	913,967	0	913,967
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,626,994	10,094,837	0	10,094,837	5,896,179	4,198,658
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			433,784	418,513	0	418,513	184,708	233,806
Total Direct Costs			8,060,778	10,513,350	0	10,513,350	6,080,887	4,432,463
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			523,951	575,797		575,797	575,797	0
Grand Total			8,584,728	11,089,148	0	11,089,148	6,656,684	4,432,463

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Cuba Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Cuba	8,584,728	3,902,278	6,423,022
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			