

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal Cuba: Hurricane Sandy

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCU002 Glide No: TC-2012-000180CUB 5 November 2012

In view of the significant needs identified during assessments, this Emergency Appeal reflects a budget of **12,223,402** Swiss francs to support the Cuban Red Cross to help vulnerable families, and seeks to provide assistance to approximately 175,000 beneficiaries (35,000 families) for 12 months. The operation will be completed by the end of October 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 31 January 2014 (three months after the end of the operation).

Appeal history:

- On 27 October, a [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was issued seeking 5,453,221 Swiss francs to support the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) to assist 15,000 families (75,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.
- 150,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 29 October 2012 to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish the DREF are encouraged.



The strong winds of Hurricane Sandy devastated the city of Santiago in Cuba, fallen trees, downed electric posts, collapsed homes and torn-off roofs are a common sight across the city, the second largest in the country.
Source: IFRC

Summary: Sandy arrived at the Cuban shores at dawn on 25 October as a category two hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 175 kilometres per hour, although gusts as high as 240 kilometres per hour were recorded. The hurricane crossed the island of Cuba from south to north, making landfall in Mar Verde next to the city of Santiago de Cuba. After its five hour passage immense devastation was left behind, particularly in the city of Santiago, the second largest in the country which received its direct impact. At least 1,000,000 people were affected by the strong winds and rains that caused the total collapse of over 32,500 homes.

In response to the current emergency, the Cuban Red Cross has designed a plan of action to reach 10,000 families with non-food relief items, 15,000 with shelter solutions, and 10,000 with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Once the immediate relief action is completed, the National Society will also work in strengthening the country's early warning and risk reduction system in identified vulnerable municipalities.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to view the map of the affected area or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Tropical Storm Sandy formed in the western Caribbean on 22 October and rapidly intensified while moving north. It had direct impact on Jamaica and reached the Cuban shores at dawn on 25 October as a category two hurricane. Sandy crossed the island of Cuba from south to north, making landfall in Mar Verde next to the city of Santiago de Cuba and leaving the country five hours later at the level of Punta Lucrecia in Holguín.

To prevent loss of life, the Cuban government coordinated the evacuation of 343,230 people, of which some 300,000 stayed with family members and only 14,349 stayed in collective centres. Nevertheless, despite significant efforts to protect lives, eleven deaths related to the storm have already been confirmed by the Chief of Staff of the National Civil Protection (Estado Mayor Nacional de la Defensa Civil), nine in Santiago de Cuba, and two in Guantánamo.

During its passage through Cuba, Sandy left significant damage behind, particularly in the city of Santiago de Cuba which is not usually in the direct path of Caribbean hurricanes. The city sustained the strongest winds as it was exposed to the eastern and stronger side of the hurricane. In addition to the strong winds, the coast was also affected by storm surges. In Siboney, some 14 kilometres from Santiago city, the waves were approximately 10 metres above the coastal barrier, with the ocean reaching up to 35 metres inland.

Shelter and community: Assessment work is still ongoing and complete information is still needed. However as of 4 November, the following figures relating to damage were gathered from the two most affected provinces:

Province	Municipality	Total number of affected houses	Total of collapsed houses
Santiago	Santiago (city)	61,123	9,894
	San Luis	18,760	210
	Palma Soriano	16,933	1,956
	Mella	1,058	73
	CMTRE	323	402
	S. Frente	2,035	66
	Tercer	938	64
	Songo	21,128	1608
	Guama	7,570	1120
	Sub-total	129,868	15,392
Holguín	Gibara	426	53
	Rafael Freyre	5788	1972
	Banes	14228	4139
	Antilla	2332	696
	Báguanos	8441	1619
	Holguín	626	75
	Calixto Garcia (Cerró)	28	13
	Cacocum	87	11
	Urbano Noris	4262	1833
	Cueto	5483	843
	Mayarí	16496	3598
	Frank País	1006	186
Sagua	5183	1996	

	Moa	513	95
	Sub-total	64,899	17,129
TOTAL		194,767	32,521

In addition to these, Guantanamo province has reported 8,750 homes affected of which 111 have totally collapsed. Therefore, over 200,000 homes were affected and at least 1,000,000 persons are estimated to be in need of shelter solutions.

In the most affected city of Santiago de Cuba (population 494,000), the damage is significant. As the table indicates, over 61,000 homes (some 305,000 people) were affected. This represents some 61 per cent of the population which is affected. As Santiago is the second most important city in the country in terms of economics and its strategic position, the severe damage will have major short-term and mid-term implications for eastern Cuba and the country as a whole. Given the extent of damage to houses, many families are staying with other families that have also been affected to a lesser degree but who were able to temporarily put together low quality make-shift roofing with recovered materials that offer little durability.

Although the majority of affected families are staying with friends and family members, some 1,000 families were still in official relief centres on 2 November. Most of the centres are located in schools and therefore school programmes cannot resume until a solution is provided for these families. Nevertheless, temporary solutions are being implemented to resume classes in alternative venues such as homes, factories and community centres which are being used to hold classes. Approximately 2,106 schools have suffered structural damage, 54 per cent of which are primary schools.

The government authorities are also working to re-establish electricity. Thus far, 80 per cent of the province of Holguín has electricity, and it is expected that services will be fully restored by mid November. In the case of Guantánamo, around 87 per cent of the population has access to this service. The situation in Santiago is more unclear but most of the city is still without power or with irregular service. There is also damage to the telecommunications infrastructure, with the telephones and radio in the eastern provinces down in many areas. In addition, the television tower in Gran Piedra fell, as well as two other towers in Santiago and two in Holguín. Some 17,300 telephone lines were also affected by the storm; however, the cell phone network is functioning. To facilitate the communication of information, the government has established speakers and television centres in public places.

Water and Sanitation: repairs of the water system are ongoing, and the water services are being re-established in the majority of affected areas; those communities which are still not connected to the network are being provided with water trucks. However, the government is calling for the treatment of water at household level, as it is often turbid and is not safe for consumption. Another priority is the clearing of debris from the streets, and work teams organized by the Civil Defence with support from the Armed Forces have spread out to complete this task. The country experienced some cases of dengue and water related diseases prior to the passage of the hurricane and preventive measures will therefore be a priority to reduce the risk of outbreaks. Although not a widespread need, authorities in Santiago stated that it could be beneficial to build more latrines in some communities in the municipalities of San Luis and Santiago.

Health: approximately 386 health centres were affected in the eastern provinces, particularly in Santiago de Cuba where all hospitals and around 70 per cent of policlinics incurred some damage. However, they are all operational at various levels, with the psychiatric hospital the only one that has closed and evacuated its 272 residents after completely losing its roof. Eleven pharmacies in Santiago were affected but the majority of its medicines were secured. Surveillance and prevention as well as the treatment of diarrhoeal diseases have also been identified as a need.

Logistics: Santiago airport and port were affected and have limited capacity for operations; however, they are both open for relief efforts. The majority of the roads in the affected provinces have been cleared and the railroad re-established. Transportation of relief items will not be a concern.

Agriculture and food security: Many of the food production factories in the province of Santiago de Cuba have been affected – reports state that 60 per cent of bakeries have lost roofs as well as 75 per cent of cracker factories. None of the seven micro fruit processing plants have electricity. Assessments also report that 16 food warehouses and 212 retail stores were affected in the province, with some 34,000 tons of food lost. The Cuban government is organizing a supply of food from other provinces in order to provide food to the

city of Santiago with subsidized prices. Furthermore, some 14,000 tons of food arrived in Santiago from Venezuela according to local officials.

Damage assessment of sugar cane plantations is still ongoing although it is thought to be extensive; the hurricane passed just weeks before the start of the harvest period. In Santiago, 2,655 hectares of plantain were lost while 152 harvest storage centres and 7 poultry farms were affected. In Guantánamo, losses are reported of more than 11,000 tons of food staples and 8,000 hectares of different crops, while Holguin reports some 6,000 hectares of damaged crops and 21,000 hectares of sugar cane flooded or ruined. As assessments continue, figures of agricultural losses will be likely to increase in the coming days.

Coordination and partnerships

In Cuba, the National Society is coordinating all its actions with local authorities while sharing information with partners such as the United Nations Resident Coordinator. While Red Cross volunteers are included in the assessment and relief teams lead by the Civil Defense, National Society staff are conducting coordination meetings with the Civil Defense Councils at the country, provincial and municipal levels; these Defense Councils are formed by representatives from different sectors of the government including the Ministry of Health and Construction. Therefore, all actions established in the National Society's plan of action are being discussed and agreed with the authorities based on the priority needs identified through assessments.

Moreover, members of the Red Cross have been coordinating efforts internally and externally from the onset of the emergency. The IFRC's Disaster and Crisis Response and Early Recovery Unit is also in regular contact with the Cuban Red Cross, as well as with Partner National Societies including the Norwegian Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, which are currently working bilaterally to support the National Society with relief items on the basis of the current plan of action. As part of the coordination efforts, a disaster response delegate was deployed to Cuba on 26 October to support the National Society with needs assessments and the drafting of a plan of action. In addition, a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member will be travelling to Cuba to support with logistics aspects and the monitoring of and reporting on distribution of relief items.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action



Even though they were also affected by the storm, Cuban Red Cross volunteers have been working without cease to assist families trapped within collapsed homes and to ensure

The actions of the Red Cross in collaboration with the public authorities enabled thousands of evacuees to be assisted. The National Society activated over 2,000 volunteers from the community, municipal and provincial relief response groups who assisted during the preventive evacuations which took place before the hurricane hit, also with the support of families sheltered in official centres. In the hours following the passage of Hurricane Sandy, specialized teams were mobilized to support the search and rescue efforts, assisting several families that were trapped when their homes collapsed. At the moment, they continue to provide invaluable assistance to women, children and elderly people in collective centres while also providing first aid and psychosocial support, carrying out assessments in coordination with Civil Defence and hygiene promotion activities as part of the disease prevention efforts.

In addition, the Restoration of Family Links network and volunteers were activated to support families; volunteers residing in the affected communities went into the official shelters and are working alongside radio experts. The Red Cross was able to support with four cases within Santiago Province.

Volunteers are divided into three groups:

- The Specialized Response and Relief Teams (Grupos Especializados de Operaciones y Socorros, GEOS) working at the provincial level with a total of 21 volunteers.
- The Municipal Response and Relief Teams (Grupos Municipales de Operaciones y Socorro, GMOS): 60 teams with a total of 640 volunteers, of which 29 teams belong to the affected provinces.
- The Community Response and Relief Teams (Grupos Comunitarios de Operaciones y Socorros, GCOS): 183 teams with 1,830 volunteers from affected provinces.

It must be highlighted that the Cuban Red Cross volunteers are showing utmost dedication to the Red Cross mission and Principles as they continue to support relief efforts even though they and their families were directly impacted by the Hurricane. In Santiago city alone, 94 per cent of the GMOS volunteers were affected by Sandy, while the homes of 421 volunteers in Mayarí were impacted. Many of the branches also lost roof sheets and some are functioning with electric plants.

The needs

Beneficiary selection: As assessments are ongoing and not all affected people have been registered, beneficiary selection has not yet concluded. However, based on preliminary figures of families with complete and partial destruction of homes, the Cuban Red Cross will select beneficiaries in coordination with government authorities and other agencies taking into consideration the most vulnerable such as female headed households, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Although conversations with authorities are still ongoing to determine all locations for assistance, an initial agreement was reached to target the following communities:

Province	Municipality	Communities
Santiago	Santiago	Cayos de Santiago Mar Verde Chicharrones
	San Luis	Chile
	Mella	To be determined
	Songo la Malla	To be determined
	Palma Soriano	To be determined
	Contramaestre	To be determined
Holguin	Mayarí	Cosme
	Cueto	To be determined
	Banes	To be determined
Guantánamo	To be determined	To be determined

The National Society currently estimates that some 70 per cent of their relief efforts will be targeted at Santiago province.

Immediate needs: Hurricane Sandy caused serious damage to homes, infrastructure and communities. At the moment, government officials are working on the clearance of roads to facilitate the dispatch of food and



Community members are helping out with some fast repairs to the home of a 77 year old man that lost his home after the passage of hurricane Sandy. Source: IFRC

non-food relief items and medicines, as well as construction materials that are urgently needed in the region. Based on the information that has been obtained from initial assessments, the immediate needs of families include the re-establishment of electricity services, family kits containing bedding materials, mosquito nets, items for water storage and personal hygiene, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and most importantly, immediate shelter solutions. Finally, hygiene promotion activities are also a priority in order to reduce the risk of waterborne and water related diseases and to ensure adequate hygiene practices. The Cuban government has a strong health capacity of international renown,

therefore the current emergency appeal will not include health activities beyond support with educational and hygiene promotion campaigns to reduce the risk of dengue and water related diseases.

Mid and longer-term needs: with the second most important city in the country, Santiago de Cuba, severely affected, there will be significant mid-term implications for eastern Cuba and the country as a whole. Recovery needs centre on the provision of permanent shelter, reconstruction of food warehouses, schools and health infrastructures, as well as the recovery of lost crops and restoration of other forms of livelihood. The extent to which the Red Cross will address some of the longer term needs beyond the shelter objective proposed will be subject to coordination with governmental authorities and donor response to this appeal.

The proposed operation

The operation for a total of 175,000 beneficiaries will provide 15,000 families with shelter solutions through the provision of shelter kits for immediate assistance followed by materials for roof repair providing a permanent solution. Additionally, and based on the needs assessments and beneficiary selection, 10,000 families (50,000 people) will receive other relief items which are listed below in more detail, and 10,000 families (50,000 people) will be ensured access to safe drinking water and provided support through hygiene promotion activities to reduce the risk of water related diseases.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Affected families from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo benefit from the distribution of non-food items to help them recover from the effects of the hurricane.	
Outputs	Activities planned
10,000 families (50,000 people) are reached with non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

With the support of the IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Panama, the Cuban Red Cross is planning to distribute the following relief items to 10,000 families:

- One kitchen set
- One bedding set
- Two mosquito nets
- Four towels

Given the extent of the needs, the ZLU has arranged for the shipment by air of relief items for 3,000 families, including: 3,000 shelter tool kits, 6,000 tarpaulins, 3,000 hygiene kits, 3,000 kitchen sets, 6,000 mosquito nets, 5,000 buckets, 6,000 jerry cans and 300,000 water purification tablets which are due to arrive on 6 November.

With the stock pre-positioned in country as a result of the assistance of the Norwegian Red Cross PRECO III programme, the National Society has already distributed: 3,800 jerry cans (10 litres), 100 water tanks (36 litres), and 200 foldable beds in Guantánamo province. Furthermore, the Spanish Red Cross will make a bilateral contribution to the Cuban Red Cross of the following items: 2,000 hygiene kits, 1,000 kitchen sets and 1,500 tarpaulins. In addition, there is pre-positioned stock in Havana as a result of DIPECHO funding under the IFRC's country plan that is being transported to support relief efforts in Santiago: 1,800 blankets, 2,000 jerry cans, 1,000 buckets, 700 kitchen kits, and 30 family tents. Relief items for a second distribution with DIPECHO funding is scheduled to arrive by sea directly in Santiago on 6 November: 1,000 tarpaulins, 300 family tents, 1,200 blankets, 1,000 hygiene kits, 300 kitchen kits, 2,800 mattresses. As the Cuban Red Cross has a well established community-based network with volunteers who live in the same communities where relief activities will be implemented, this helps to ensure good beneficiary communications as well as real time monitoring of the benefits of the relief assistance.

Shelter	
Outcome: 15,000 families from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo are assisted with their shelter needs.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>15,000 families are supported with the reconstruction of their damaged roof tops with roof repair kits.</p> <p>15,000 families are provided with shelter kits (including 2 tarpaulins each).</p> <p>15,000 families are given community training on techniques for house repair.</p> <p>Members of 6 communities in the 3 affected provinces gain awareness of weaknesses and resources regarding shelter safety at community level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communities and specific beneficiaries in coordination with local government authorities. • Procurement of material for the reconstruction of damaged roofs, including galvanized sheets, hurricane straps, steel or timber beams and nails. • Provision of technical assistance and guidance to family members. • Supervision of the repair of damaged houses. • Reproduction of educational materials for repairing houses and on the Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA). • Training sessions on home repair. • Implementation of a PASSA promotion campaign for affected families in 6 communities.

Many Red Cross volunteers have experience with the technical aspects of roof reconstruction as the National Society has been involved in similar activities during past operations such as that which took place following Hurricanes Ike and Gustav in 2008, as well as after Noel in 2007 and Hurricane Charley in 2004. The repairs will allow owners to return to their homes as well as provide temporary shelter to other families whose roofs or homes still need to be repaired. Each family will receive a roof repair kit containing zinc sheets, hurricane straps and the required nails, as well as steel and timber beams, as required. While beneficiaries will try to re-utilize salvaged timber and materials, the objective of the National Society is to guarantee that families have the appropriate materials to repair roof in such a way that they can better sustain strong winds, thereby reducing the risk in future emergencies. The roof repair kit contains: CGI / zinc sheets: (30 per family); roofing nails with rubber washer (30 nails per CGI sheet); hurricane straps: 30 metres.

However, many families are in desperate need of an immediate solution while waiting for the reconstruction of their homes and roofs. Therefore, the Cuban Red Cross will be assisting 15,000 families with shelter kits that will provide two tarpaulins and tools to carry out quick repairs.

All repairs will be carried out as a community effort whereby community members and Red Cross volunteers will assist each other with the necessary repairs, as well as providing the required assistance to carry out repairs to the houses of female headed households, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water as well as hygiene promotion amongst the population affected by Hurricane Sandy.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Access to safe water is provided to 10,000 families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communities and specific beneficiaries in coordination with local government authorities. • Procurement of materials in line with Federation procurement procedures. • Distribution of chlorine tablets for a duration of 60 days, jerry cans, buckets, thermoses and water filters. • Distribution of hygiene kits.

10,000 families receive hygiene kits and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction of educational materials for sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns • Hygiene promotion for affected families (50,000 persons).
---	---

Water services have been restored in the majority of affected areas and the government is transporting water via trucks to the regions where repairs will take more time. Although access to water is not a concern, the water available has a high level of sedimentation and it is often unsafe. Therefore, government authorities have started a large scale campaign for the treatment of water at household level, along with other hygiene measures to prevent water related diseases. Chlorine tablets are being made available in the affected regions. Distribution of tablets will be accompanied by hygiene promotion and awareness raising as to the correct use of these tablets.

To reduce the risk of diseases it is essential that families have appropriate equipment to treat drinking water and store it so as to avoid the reproduction of vectors such as mosquitoes. To achieve this, the Cuban Red Cross has established a strategy whereby families will receive chlorine tablets, jerry cans and water containers for the treatment of water at the household level in the short term, as well as ceramic filters with the capacity to treat some 40 litres per day given levels of sedimentation. The filters will also ensure access to safe water over the longer term. At the moment, Red Cross volunteers are visiting communities and shelters to provide information on the appropriate use of chlorine tablets and other hygiene measure for the safe handling of food. However, there are insufficient copies of educational materials for the current work and there is need to reproduce more copies from the formats available in country.

Training on water and sanitation for the National Society's volunteers is already being completed with the support of the Norwegian Red Cross which will assist through its community-based work in the area of disaster risk reduction that was planned for 2013 in the same areas affected by the hurricane.

Finally, the emergency appeal also contemplates the pre-positioning of four Water and Sanitation Kits 2, one in each affected province, and one in Havana, that could be used for rapid expansion of the response if the need arises in the future.

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome: The capacity of the CRC to assist with relief activities is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Relief and operations teams are well equipped and trained to support authorities with preventive and relief efforts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of equipment for 21 NITs who are operational throughout the country. • Procurement of equipment for 29 relief operations teams at provincial and municipal level, sufficient for 290 volunteers. • Procurement of suitable protective gear with visibility for 1,830 volunteers at community level. • Carrying out of one Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) and one National Intervention Team (NIT) training for volunteers.
<p>The emergency operation is evaluated and recommendations are gathered.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of a lessons learned workshops with representatives from all the branches involved in the operation. • Hiring of an external consultant to conduct a specialized study. • Hiring of an external consultant to conduct a final evaluation

As previously mentioned, the Cuban Red Cross organizes its volunteers into three Operations and Relief Teams (Grupos de operaciones y Socorro, GOS): at provincial level with highly specialized training, at municipal level and at community level. The emergency appeal will support the replenishment of equipment used during this operation and further training of their volunteers to ensure that they are able to respond in future emergencies.

In addition, with the support of the secretariat, the National Society will hire at least one consultant to assist with the evaluation of the operation at the end of the implementation time-frame, although a real-time evaluation of some specific technical topics may be considered throughout the operation.

Risk Reduction and early warning	
Outcome: The capacity of the CRC to support early warning and preventive community-based measures in at-risk areas is strengthened in the provinces of Holguín, Santiago and Guantánamo.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Three highly vulnerable municipalities in Holguin, Santiago and Guantanamo have a Risk Reduction Centre as well as the one in Havana.</p> <p>Schools and homes for the elderly in affected municipalities in Holguin, Santiago and Guantánamo are reached with improved early warning systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out one national VCA training for volunteers. • Refurbishing and improvement of the CRC Emergency Operations Center operational centres in the 3 affected areas and the Havana headquarters. • Pre-positioning of 4 water and sanitation kits 2000 in these 4 centres for disaster preparedness purposes. • Provision of early warning systems, signage and information on disaster hazards in 24 schools and homes for the elderly.

Cuba has a well established preventive measures to minimize the loss of life and resources that are lead by the country's Civil Defence. To strengthen their capacity for monitoring and response to emergencies, a network for management of risk reduction (Grupo de Gestion de Reducción de Riesgo) was created, made up of centres in the most vulnerable municipalities which coordinate a number of early warning systems at the community level. These centres, lead by Civil Defence with the assistance of Red Cross volunteers, were crucial during Hurricane Sandy to preserve lives and dispatch essential support. However, there is a need to expand the network and include vulnerable regions that are not yet part of the system. The buildings for the municipal risk reduction centres will be provided by the government of Cuba and manned by the Cuban Red Cross. Therefore, the current appeal will support with the provision of equipment needed for data processing, communications and furniture as well as the personal tools needed by the volunteers at the community (GCOS) and municipal (GMOS) level for two new centres, once in the province of Holguín, and one in the province of Guantánamo.

With the creation of the centres, the Cuban Red Cross will be able to strengthen their community-based work in these vulnerable municipalities, carrying out analysis of vulnerabilities and capacities, teaching on early warning, and promotion of safety measures for schools and students.

Logistics

Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Cuban Red Cross Society to respond with relief items is strengthened with the support of standardized items prepositioned in the IFRC's zone Logistics Unit in Panama as well as enhanced with technical support

Outputs	Activities planned
Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support to facilitate the distribution of relief items to 35,000 families and other related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the logistics mobilization table. • Management of the logistics mobilization for the appeal and maintenance of relations with donors. • Procurement of transport services through the ZLU transport network. • International procurement. • Pipeline management of in-kind goods.

The IFRC's zone logistics unit will support the emergency operation not only with the dispatch of relief items through the emergency appeal, but also with the pipeline management of goods imported to Cuba.

Early recovery

First assessments underscore that the majority of affected families suffered an impact on their livelihoods, including damage to home vegetable gardens and small-scale household primary production. Therefore, discussions will take place with the Cuban Red Cross and government officials regarding early recovery initiatives to help affected beneficiaries to regain their livelihoods. A clearer strategy will be established in the coming weeks, once a more detailed picture of needs is formed and immediate relief actions are completed. Some of the actions being considered are assisting small household cooperatives focusing on the production of basic items. Ongoing detailed needs assessment includes market assessment to gauge the feasibility of cash and voucher based programming.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and for the promotion of quality, accountability, and transparency.

Support will be provided to the Cuban Red Cross to increase the visibility of their humanitarian actions during this operation, and the IFRC's communications team in the Americas zone and the secretariat headquarters will work with the National Society to identify the most appropriate communication channels.

Capacity of the National Society

The Cuban Red Cross has extensive disaster response experience in relation to hurricanes as the island is frequently in the path of hurricanes. As a result, their disaster preparedness and response initiatives are well established and known by all volunteers and staff.

At the moment, the National Society has over 2,000 volunteers activated since the formation of the hurricane who have supported preventive evacuations, first response actions and assessments. Many of these volunteers are experienced in first aid, psychosocial support and awareness-raising techniques. Additionally, the Cuban Red Cross has worked on roof repairs during their response to the previous hurricanes and has the capacity to assist families in coordination with technical specialists from the Cuban Ministry of Construction.

Capacity of the IFRC

The Americas zone office of the International Federation through the Disaster and Crisis Response and Early Recovery Department and in coordination with the regional representation for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, is providing support to the Cuban Red Cross in organizing the provision of initial relief items, development of a plan of action, logistics and human resources as needed.

In addition to the disaster response capacities in the Americas zone office, there are experienced resources available in the region, in particular through the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) system, which ensures the deployment of specialized personnel to assist a sister National Society. A RIT member specialized in logistics will be deployed to Cuba on 7 November to support the National Society with the introduction of relief items and the monitoring and reporting on distributions to beneficiaries. The Emergency Appeal also contemplates the possibility of carrying out one RIT training in Cuba following the new hands-on methodology to facilitate the exchange of experience between Cuban volunteers and those from other National Societies in the region.

The current Emergency Appeal will also ensure support from the secretariat of specialized personnel, including a shelter and a surge capacity delegate, as well as logistics, finance and reporting officers that will travel to Cuba during the implementation of the operation.

This Emergency Appeal also meets the criteria for the IFRC to conduct a Real Time Evaluation (RTE) of the operation which will be organized within the first three months of implementation.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Cuban Red Cross: Dr. Luis Foyo Ceballos, President:
crsn@infomed.sld.cu; phone: +53 206 1055
- In the Dominican Republic: IFRC regional representation: Joe Lugo, country support plan and OD Officer: Joe.Lugo@ifrc.org.

IFRC Zone: phone +507 317 3050:

- Benoit Porte, acting coordinator for the disaster & crisis response and early recovery unit: Benoit.Porte@ifrc.org
- Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU): Douglas Baquero, regional logistics coordinator: Douglas.Baquero@ifrc.org;

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Sandra Lombardo, senior resource mobilization officer: Sandra.Lombardo@ifrc.org

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

- Jane Grimshaw, PMER manager; Jane.Grimshaw@ifrc.org
- In Geneva: Christine South, operations support
Phone: +41.22.730.4529
Email: christine.south@ifrc.org



Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)

2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
-

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 Disaster 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.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

EMERGENCY APPEAL

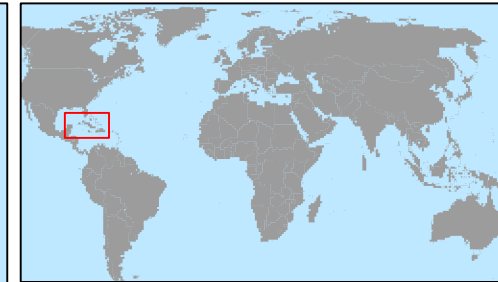
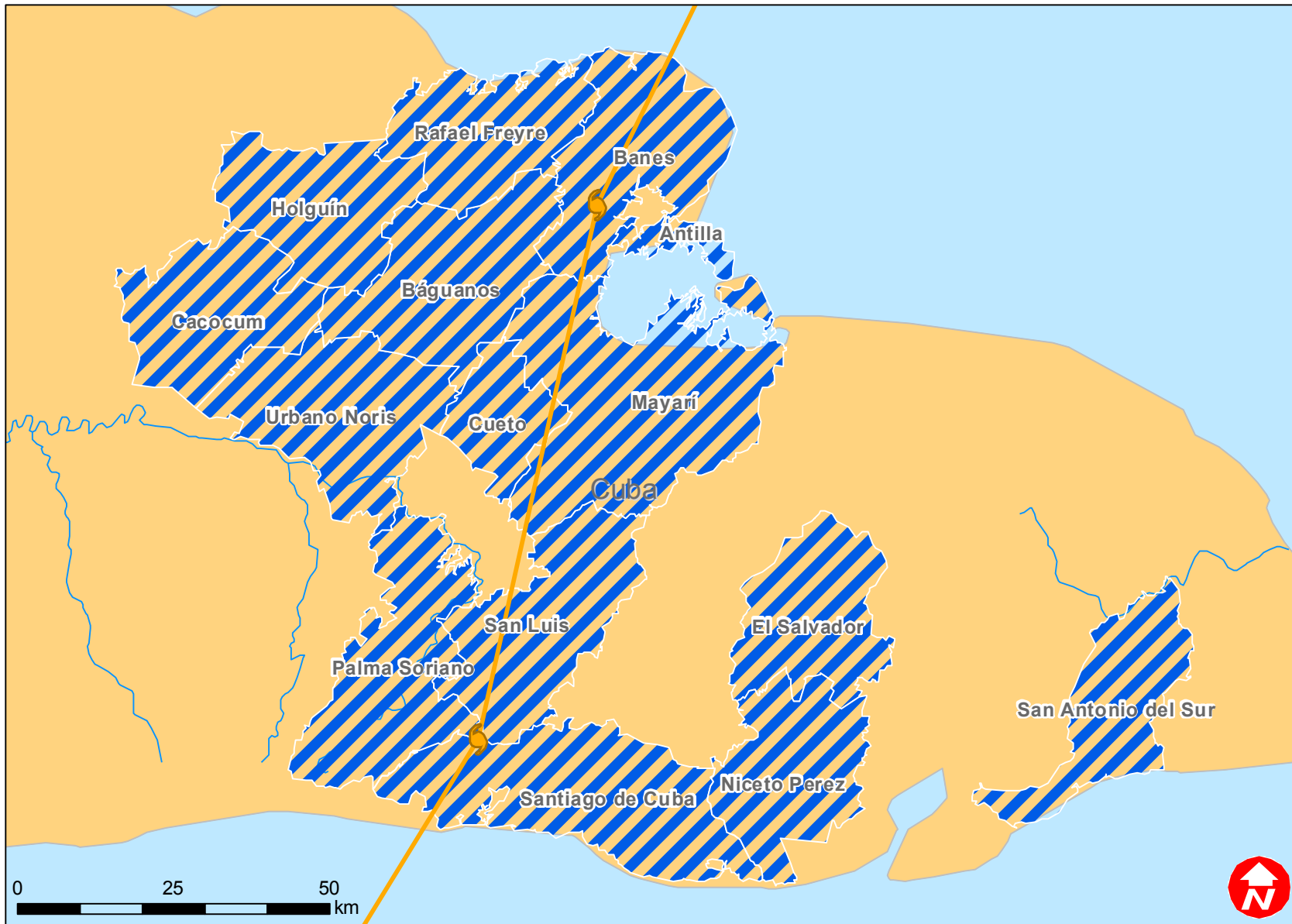
5-Nov-12







MDRCU002 Cuba Hurricane Sandy

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	6,435,538			6,435,538
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	497,596			497,596
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	763,229			763,229
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	370,391			370,391
Utensils & Tools	313,336			313,336
Other Supplies & Services	629,009			629,009
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	9,009,099	0	0	9,009,099
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	29,931			29,931
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	18,707			18,707
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	48,637	0	0	48,637
Storage, Warehousing	0			0
Distribution & Monitoring	607,965			607,965
Transport & Vehicle Costs	112,240			112,240
Logistics Services	413,996			413,996
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,134,200	0	0	1,134,200
International Staff	448,958			448,958
National Staff	137,494			137,494
National Society Staff	4,677			4,677
Volunteers	111,813			111,813
Total PERSONNEL	702,942	0	0	702,942
Consultants	119,722			119,722
Professional Fees	18,707			18,707
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES		0	0	138,429
Workshops & Training	86,050			86,050
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	86,050	0	0	86,050
Travel	93,533			93,533
Information & Public Relations	14,030			14,030
Office Costs	35,702			35,702
Communications	42,090			42,090
Financial Charges	93,533			93,533
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	79,129			79,129
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	358,016	0	0	358,016
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	746,029	0		746,029
Total INDIRECT COSTS	746,029	0	0	746,029
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	12,223,402	0	0	12,223,402
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	12,223,402	0	0	12,223,402



Cuba: Hurricane Sandy



-  HURRICANE-2
-  HURRICANE-1
-  TROPICAL STORM
-  TROPICAL DEPRESSION
-  Path of Sandy
-  Targetted municipalities