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Emergency Appeal 12-Month Operations Update

Cuba: Hurricane Irma

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCU004	GLIDE n° TC-2017-000132-CUB
12-month Operations Update: 16 November 2018	Date of disaster: 9 September 2017 Emergency appeal launched: 15 September Update no.1 28 September 2017 Update no.2 25 October 2017 Update no.3 24 December 2017 Update no. 4 31 August 2018
Operation manager: Santiago Luengo – Regional Disaster Management Coordinator (Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org)	Point of contact: Luis Foyo, Executive President of Cuban Red Cross (CRC), crsn@infomed.sld.cu
Operation start date: 8 September 2017	Operation timeframe: 18 months (extended from the initial 12 months)
Overall operation budget: 9,760,347 Swiss francs (CHF)	Emergency Appeal initially allocated: CHF 7,570,948
Number of people affected: 10 million (90 percent of the island affected)	N° of people being assisted: 7,000 families (35,000 people)
Host National Society presence (number of volunteers, staff and branches): The Cuban Red Cross (CRC) has 1 central/national headquarters, 47,000 volunteers, 381 staff members and 183 branches	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: the Canadian Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil defence, government ministries (Health, Commerce, Energy, Housing), Directorate General for Civil Protection and European Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO) of the European Commission, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).	
On behalf of the Cuban Red Cross, the IFRC thanks the following contributors to this Emergency Appeal: American Red Cross, British Red Cross (from the British government), the Canadian Red Cross Society (from the Canadian government), Red Cross Society of China- Hong Kong branch (from the government of Hong Kong), Czech government, Danish Red Cross, European Commission - DG ECHO, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross (from the Dutch government), Swiss Red Cross (from the Swiss Government), Tonga Red Cross, Estonia government, Copa Airlines and the Trafigura Foundation.	
This 1-Year Operations Update Report reflects the current situation in Cuba and the progress achieved in the planned activities. After a review of the EPoA, the CRC decided to increase the number of assisted families to 7,000 (35,000 people), who will be assisted through the provision of roof repairs and water tanks. Thanks to the generous contributions of all the partners and donors that support this operation, the coverage of the appeal in relation to the initial budget is 117 per cent.	

[<Click here to view the interim financial report and here to view contact details>](#)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster



A Cuban Red Cross volunteer conducts shelter activities . Source: IFRC

Less than a year after Hurricane Mathew struck Cuba, Hurricane Irma impacted the country from 8 to 10 September 2017. Reports indicated that Hurricane Irma's strong winds, heavy rainfall and the resulting coastal flooding affected 158,554 houses (14,657 destroyed, 16,646 partially damaged, 23,560 homes lost their roofs and 103,691 homes suffered damage to their roof); additionally, the hurricane damaged approximately 980 health institutions, 2,264 educational centres, 466 poultry farms and 95,000 hectares of various crops. Hurricane Irma also impacted telecommunication systems (246,707 fixed telephony service and 1,471 data points) and 537 km of roads. At the onset of the emergency, at least 3,100,000 people were without electricity and water. Total damages caused by Hurricane Irma amounted to 13.5 billion Cuban pesos (CHF 500,772,288) ¹.

Camaguey:

Major damages were reported in the municipalities of Esmeralda, Sierra de Cubitas, Minas and Nuevitas in Camaguey province. Additionally, 50 coastal and agricultural communities were affected. The provincial and municipal authorities mobilized resources and teams to carry out cleaning, recovery, sanitation, clearing of roads and the restoration of communications and the electrical and water supply.

- Of the 158,110-people evacuated, 59,920 people remain in collective centres.
- Electricity has been fully restored
- 100 per cent of the 121 affected food facilities have been repaired
- 289 of the 297 schools have been repaired
- Aqueducts have been fully repaired
- 19,299 of the 43,689 affected houses have been repaired (44 per cent)
- 5 out of 7 sugar plants have been repaired
- Tourism infrastructure has been repaired
- 7,303 hectares out of the 11,486 affected crops have been replanted
- 100 per cent of damaged health centres have been repaired

Matanzas:

Along with Camaguey, Matanzas was the most affected northern province. The Central Thermoelectric plant's electrical supply has been completely restored, and it is now providing electricity nationally.

- 90 per cent of the 80,000 people that were evacuated sought shelter with family and friends. Currently there are no active state collective centres.
- Approximately 50 per cent of the 6,256 affected houses have been repaired
- 120 out of the 126 affected schools have been repaired
- A construction materials company has provided cement blocks, slabs, beams, water tanks and tiles to the reconstruction efforts

Ciego de Ávila:

The most affected southern province was mainly impacted in the municipalities of Bolivia, Primero de Enero, Morón and Chambas.

- 8,750 of the 31,540 affected houses have been reached
- Sugar production has not resumed.
- 85 per cent of the affected 288 schools have been repaired
- 80 per cent of the 174 health centres have been repaired
- Trade is operating at 73 per cent of its pre-Hurricane Irma level

¹ United Nations three-month report published on 15 December 2017.

- The hurricane severely affected tourism, one of the main income-generating industries in this area; however, 18 damaged hotels in Jardines del Rey have been fully repaired.

Villa Clara:

A total of 246,000 people was evacuated from the Villa Clara province. The most affected municipalities were Emilio Cordova, Encrujicada, Aguada de Moya, Camajuaní, Isabela de Sagua, Nueva Isabela, Caharatas, Quemado de Güines, La Panchita and Corralillo.

- 24,029 of the 51,577 affected houses have been repaired (47 per cent)
- 79 per cent of health services have been restored, with a total of 267 health centres repaired
- 76 per cent of the repair work on the 414 affected schools has been completed
- 47 affected bridges have been repaired, and road repairs are ongoing.

La Habana:

Havana was the most affected city in the province due to coastal flooding; other affected municipalities were Playa, Diez de Octubre, San Miguel del Padrón, Centro Habana and Cotorro. Most rehabilitation efforts were focused on restoring electricity and water services for the 2 million people living in the capital city.

- 4,083 houses were affected
- 89 per cent of the affected school centres have been repaired (516 schools)
- 100 per cent of affected health centres have been restored (77 health centres)
- The water supply has been restored, with a total of 204 pumping stations and 68 chlorination stations now functional

Holguin:

- There are more than 260 coastal settlements, of which 120 are in high-risk areas and were affected by Hurricane Irma.
- 95 per cent of school centres have been repaired, and 73 per cent of affected houses are in the process of being repaired.

Las Tunas:

- The most affected municipalities in the province were Jesus Menendez, Puerto Padre and Manati.
- Of the 4,258 affected houses, 2,513 houses have been repaired (59 per cent).

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

At the beginning of the operation, the CRC activated 12,182 volunteers. Currently, approximately 1,600 volunteers remain active; these volunteers have carried out the distribution of non-food items (NFIs), sanitation activities, epidemic control and training workshops. At the onset of the emergency, 531 CRC volunteers worked in the protection collective centres.

A total of 200 CRC volunteers delivered restoring of family links (RFL) services in 168 municipalities in 15 provinces, including the CRC's headquarters, where they identified people who were evacuated or were sheltering in the collective centres.

The staff involved in the emergency operation is working in the seven provinces affected by Hurricane Irma: Holguín, Ciego de Ávila, Las tunas, Camagüey, Villa Clara, Matanzas and La Habana.

The CRC, through its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities, has coordinated all humanitarian assistance activities with the provincial, municipal and community entities since Hurricane Irma struck the island. The National Society coordinated the following activities with the government:

- Food and NFI distributions to affected communities (please see table below).
- Joint needs identification in the communities and with the people affected by Hurricane Irma.
- Rescue and evacuation of people and their personal belongings in the provinces affected by the hurricane.
- Coordination with central government agencies including, provincial and municipal governments.
- Activation of the National Disaster Management System (Activation of the National Society's Risk Management System)

- Holding of training workshops, in collaboration with the government, on topics such as roof repair and tent assembly.
- Support on the distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs) and chlorine tablets to health centres to support the control of vector-borne diseases, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health.
- Recovery work in cleaning, adaptation, assembly and dismantling of structures in health centres, as well as the cleaning of road infrastructure.
- Provision of toolkits to government construction brigades.
- Provision of support to the construction brigades building the temporary facilities.
- Distribution of NFIs to homes with infants or elderly family members.
- Provision of first aid care and psychosocial support (PSS) to people in the protection centres.
- Hygiene promotion training for affected people in collective and protection centres.
- Use of “Risklandia” in evacuation centres as part of the PSS activities and the promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR) topics.
- Participation and accompaniment in the psychosocial studies on the people affected by Hurricane Irma.

Temporary working groups and Roofing Brigade System

For the installation of roofs, the CRC conducted a national roof workshop for volunteers and government officials to show them how to install the roofs. With the CRC's support, it is the local government's responsibility to develop the strategy for the distribution of the zinc sheets based on the beneficiary selection; consequently, the local government formed the specialized roofing brigades, with the participation of local technicians and the community to oversee the installation of roofs in accordance with the instructions given during the workshops and IFRC guides.



Cuban Red Cross Roofing brigade in the province of Camagüey/ Source: CRC

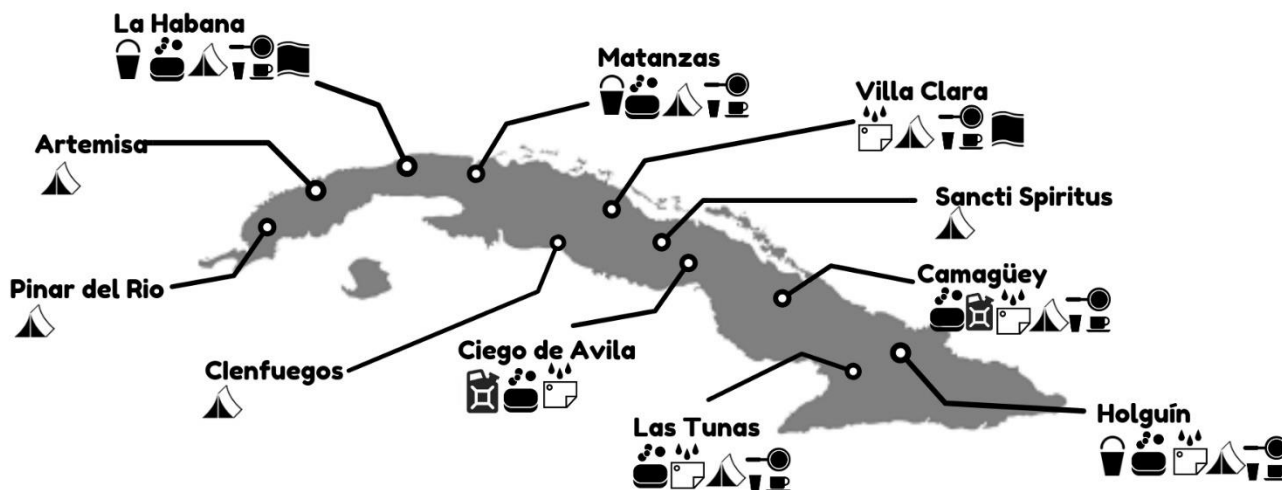
The CRC, through coordination with the government, distributed several emergency items through the Roofing Brigade System for the assembly of roofs in the communities, including the distribution of some items through the Ministry of Public Health, to guarantee access to safe water in health institutions.

The CRC distributed tool kits and LLITNs to public institutions; the National Society is monitoring the relief items' indirect impact on the beneficiaries since the tool kits are being used to repair the sanitary facilities and the LLITNs to protect patients in healthcare facilities.

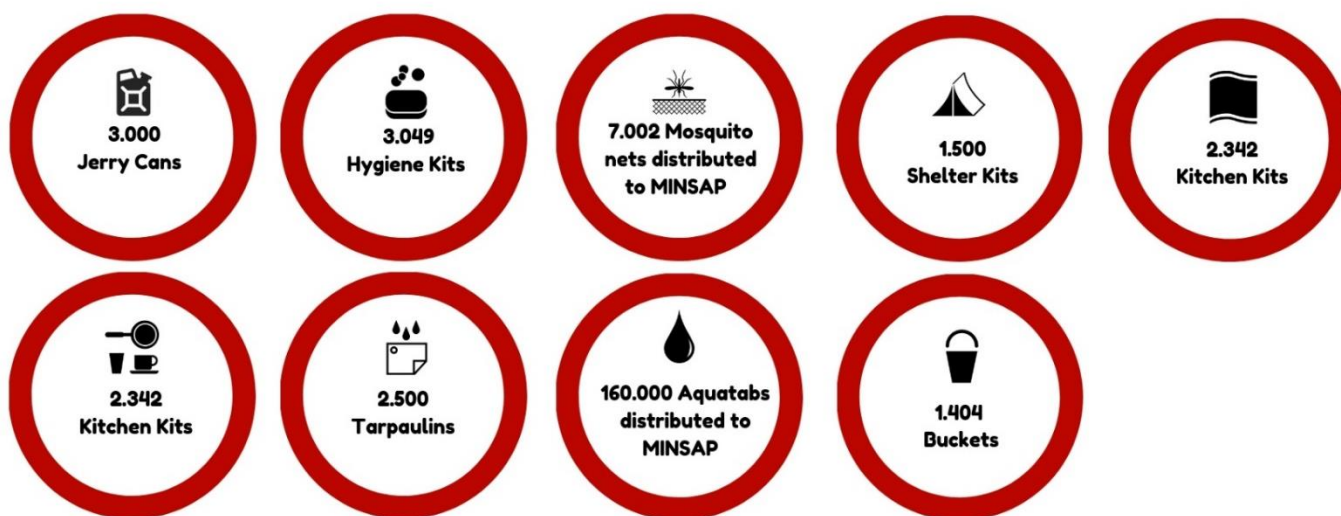
The following graphic shows all the items received and distributed by province (9 provinces and 69 municipalities have

been reached, in addition to the Ministry of Public Health and CRC branches):

DISTRIBUTION OF NFI'S BY PROVINCE



Source: Developed by the IFRC and validated by the CRC



The Cuban government oversees all the planning and distribution of the emergency items; for this reason, some of the items are distributed through official institutions as the most effective way to reach the population, which was the case for the LLITNs, aqua tabs and shelter kits. The government also decided that it was more effective to use the LLITNs in health institutions, where they can be used by several people at a time and not just one family; this helped reduce vector-borne diseases on a larger scale. This was also the case for the aqua tabs, which ensured the government's distribution of potable water.

The shelter kits helped provide a provisional shelter solution for the affected families; additionally, since these items were delivered to public institutions, they could also be used for the reconstruction of different public institutions (hospitals, schools) and public spaces (parks, squares, and so forth.)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

At the onset of the emergency, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Society mobilized staff to Cuba to support the National Society's response efforts. In addition, the Spanish Red Cross deployed a staff member to support the response operation until December 2017. The IFRC regional communications manager, the country cluster coordinator, the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) delegate and the disaster management delegate were deployed to support the CRC.

The CRC has been in communication with Partner National Societies (PNSs) that are supporting this emergency appeal's emergency plan of action (EPoA) through the dissemination of the latest information on the operational activities' progress.

A Spanish Red Cross has provided monitoring and technical support to shelter activities since the beginning of the operation; this delegate visits the CRC's headquarters and some of the provinces where the activities are taken place to facilitate the reporting process and make recommendations to improve continuously the operation.

Since the beginning of 2018, periodic visits have been conducted for the monitoring and operational support of the operation, including workshops, high level visits and the provision of technical support in the field. On February 2018, the IFRC's secretary general, its regional director for the Americas and its country cluster coordinator for Haiti and Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries carried out a high-level visit with the Cuban government.

The IFRC also provides accompaniment and guidance to the National Society, and it has held conversations with the National Society and government authorities to advance negotiations to obtain long-term visas for the delegates that support the operation; however, the obtainment of long-term visas has proved difficult, as This last issue has emerged as a difficulty considering that on many occasions the visa processes can take several months, and the time granted for a stay is very short, which generates difficulties, especially for monitoring activities.

The regional office for the Americas (ARO), with the support of the country cluster office for Haiti and Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries, has been sharing official information from the CRC with all Movement members. The CRC led coordination meetings at the country level with the Spanish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society and the IFRC.

At the onset of Hurricane Irma, communication was established with Movement partners to inform them of the storm's path through the Caribbean. Similarly, the necessary information mechanisms were established through the IFRC's Partnerships and Resource Development (PRD) department.

On August 2018, the British Red Cross made a visit to the island to check the progress, especially in the intervention areas where the British Red Cross's contribution has had the most impact; during this visit, the British Red Cross had the opportunity to interact with different actor (beneficiaries, CRC collaborators, Cuban government and IFRC delegates) and generate recommendations for the improvement of the operation and the well-being of the affected population.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

After the hurricane impacted Cuba, the government organized an immediate response strategy based on the organization of temporary work groups under the lead of the National Defence Council of Cuba; this group has been replicated at the provincial and municipal level, and all the involved actors participate in it during the operation's emergency and reconstruction phase. The Cuban government has had an active role in in this process since once the emergency aid arrives in the country, it is the government that oversees the transportation of these items to the affected provinces and municipalities; this is done through the state's authorized enterprises "Empresa Universal" and "Scambray", and there is an established protocol for them to pick up the aid at the National Warehouse and transport it to the province and then to the municipalities. Once this aid is in the territories, the government organizes the specialized brigades into thematic groups to distribute the aid.

Civil defence continues to conduct damage assessments and allocate aid to the affected provinces; the CRC participates in these activities through its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities.

During the hurricane season of 2017 a fundraising campaign was done by Copa Airlines for Cuba and the Caribbean for the IFRC. The funds have been challenged through Crowdrise and the IFRC NYC office.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The information below on the affected communities' needs is from the United Nations (UNOCHA), CRC visits and UNOCHA situation reports.

Needs analysis

Health

The Ministry of Health, in coordination with PAHO, reported that 980 health units were among the most affected of the 1,026 initially reported. The following facilities were affected: 30 national facilities (including 6 medical universities), 939 provincial health institutions, 68 hospitals, 124 basic health care centres, 86 social institutions (maternity care centres, nursing homes, elderly care centres, among others) 364 family physician clinics, 150 pharmacies and 147 that correspond to other categories (such as stomatology clinics, blood banks, opticians, local centres for the production of

medicines and laboratories). To date, a large percentage of these services have been restored and are operating normally.

Water and sanitation

Thanks to the efforts of more than a hundred workers, the damage to the water pumping systems in the affected provinces has been repaired. According to the deputy minister of industry, production and distribution of hypochlorite and aluminium sulphate, which are basic products to ensure the quality of drinking water, are stabilizing in affected provinces.

Approximately 99 per cent of the national power system has been restored; the remaining 1 per cent is in the process of being restored. The pumping systems in the most affected municipalities along the north coast are working. Fifty per cent of the current retail price of basic consumer goods, including hygiene products, has been subsidized for those affected by the hurricane, and 100 per cent of the water pumping systems are already connected to the national power system, which allows for the pumping and distribution of water through hydraulic networks.

Despite the Cuban government's, United Nations agencies' and other partners' efforts during the recovery phase, there is a continued need to provide access to safe water through storage systems and hygiene promotion at the community level.

Shelter

According to reports, 158,554 homes were affected; of that, 14,657 were destroyed, 16,646 were severely damaged, 23,560 homes lost their roofs and 103,691 suffered partial roof damage. To respond to this situation, the government announced that the state budget will finance 50 per cent of the price of construction materials sold to people whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged. Likewise, 50 per cent of the current retail price of primary consumer goods has been subsidized for the affected population, including mattresses, hygiene products, kitchen equipment and household appliances, and some items have been 100 per cent subsidized in cases of dire need.

Municipal Defence Councils in affected areas instructed state agencies and companies, which were organized into brigades, to repair the homes of affected people, with a special emphasis on low-income people, persons with disabilities, the elderly, single mothers with children and other vulnerable populations. Roofing materials are distributed according to the level of damages, which analyzed within the Municipal Defence Commissions based on social assessments of the affected families. Fiberglass, zinc and asphalt roofing is being delivered to families whose roofs were damaged, and the national production is geared toward these purposes. The same method is being used for doors and windows, and other materials are being supplied to fix roofs, such as nails. The Defence Council has overseen the organization of this process through activities ranging from conducting assessments to calculating how much material will be allocated per affected household.

Services and the distribution of NFIs such as stoves, washing machines and ventilation systems have been provided to elderly and nursing homes by UNICEF and PAHO.

Operation Risk Assessment

Hurricane season 2018

Subtropical Storm Alberto

According to information from the provincial Defence Councils, Subtropical Storm Alberto's intense precipitation impeded transit on the National Highway in several sectors; consequently, vehicles traveling traffic from Havana to the east of the country were rerouted via tertiary routes, and the transit of heavy vehicles was severely restricted.

Also, those traveling the western part of the island experienced delays and inconveniences due to hazardous road conditions, requiring the use of alternate routes to reach their destinations.

➤ Impact on public transportation and railways

After the storm, the National Bus Company decided to suspend all its routes in the provinces of Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and Sancti Spíritus, where national roads were reportedly flooded, until optimal road conditions were restored; likewise, bus departures from these provinces were cancelled.

The Directorate of the Union of Railways of Cuba suspended passenger and cargo train transport due to damage to the railways.

Since trains are the primary means of transport for humanitarian aid on the island, the suspension delayed the delivery of assistance.

During the time that these services were suspended, the CRC, with the government's continuous support, managed to send some relief items by truck despite the road closures; this allowed the CRC to continue its work plan established for the Hurricane Irma operation and respond to the damage caused by Alberto in most of the same areas that were previously affected by the hurricane.

- Change of priorities and additional damage caused by Alberto.

Due to Alberto, local authorities, including the CRC as an auxiliary to the public authorities, focused its efforts on attending to the problems caused by Alberto. In provinces such as Villa Clara, damage was reported to homes, (64 homes destroyed and 138 partial collapses) agriculture and road infrastructure. More than 16,000 people in this province were evacuated from their homes.

Considering the additional damage caused by Alberto, which was mainly in the same areas ravaged by Irma, the CRC modified the EPoA and distribution of shelter items. With support from the CRC, local authorities made a new distribution plan that considered Alberto's impact on the area and the most vulnerable communities affected by both events.

The government's response was focused on the restoration and the recovery of livelihoods affected by the storm to ensure basic needs and sustainability, which hampered the EPoA's implementation of the EPoA.

Hurricane Michael

8 October 2018 - Considering Hurricane Michael's rapid evolution, a hurricane alert Phase was issued for the province of Pinar del Río and the special municipality Isla de la Juventud, a response was mounted, which has now entered the recovery phase in the affected provinces.

After nearing Cabo de San Antonio in the extreme west of the province of Pinar del Río, where it produced winds of up to 171 kilometres per hour and maximum sustained winds between 120 and 140 km / h in different points of the westernmost portion of Cuba according to the area's meteorological station, Hurricane Michael continued its course towards the north. As it passed near Pinar del Río, Isla de la Juventud and Artemisa, it produced intense rainfall in these areas; reports indicate that in just six hours, 106 millimetres of rainfall fell in Isabel Rubio, 95 millimetres in Cabo de San Antonio, and 81 millimetres in San Juan and Martínez. Also, in Cortés, south of Pinar del Río, there was coastal flooding where sea water was found 50 meters inland.

Holiday period 2018

In July and August, it is holiday season on the island; during these months, which are the hottest of the year, there is a significant increase in tourism. As expected, the high flow of tourists increases the demand for local transport services, leading to higher prices and very limited availability.

The CRC has stated that the implementation of activities in general was very limited in July and August 2018 due to its reduced personnel, difficulties moving between provinces because of the limited availability of tickets for public transportation, high temperatures in open work spaces and price increases.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Through its network of committees and volunteers, the CRC assisted communities, municipalities and provinces through its evacuation and response efforts before the hurricane's arrival, and the CRC conducted damage assessments and reported its findings to its headquarters through its own communication channels.

The CRC's objective is linked to the early recovery phase and the development of local capacity to promote more sustainable resilience in hurricane-affected communities.

The CRC's strategy, which is based on the lessons learned from similar operations, focuses on responding effectively and in line with its auxiliary role and on being better prepared for future emergencies at the country level through the following actions:

- The distribution of chlorine tablets, water tanks, foldable jerry cans, buckets, hygiene kits and LLITNs to reduce the immediate risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases for 5,000 families, support hospitals and clinics in affected provinces and conduct workshops with volunteers at the community level.
- The distribution of NFIs such as plastic tarpaulins, tools, bedding and kitchen kits to 5,000 families in the initial days of the emergency.

- The repair of 7,000 roofs that suffered partial damage and are deemed repairable as per the beneficiary selection, guided by the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) and technical training on roof repairs.
- Search for missing family members and the provision of RFL services in the first days of the emergency through operational CRC branches.
- Updating of municipal, provincial and national emergency response contingency plans
- In addition to the above and within the framework of CRC's institutional strengthening, the National Society is supporting IFRC processes and methodologies, particularly the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC); the Well-Prepared National Society methodology, an institutional development plan of action and the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) process at the regional and local levels.

Human Resources

The IFRC is supporting the operation through its Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba); it is also providing support through its disaster management coordinator for Central America and the Caribbean, who is providing technical support and guidance to the operation. If necessary, the IFRC will deploy ARO technical specialists to assist the CRC. The CRC is currently insuring 7,000 volunteers.

Additionally, a PMER senior officer has been hired to support the CRC on its monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes; although he is based in Santo Domingo, he visits Cuba periodically; in light of the Cuba's communication issues, principally with its Internet connectivity, the PMER senior officer will continuously monitor the operation and conduct periodic visits for reporting purposes.


The CRC will conduct a final evaluation at the end of the operation to analyse whether it fulfilled its objectives and to compile lessons learned.

Because of some delays in the implementation of the EPoA , especially in terms of roofing installation, the IFRC deployed two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members (one is from the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the other is from the Peruvian Red Cross) specialized in architecture to provide technical support to the CRC and the national government ; the RITs will be in Cuba from October to November 2018, and they will visit all the provinces where roofing activities are taking place.

Logistics and supply chain


Logistics activities are intended to effectively manage the supply chain, including implementation, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution points in accordance with operational requirements and the IFRC's standards, processes and logistical procedures. A tremendous amount of effort has gone into procuring and transporting the humanitarian relief items since Cuba has international restrictions on commerce, and it is mandatory to find authorized shipping companies with active operations in the country. Even with these restrictions, the national government has facilitated the process and secured necessary authorizations from different governmental ministries to liberate cargo.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People reached²: 0</p>		
Outcome 1: The communities in high risk areas are prepared and are capable to respond to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
2,000 people reached through the CRC's DRR programmes and community preparedness	2,000	0
Output 1.1: Communities adopt active measures to strengthen preparedness for an opportune and efficient response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

² This is a reference guide on counting people reached.

2,000 people reached through public educational campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks.	2,000	0
Outcome 2: The communities affected by disaster adopt values and practices environmentally responsible substantiated on climate risks.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
2,000 people reached through education campaigns in themes related to climate change	2,000	0
Output 2.1: Community programmes are carried out on climate change risks and responsible environmental practices in the target communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
2,000 people reached through education campaigns in themes related to climate change	2,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Printing and distribution of rural and urban home response guides</p> <p>This activity was expected to begin in September 2018; however, the National Society is experiencing difficulties printing the materials because almost all the printers in Cuba belong to the government, and it does not print materials that are not included in its annual plan. The CRC has contacted independent printers, but they do not have the materials to print what is required. The CRC also considered printing these materials abroad; nevertheless, it would need permission from the government for these materials to enter Cuba, which could delay the process.</p> <p>Printing of climate change preparedness material</p> <p>Please see the activity above for this information.</p>		

 <p>Shelter People reached: 6,743</p>		
Outcome 1: The communities in the affected areas strengthen their security, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
7,000 families are reached with adequate shelter and settlement solutions	7,000	2,439
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter assistance is provided to the affected families		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
5,000 families receive NFIs	5,000	5,000
7,000 families that have been provided with safe, adequate and durable shelter and settlement accommodations	7,000	2,439
Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness in safe housing design and settlement planning, as well as improved construction techniques, are provided to affected households.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
7,000 people receive technical support and appropriate guidance	7,000	836
21 volunteers receive technical training in safe shelter and roof repairs	21	21
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Development of a beneficiary selection and registration strategy to deliver humanitarian aid</p> <p>Please see the Six-Month Operations Update for this information.</p> <p>Procurement and shipping of 1,900 tool kits</p>		

The Canadian Red Cross Society provided 500 tool kits and the IFRC provided 1,000 to operation (all of which were in accordance with the IFRC's standards). These tool kits were delivered to government construction brigades that were working in the affected communities. The CRC decided that no more tool kits would need to be procured since other organizations were bringing in similar tools and the roof repair kits included in the newly revised EPoA already contain tools; nevertheless, the Netherlands Red Cross contributed 400 tool kits to the operation, bringing the total number of tool kits to 1,900. The CRC distributed the additional kits in La Habana (100 kits), Ciego de Avila (200) and Las Tunas (100).

These tool kits positively impacted beneficiaries and brigades, as they have been using them for multiple tasks that contribute to the reconstruction process such as to repair houses, public institutions, medical centres, schools and tourist infrastructure.

Procurement and shipping of 6,500 tarpaulins

The Canadian Red Cross Society sent 1,000 tarpaulins, the IFRC sent 1,500; and the Netherlands Red Cross sent an additional 4,000 tarpaulins. 3,000 were distributed as follows:

- 1,500 Ciego de Avila
- 1,000 Camaguey
- 500 Las tunas

Procurement and shipping of 3,314 kitchen kits

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Procurement and shipping of 10,000 bed sheets

In total, 10,000 bed sheets have arrived in Cuba and delivered to the National Health System; the CRC participated in the distribution to different institutions.

Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and provision of distribution reports

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Identification of specific communities and beneficiaries in coordination with local government authorities

This process is ongoing and has had some variations due to government decisions and external factors such as Subtropical Storm Alberto and Hurricane Michael; the reconstruction process was quicker in some places since materials from other organizations arrived first and were prioritized in these areas.

Deployment of Shelter focal point

ARO's regional risk management coordinator and shelter focal point has travelled to Cuba on three occasions to assist with the preparation of the EPoA and for monitoring purposes.

Two RITs arrived in Cuba in October 2018 for a month-long visit to support the installation of new roofs.

Procurement and distribution of repair materials for 7,000 damaged roofs (350,000 zinc sheets and installation materials)

A total of 5,430 roof-repair kits and 270,900 Zinc sheets have arrived in the country between April and September 2018. Extensive negotiations with shipping lines in Mexico and Panama have taken place to procure available spaces on shipping containers that depart weekly. Despite the constant coordination with Cuban authorities, customs clearance has been a slow process due to all the country's special regulations and restrictions.

The Spanish Red Cross, according to an agreement established with the IFRC, is supporting the implementation of shelter activities in the country.

The following tables shows all the items sent and received in the first year of the operation:

Zinc Sheets³					
Provinces	# of sheets received in country	Families to be benefited	# of sheets delivered to municipalities	# of sheets pending to be distributed	# of roofs installed and certified
Matanzas	22,239	444	18,784	3,455	30
Villa Clara	34,720	694	16,250	18,470	463
C. Ávila	80,992	1,619	57,895	23,097	1,310
Camaguey	56,141	1,122	36,653	19,488	528
Las Tunas	31,072	621	2,571	28,501	0
Holguín	45,736	915	5,800	39,936	108
TOTAL	270,900	5,415	137,953	132,947	2,439

The CRC distributed 137,953 zinc sheets to the targeted municipalities during the reporting period, benefiting 3,628 families. Additionally, the CRC identified the most vulnerable people within these beneficiary communities, identifying 1,422 children under 15 years of age, 1,445 people over 60 years old and 253 persons with disabilities. To date, the CRC has installed 2,435 roofs, which Cuba's Ministry of Housing has certified as "Safe Roofs".

Tool Kits			
Province	# of kits received in country	# of kits received by beneficiaries	Pending distribution to beneficiaries
Matanzas	780	780	0
Villa Clara	524	513	11
C. Ávila	1,614	513	1,101
Camaguey	1,057	461	596
Las Tunas	640		640
Holguín	987	513	474
TOTAL	5,602	2,780	2,822

Supervision and monitoring of home repairs

The Spanish Red Cross designated a delegate for the support, supervision and monitoring of home repairs. The IFRC deployed two shelter RITs to support and monitor all the shelter activities. Cuba's Ministry of Housing is inspecting all the installed roofs to ensure they are safe.

Roof repair workshop for technicians

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Community home repair workshop

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Systematization of the roof repair kit

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information

³ Some of these figures are lower than the ones in the 6-month Operations Update because the Cuban government's planning process was considered when tabulating the figures unlike the previous report. These figures now correspond better to the actual number of zinc sheets delivered to the beneficiaries. There were some variations in the number of sheets to be distributed in different provinces, with some increasing and others decreasing.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 2,042⁴

Male: 985

Female: 1,113

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
7,000 families are reached with safe water according to standards following the operational needs.	7,000	896
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water, which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
7,000 families receive safe water according to standards	7,000	896

Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities are conducted following Sphere standards, including the identification and use of hygiene items by target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
310 volunteers (10 volunteers for each 31 municipalities included in the EPoA) involved in hygiene promotion activities	310	203
7,000 head of households are reached with hygiene promotion activities	7,000	7,883

Output 1.4: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs), which meet Sphere standards, are provided to the target population, including training on the usage of the items.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
3,049 families receive a hygiene kit	3,049	3,049

Progress towards outcomes

Identification of communities for beneficiary selection, in coordination with local authorities

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information. **Purchase of materials according to IFRC procedures**

With ARO's support, the CRC has purchased NFIs have (*please see the distribution of NFI's by province graph*).

Distribution of 3,000 jerry cans and 1,404 buckets

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Distribution of 7,000 water tanks of 250 litres

A total of 5,000 water tanks have arrived in Cuba and passed through customs. Most of these water tanks are already at municipal warehouses in the affected provinces ready to be distributed to the final beneficiaries; the CRC is storing the others at its national warehouse while it waits for a government authorized company to transport them.

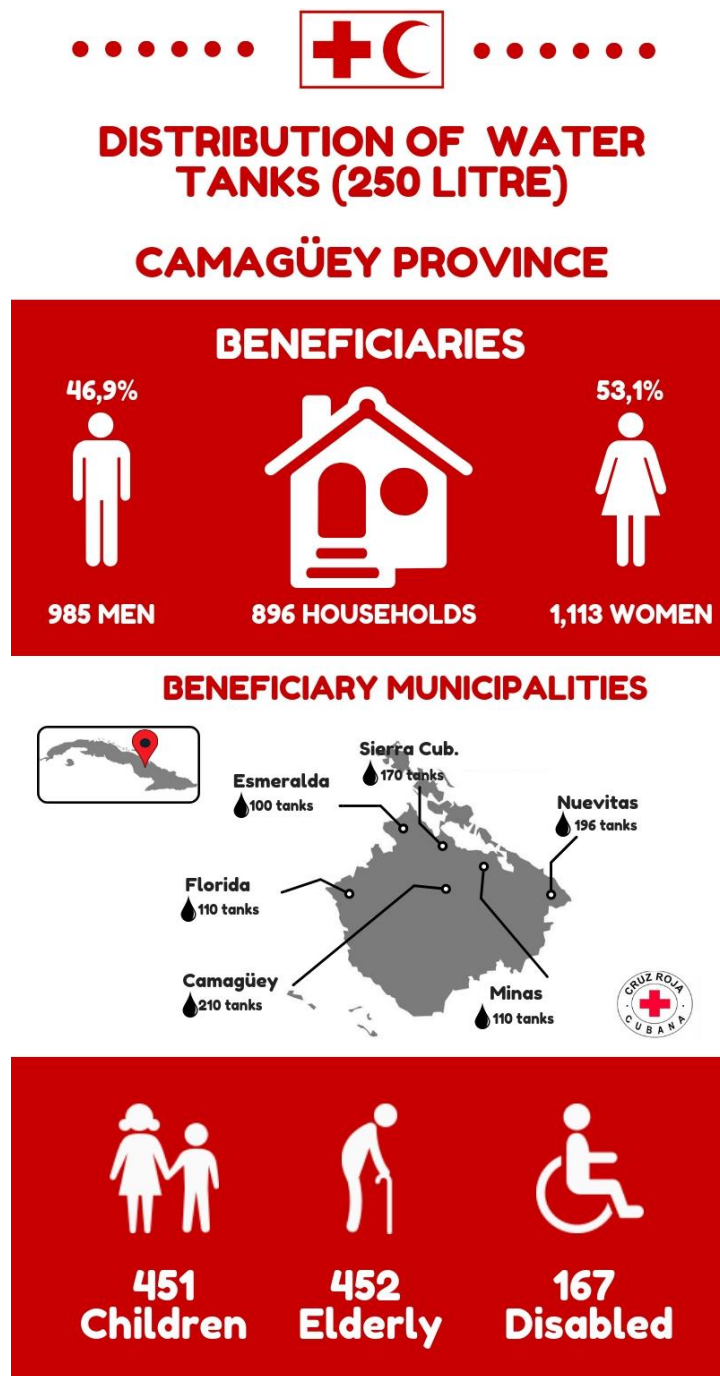
The following table shows the distribution of water tanks by province:

Province/Agency	Tanks received
Matanzas	350

⁴ This number is different from the Six-Month Operations Update because that figure was based on the number of tanks in the country; this report's figure is more accurate because it based on the actual number of tanks delivered to the beneficiaries.

Villa Clara	700
Ciego de Avila	700
Camaguey	900
Las Tunas	950
Holguin	900
MINSAP ⁵	500
TOTAL	5,000

So far, the CRC has delivered 896 to 896 families in the province of Camagüey. Please see the graphic below for more information:



Source: Elaborated by IFRC validated by Cuban Red Cross

Distribution of Aquatab tablets (40 mg NADCC 67 mg) through the health system

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

⁵ Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP for its acronym in Spanish)

Purchase and distribution of 3,049 hygiene kits

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Purchase and distribution of 7,002 impregnated LLITNs to the Ministry of Health

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Reproduction and printing of hygiene promotion materials and distribution thereof in communities

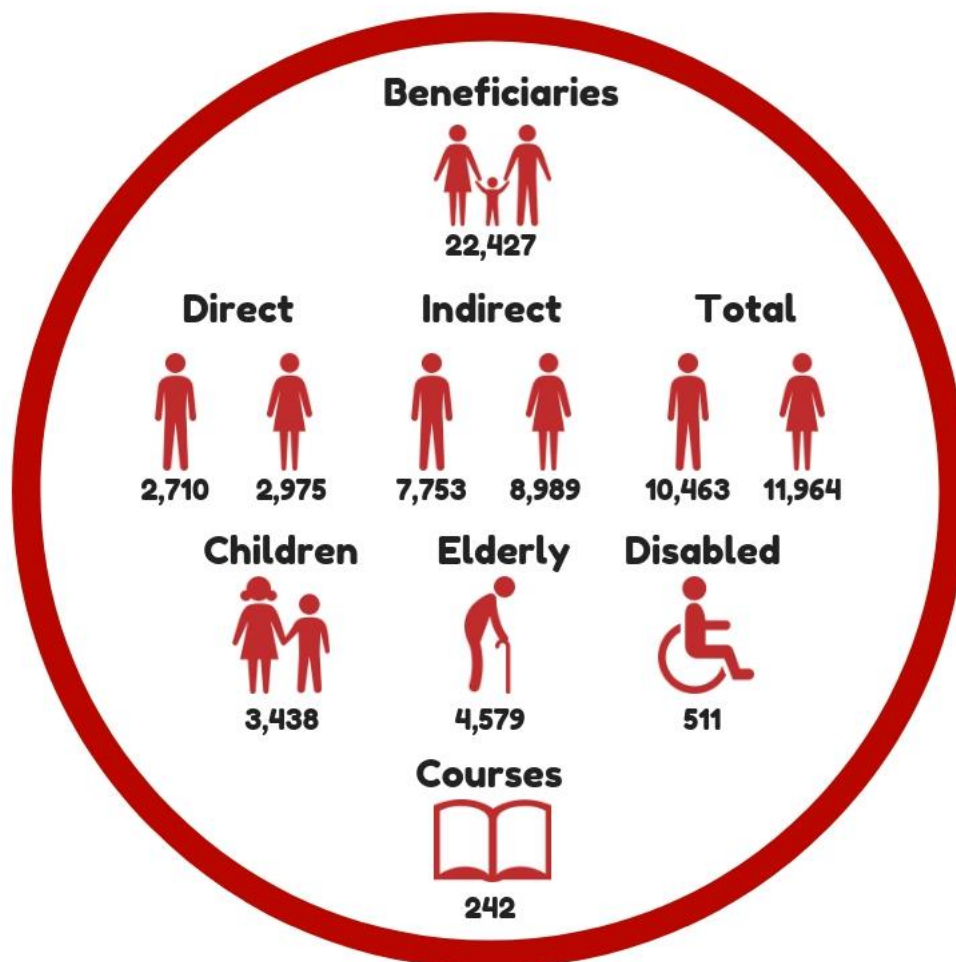
Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Hygiene promotion workshop for volunteers

A total of 203 CRC volunteers participated in 7 provincial workshops.

Hygiene promotion workshop for communities

So far, 22,427 people in 7 provinces have benefited from 242 hygiene promotion workshops.



Source: Developed by the IFRC and validated by the CRC



Migration

People reached: 213 people

Outcome 1: People in areas affected by hurricane Irma are able to inform their families of their fate.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
100% of people registered due to family separation and that have achieved contact	N/A	213

Output 1.1: Restoring contact between families and people separated as a consequence of the disaster.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of messages processed by the RFL network	N/A	213

Progress towards outcomes

The CRC processed 213 RFL requests (100 per cent of the total it received). Due to the displacement of families during the evacuation phase and the relocation of families that lost their homes to the protection centres, the CRC's RFL services enabled families to remain in contact with one another while they were in the protection centres. The RFL network was active in 168 municipalities during the peak of the emergency.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: The capacity building and organizational development objectives of the National Society is facilitated to guarantee the National Society has the base, system, structure, competence and legal, ethical and financial capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The Cuban Red Cross has completed phase 1 of the Organizational Capacity Assessment & Certification (OCAC) process	1	0

Output S1.1.2: The National Society has assessed its capacity at headquarter and branch level identifying areas to improve.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people trained in BOCA	1	0
7 branches start the BOCA process	7	0

Output S1.1.4: The National Society has efficient, motivated and protected volunteers.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	7,000	7,000

Output S1.1.6: The National Society has established the infrastructure and corporate systems needed.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
10 additions (type of vehicles) to the institutional fleet of the CRC delivered during the operation	10	1

Output S1.1.7: The National Society capacities are strengthened to support disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1 Well-prepared National Society Plan of Action completed	1	1
20 volunteers receive National Intervention Team (NIT) training	20	25
1 hurricane response plan updated	1	1
20 volunteers training in contingency planning	20	25
20 volunteers trained in auxiliary role and International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles programme (IDRL)	20	25

Progress towards outcomes

Procurement of protection and visibility equipment and material for provincial and municipal volunteers.

The CRC has made a list of required equipment and material for the affected provinces and municipalities, and it has authorized the procurement order.

Procurement of all terrain (4x4) vehicles

One 4x4 vehicle completed the importation process and all transit permits were granted. The other two vehicles are being transported from Panama to Cuba by sea.

Procurement of motorcycles

Three motorcycles are being transported from Panama to Cuba by sea.

Procurement of freight transport of 5 tonnes

One truck has arrived in Cuba in October 2018, and the CRC is waiting for it to clear customs.

Inter-Specialized Disaster Relief Group (GEOS for its acronym in Spanish) meeting

The Inter-GEOS meeting took place from 25 June 2018 to 29 June 2018, with the participation of 40 people; the CRC originally planned to have this meeting in August 2018; however, due to August's holiday season, the CRC decided to hold it earlier.

Workshop on auxiliary role and International Disaster Response Law

The workshop, in which government representatives, academia, the Cuban Bar Association and CRC volunteers participated, aimed to enhance the understanding of the Red Cross Movement's regional response system and raise awareness about key benchmarking tools developed by the IFRC to assess legal and policy frameworks in relation to (i) international humanitarian assistance and aid in case of large-scale disaster (IDRL) and DRR, through exposure to the IDRL Guidelines and the Checklist on Law and DRR. The workshop allowed an exchange of experiences by showcasing successful previous and ongoing IDRL and DRR projects in the Americas and their positive influence on disaster responses (e.g., a case study of Ecuador). The workshop sparked the CRC's and other participants' interest in carrying out an IDRL and a DRR legal study, which would be launched at the Cuban Bar Association's annual course on international humanitarian law in June 2019. The workshop also allowed the Disaster Law Programme (DLP) team to provide support to the operations and logistics teams by effectively addressing some pending IDRL-related issues.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S2.1: An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
3 National Society Surge Capacity supporting the operation in human resource and/or financially	3	3
2 tools and coordination mechanisms are implemented	2	1
Output 1.1: An effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism in maintained.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
1 RIT member supporting the operation	1	2
16 Monitoring visits conducted by the CRC	12	10

Progress towards outcomes

Monitoring visits by the CRC

The CRC has conducted monitoring visits to the provinces of Matanzas, Ciego de Ávila, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Holguin and Las Tunas.

Monitoring visits by the IFRC

The operations manager visited Cuba d in August and September to accompany the visits of some donors (the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) [DFID] and ECHO).

High level visit from the IFRC Secretary General and Regional Director

Please see the [Six-Month Operations Update](#) for this information.

Lessons learned workshop and operation evaluation

The CRC will conduct this activity at the end of the operation.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC Secretariat, along with the National Society, use their unique position to influence decisions at a local, national and international level that affects the most vulnerable.

Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and National Societies are visible, reliable and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Communication campaign developed for the operation	1	1

Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluations that serve to inform advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1 lessons learned workshop	1	0
1 Evaluation of the operation	1	0
1 Assessment market for Logistic	1	planned

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic scope of the National Society and the IFRC is broadened.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1 Regional strategy on Resource Mobilization for the operation	1	planned

Output S3.2.1: Models of resource generation and related models of accountability are developed and improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
3 donor visits	3	3

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC improves its effectiveness, its credibility and its accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1 internal audit completed of the operation	1	0

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided that contributes to the effectiveness of operations and ensures the effective use of assets; timely presentation of quality financial reports to partners and donors.

The British Red Cross and ECHO, with accompaniment from the Spanish Red Cross, conducted field visits to the operation.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCU004 - Cuba - Hurricane Irma

Timeframe: 15 Sep 17 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/9	Programme	MDRCU004
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2019/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		8,832,092				8,832,092	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		498,778				498,778	
Andorran Red Cross		4,704				4,704	
Australian Government		29,733				29,733	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		2,294,972				2,294,972	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		23,485				23,485	
Cyprus Red Cross		5,988				5,988	
Czech Government		98,034				98,034	
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)		701				701	
DELTA AIR LINES INC		30,843				30,843	
ELMA Relief Foundation		500,000				500,000	
Estonia Government		28,622				28,622	
European Commission - DG ECHO		1,621,975				1,621,975	
Fondation Trafigura		49,000				49,000	
IFRC at the UN Inc		2,594				2,594	
Japanese Red Cross Society		87,968				87,968	
Mondelez International Foundation		15,422				15,422	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		580,788				580,788	
Pfizer Inc		30,843				30,843	
Red Cross of Monaco		36,202				36,202	
Republic of Korea Government		299,149				299,149	
Swiss Government		86,354				86,354	413,646
The Canadian Red Cross Society		817,733				817,733	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		154,324				154,324	
The Netherlands Red Cross		588,237				588,237	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		437,763				437,763	
Tonga Red Cross Society		5,692				5,692	
Ultimate Software Group		50,942				50,942	
C1. Cash contributions		8,380,845				8,380,845	413,646
Inkind Goods & Transport							
The Netherlands Red Cross		81,498				81,498	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		81,498				81,498	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		8,462,343				8,462,343	413,646
D. Total Funding = B + C		8,462,343				8,462,343	413,646

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		8,462,343				8,462,343	413,646
E. Expenditure		-6,490,212				-6,490,212	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,972,132				1,972,132	413,646

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCU004 - Cuba - Hurricane Irma

Timeframe: 15 Sep 17 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/9	Programme	MDRCU004
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2019/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			8,832,092			8,832,092		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	119,883		110,792			110,792	9,092	
Construction Materials	5,434,309		4,769,825			4,769,825	664,485	
Clothing & Textiles	66,410		53,399			53,399	13,011	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	265,232		174,975			174,975	90,256	
Teaching Materials	24,600						24,600	
Utensils & Tools	52,458		21,960			21,960	30,498	
Other Supplies & Services	3,300						3,300	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	5,966,192		5,130,950			5,130,950	835,242	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	142,314		65,155			65,155	77,159	
Computers & Telecom	6,594		1,194			1,194	5,400	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	148,908		66,349			66,349	82,559	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	81,526		43,520			43,520	38,006	
Distribution & Monitoring	349,447		212,710			212,710	136,737	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	61,468		12,655			12,655	48,814	
Logistics Services	231,450		102,617			102,617	128,833	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	723,892		371,501			371,501	352,390	
Personnel								
International Staff	291,529		54,564			54,564	236,965	
National Staff	61,528		20,125			20,125	41,403	
Volunteers	269,150		15,750			15,750	253,400	
Other Staff Benefits	43,000		3,094			3,094	39,906	
Total Personnel	665,207		93,534			93,534	571,673	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	43,198		9,617			9,617	33,581	
Professional Fees	26,082		164			164	25,918	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	69,280		9,781			9,781	59,499	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	158,812		751			751	158,061	
Total Workshops & Training	158,812		751			751	158,061	
General Expenditure								
Travel	89,544		53,610			53,610	35,934	
Information & Public Relations	44,631		7,509			7,509	37,123	
Office Costs	21,318		4,962			4,962	16,356	
Communications	6,734		4,568			4,568	2,166	
Financial Charges	37,148		70,034			70,034	-32,886	
Other General Expenses			86			86	-86	
Shared Office and Services Costs	57,717		16,263			16,263	41,454	
Total General Expenditure	257,092		157,033			157,033	100,060	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	177,226		152,929			152,929	24,297	
Total Contributions & Transfers	177,226		152,929			152,929	24,297	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions	69,178		80,615			80,615	-11,437	
Total Operational Provisions	69,178		80,615			80,615	-11,437	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCU004 - Cuba - Hurricane Irma

Timeframe: 15 Sep 17 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/9	Programme	MDRCU004
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2019/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			8,832,092			8,832,092		
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	535,326		393,220			393,220	142,106	
Total Indirect Costs	535,326		393,220			393,220	142,106	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	31,189		29,325			29,325	1,864	
Pledge Reporting Fees	29,789		4,223			4,223	25,566	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	60,978		33,548			33,548	27,430	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	8,832,092		6,490,212			6,490,212	2,341,880	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,341,880			2,341,880		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCU004 - Cuba - Hurricane Irma

Timeframe: 15 Sep 17 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/9	Programme	MDRCU004
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2019/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	8,832,092		8,462,343	8,462,343	6,490,212	1,972,132	413,646
Subtotal BL2	8,832,092		8,462,343	8,462,343	6,490,212	1,972,132	413,646
GRAND TOTAL	8,832,092		8,462,343	8,462,343	6,490,212	1,972,132	413,646

Annex

ANCLAJES ANTIHURACANES



Los anclajes se usan para fortalecer las uniones entre:

- Los listones y las vigas, puesto que necesitan resistir fuerzas verticales (tracción)
- Las vigas y el travesaño superior, puesto que necesitan resistir fuerzas verticales y horizontales (tracción y corte)
- Los anclajes antihuracanes están fabricados en acero galvanizado en caliente o en acero inoxidable. El recubrimiento de zinc usado varía normalmente entre 350 y 450 g/m²

Correa antihuracanes (bobina o rollo)



Elementos de fijación para anclajes y correas antihuracanes

TIPO DE FIJACION	
Clavos 80 x 5,50" (2,0 x 13,7 mm)	
Clavos 80 x 6,00" (2,0 x 15,2 mm)	
Clavos 100 x 5,50" (2,5 x 13,7 mm)	
Clavos 100 x 6,00" (2,5 x 15,2 mm)	
Resaca para anclajes antihuracanes (2,0 x 13,7 mm)	

Pasos para el montaje

Por cada lámina se colocan 24 clavos con arandelas.

Los clavos se colocan en las alfagas.

Los clavos van colocados en la parte superior de la ondulación de la lámina.

Se coloca el caballete con lámina de zinc

Se debe doblar en la misma dirección que la ondulación del techo



TALLER TECHOS SEGUROS



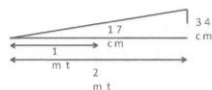
REMEDIOS
7 DE MAYO 2018

Estructura de techos



Para reducir los efectos de succión y desprendimiento cuando hay fuertes vientos, tratar de asegurar su techo con un mínimo de 20 grados de inclinación y un mínimo de 40 grados.

Por cada metro (Horizontal) se sube 17 cms



Pasos para el montaje

Se colocan los largueros

Se colocan las llaves y travesaños.

Se colocan los pies de amigo.

Se coloca la cumbre

Se colocan las ALFARDAS

—La primer Alfarda y la última.

—Con un nylon hacemos nivel de la primera a la última.

—Se marca el Larguero a cada 60 cm.

Se dejan de 20 cms a 30 cms en la ALFARDA para el ALERO.

Se colocan las Cintas Antihuracanes.

En todas las uniones de la alfardas al larguero.

Columna u Horcon-Larguero

Alfarda-Larguero

Parales-Larguero



Se inicia con el montaje de láminas de zinc

1. Ver la dirección del viento predominante. Observar el follaje de los árboles
 2. Consultar la memoria histórica de los vientos más fuertes.
- Comenzar el montaje en dirección opuesta al viento predominante.
 - La lámina debe sobre salir 5 cms desde la tab.
 - Se debe de sobreponer la lámina por dos ondulaciones de la misma.

Cómo construir techos seguros con chapas onduladas de hierro galvanizado

