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Revised emergency appeal

Cuba: Hurricane Sandy

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCU002
GLIDE n° TC-2012-00180CUB
Revised emergency appeal
12 April 2013

Period covered by this Ops Update: 22 November 2012, to 15 January 2013.

Appeal target (current): With this Operations Update, the appeal is revised to CHF 4,860,041 (3,948,381 EUR or 5,198,460 USD). [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: 97% or CHF 4,702,062; Further contributions to cover the gap in funding are encouraged [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- On 27 October 2012, 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.
- 550,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. On 5 November 2012, an [Emergency Appeal](#) in the amount of Swiss francs 12,223,402 was issued as a result of the extent of needs reflected in assessments.
- As of 15 February, the Emergency Appeal was handed over from the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit to the Country Office for Cuba and Santo Domingo to ensure better integration of long-term objectives.



In November 2012, the Cuban Red Cross started the distribution of non food items to affected families like this one in the community of Juragua, in Santiago Province. Source: IFRC

Summary: In response to the damage caused by the effects of Hurricane Sandy on October 2012, the Cuban Red Cross, in close coordination with local authorities, has reached 10,967 families (28,157 persons) with non-food items such as kitchen sets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets, tarpaulins, and tool kits. In addition, volunteers at the community level visited 10,537 families to provide information on water treatment as household level as well as on the adequate manipulation of food, forestalling any major outbreaks of water related diseases. Finally, during the period covered by the report the National Society distributed a total of 6,000 tarpaulins and 2,500 shelter tool kits to allow families to complete basic and temporarily repairs to their damage homes. On the incoming months, the Cuban Red Cross will concentrate its efforts in the repair of damage roofs with the use of hurricane straps to reduce risks on the next hurricane season.

With the current operations update, the emergency appeal budget has been revised to CHF 4,813,267 to accommodate for lower distribution costs related to efficient beneficiary targeting. However, the total number of

families to be reached by the Cuban Red Cross has not been significantly modified with the exception of the number of families to be assisted with the repairs of their damaged roofs, which have decreased to account for changes in the roof repair kit that has been redesigned to better target the repairs needs in the oriental provinces. Nevertheless, the National Society is receiving bilateral assistance from the Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross who designed their emergency projects in line with the objectives of the previous plan of action, therefore reaching some 3,500 families more with their shelter objectives. Overall, the National Society plans to reach a total of 6,500 families bilaterally and multilaterally.

The IFRC expresses its sincere gratitude to the following Partner National Societies (PNSs) and governments for their support for this appeal: the American Red Cross, the Brazil Permanent Mission in Geneva, the British Red Cross (and British government), the Canadian Red Cross (and Canadian government), the Danish Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Irish Red Cross (and Irish Government), the Netherlands Red Cross (and Netherlands government), the New Zealand Red Cross (and New Zealand government), the Norwegian Red Cross (and the Norwegian government), the Swedish Red Cross (and Swedish government), the Taiwan Red Cross. The IFRC also gratefully acknowledges the Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund of the World Health Organization (WHO) for its contribution to this operation.

The situation

On 25 October 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit land in Mar Verde (near the South-eastern city of Santiago de Cuba) and head North on the island until Punta Lucrecia in the Holguin province. Faced with this emergency, the national civil defence plan and the Santiago provincial defence council were activated and coordinated the preventive evacuation of 343,230 people. Despite these precautions, the hurricane caused eleven deaths and significant damage to homes. Over 194,767 homes were damaged and another 32,521 were destroyed, leaving thousands of people in need of shelter solutions. The city of Santiago de Cuba, in the path where the hurricane was strongest, experienced the heaviest winds. Storm surges took place on the South-eastern coast. In Siboney, 14 kilometres from the city of Santiago de Cuba, the waves reached up to 10 metres above the coastal barrier and sea surges reached up to 35 metres inland.

In addition, the central provinces of Villa Clara, Camagüey and Sancti Spiritus, although not affected by the strong winds, suffered intense rains related to the passage of the hurricane, with some 500 homes affected by floods and 4,000 persons evacuated preventively to collective centres.

With the support from other provinces in the country, most of the basic services and infrastructure of the affected area has been recovered, with the electricity and water supply returning to pre-disaster levels.

Coordination and partnerships

The National Defence Council, the state institution responsible for disaster response, leads the response efforts. The council provides oversight and guidance to the provincial defence councils responsible for identifying and selecting target population and implementing relief actions. The local branches of the Cuban Red Cross are part of these councils. Additionally, as the Cuban Red Cross branch president in Santiago de Cuba is also the provincial director of the Ministry of Health in the Santiago province, close coordination between the National Society and state efforts are prompt and effective.

The Ministry for Foreign Trade and Investments (*Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera - MINCEX*) and the state's implementing agency for donations (*Empresa Ejecutora de Donativos- EMED*) are also channelling donations to the relief actions. The ministry receives donations and then ensures their prompt distribution once needs of affected families have been identified including roofing materials, non-food items, storage supplies, and water pumps.

In addition, the International Federation and Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross have personnel in the area to ensure that the operational needs of the National Society are covered and all actions properly coordinated within the Red Cross. In the case of IFRC support, as of 15 February, Sandy operation was handed over from the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit to the Country Office for Cuba and Santo Domingo to ensure a better integration of the mid and long term objectives of the Emergency Appeal with the long-term objectives of Cuba's country plan.



During their visits to the community of El Cristo, a member of the Cuban Red Cross converse with the beneficiaries to explain the objectives and procedures of the emergency operation. Source: IFRC

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Thus far, the Cuban Red Cross, in close coordination with local authorities, has been able to reach 10,967 families (28,157 persons) with non-food items such as kitchen sets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets, tarpaulins, and tool kits. In addition, volunteers at the community level continue to support a large scale hygiene promotion campaign in the country, visiting 10,537 families to provide information on water treatment as household level as well as on the adequate manipulation of food. In addition, during the period covered by the report the National Society distributed a total of 6,000 tarpaulins and 2,500 shelter tool kits to allow families to complete basic and temporary

repairs to their damaged homes.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Affected families from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguin and Guantánamo benefit from the distribution of non-food items to help them recover from the effects of the hurricane.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families 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.

Progress: The Cuban Red Cross, in close coordination with local authorities, concluded the distribution of relief items for 3,000 families that had arrived on charter flights directly to the Santiago de Cuba airport and is at the moment concluding the distribution of the items that arrived via sea for 2,000 families. Overall, the National Society will distribute relief items for a total of 5,000 families. However, as the distributions are being completed based on the specific needs registered during assessments, not all families will receive the same items. With this methodology that emphasizes the efficiency of the relief actions, the Cuban Red Cross has already been able to assist 10,967 families in 96 communities as stated in the table below, significantly surpassing the current target.

Province	No. Popular Council	No. of communities	No. of families	No. of persons	Men	Women
Santiago	27	58	7,143	22,897	11,140	11,724
Guantánamo	10	10	200	961	587	374
Holguín	7	28	3,624	4,299	2514	1785
Total	44	96	10,967	28,157	14,241	13,883

As mentioned in the previous update, the selection criteria include the level of affectation (severe or moderate) and vulnerability, prioritizing senior citizens and people living with disabilities, families with very young children, single-parent families, and low-income households. This selection criteria is the reason behind the low number of persons reached per family, as many were small household of elderly people or single parents. Verification means are shared with stakeholders to ensure transparency and the distribution strategy relies on community organization to ensure the delivery. The Cuban Red Cross and community committees jointly carry out duly registered distributions to prioritized beneficiary families. For detailed information on the number of families reached per area, please refer to Annex 1.

With the current revision of the appeal, the target number of families to be reached by the appeal with non-food items remains the same, although with lower number of each type of relief item. This is to account for the method of distribution used in Cuba that targets specific needs of families, therefore reaching more beneficiaries with fewer items. In addition, the Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross have bilateral projects that will be assisting an additional 3,500 families.

Challenges: One of the main challenges in the operation is the transportation capacity in the country to mobilize relief items to the different affected areas. Although a large percentage of the fleet of vehicles in the country were destined to the oriental provinces, distributions are on occasions delayed as result of insufficient capacity and availability of fuel.

Shelter

Outcome: 5,000 families from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguin and Guantanamo are assisted with their shelter needs.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>3,000 families are supported with the reconstruction of their damaged roof tops with roof repair kits.</p> <p>Families are provided with 5,000 shelter kits (including 2 tarpaulins each).</p> <p>3,000 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.

Progress: as part of their shelter strategy, the Cuban Red Cross organized a three steps intervention. First, the distribution of tarpaulins and tool kits to allow families to complete basic and temporary repairs to their damaged homes, therefore, reducing the discomfort of overcrowding in homes of families and friends and providing the possibility of reassuming traditional livelihoods. At the time of the closing of this reporting period, the National Society had distributed a total of 6,000 tarpaulins and 2,500 shelter tool kits, assisting 8,702 families (21,744 persons):

Province	No. Popular Council	No. of communities	No. of families	No. of persons	Men	Women	Tarpaulins	Tool kits
Santiago	26	36	4,878	16,484	8,115	8,369	5,800	1,975
Guantánamo	10	10	200	961	587	374	200	25
Holguin	7	28	3,624	4,299	2,514	1,785	0	500

Total	43	74	8,702	21,744	11,216	10,528	6,000	2,500
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In coordination with the governmental authorities, the Cuban Red Cross is distributing these items not as complete packets of two tarpaulins and one tool kit, but based on the specific needs of the families, with some receiving just one tarpaulin, while others receiving several. In the same way, the tool kits are given to families that either need them directly or that were designated as part of the repair squads, assisting other families, such as those made of elderly people or single-mother households. In the particular case of Holguin province, the tarpaulins were distributed to food warehouses that were damaged after the passage of Sandy in an effort to save the remaining food supply of the province.

The second step of intervention consists in the procurement and distribution of roof repair kits consisting of zinc roof sheets, hurricane straps and the required nails for its proper installation. At the closing time of this report, the first 1,500 roof repair kits had arrived in the country and the National Society was organizing its distribution with teams of Red Cross volunteers and community-based repair groups that would assist in their installation. Simultaneously, shelter specialists from Geneva's office and the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) collaborated to create an informative flyer on the correct installation of roof sheets and hurricane straps that will be distributed alongside the roof repair kits (see Annex 3). However, this objective has undergone significant modifications with the current revision of the emergency appeal. As a result of more detail information from the field on current needs and ongoing repairs, the contents of the roof repair kit have been increased to account for real damage per square metre in the areas designated to the Cuban Red Cross and not just based on estimates gathered from the previous experience with roof repairs in other provinces. The new roof repair kit includes 65 zinc roof sheets, two rolls of hurricane straps, and the appropriate number of nails needed for their adequate installation.

As a result of the level of damage of the homes selected and the speed of ongoing repairs, the current target has been set to 3,000 families to be supported with the repairs of damaged roofs, which means a decrease from the 15,000 families originally considered in the previous emergency appeal. Although the revised appeal has decreased the target of families to be supported, the Cuban Red Cross will also be receiving bilateral assistance through the Norwegian Red Cross (2,000 families) and the Norwegian-Spanish Red Cross ECHO project (1,500 families).

The third step of the intervention, the implementation of the Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) has not yet started as it is integrated into the longer-term development and risk reduction programme of the National Society. This part of the implementation will be carried out in close partnership with the Norwegian and Spanish Red Cross as to maximize the efficiency of the intervention.

Challenges: As mentioned, one of the main challenges faced during the relief distribution was the insufficient logistics capacity and access to fuel, which can hinder the speed of implementation. In addition, wood (a key resource for the implementation of this solution) is not always available in a timely manner.

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
Access to safe water and hygiene kits are provided to 5,000 families (25,000 persons)	<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.
10,000 families (50,000 persons) receive hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of chlorine tablets for a duration of 60 days, jerry cans, buckets, thermoses and water filters. • Distribution of hygiene kits. • Reproduction of educational materials for sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns. • Hygiene promotion for affected families (50,000 persons).

Progress: With the support of the emergency appeal 5,000 hygiene kits, 10,000 jerry cans, 600,000 chlorine tablets and 5,000 buckets have arrived in country. At the closing of the reporting period the National Society had concluded the distribution of the items that arrived by air charter, although the CRC continues with the distribution of items that arrived on a second dispatch by sea. Thus far, 3,000 hygiene kits, 2,038 buckets, 3,484 jerry cans and 450,000 chlorine tablets (for 10 litres) have been distributed to affected families selected in coordination with the Cuban government. During the detailed assessments of needs, it was decided to use the chlorine tablets in assisting the most affected health institutions such as hospitals, policlinics, elderly homes, and family health centres, including those in Villa Clara and Camagüey provinces that, although not affected by the strong winds of Sandy, had suffered severe floods as result to the rains brought by the system. Tables with detailed information on the distribution can be found in the annex.

With the current budget revision, the number of families targeted to receive water and sanitation items has been decreased from 10,000 to 5,000 families, seeking to account for the method distribution used in Cuba that targets specific family needs instead of global distributions of all items. In addition, the National Society will be reaching an additional 3,500 families with the bilateral support of the Norwegian, Spanish Red Cross and German Red Cross.

Alongside the distributions, the Cuban Red Cross has carried out 52,685 educational talks at community level on hygiene promotion to support the country's efforts to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. Over 1,600 volunteers have been mobilized to work alongside the health institutions, reaching a total of 10,537 families. One of the main topics covered with the educational campaign is the adequate storage and treatment of water with chlorine tablets. Given the strength of the community work of the National Society, and the country's interest to reach as many families as possible in the affected provinces with educational talks, the target of this objective remains the same with the current plan of action and budget revision.

In addition to the actions carried out through the support of the Emergency Appeal, the National Society coordinated with the governmental authorities to deploy a water treatment plant EW 4000 supplied by the Norwegian Red Cross. This plant was installed in the Sagua de Tanamo municipality and by January 2013 had produced over 700,000 litres of safe water with the assistance of 12 trained volunteers from the Holguin branch.

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome: The capacity of the CRC to assist with relief activities is strengthened.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Relief and operations teams are well equipped and trained to support authorities with preventive and relief efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out one National Intervention Team (NIT) training for volunteers. Refurbishing and improvement of the CRC Emergency Operations Centre in the 3 branches from the affected areas and the Havana headquarters. Procurement of protective gear and visibility for volunteers at provincial and municipal level. Procurement of a dispensary tent to facilitate volunteers activity at community level
The emergency operation is evaluated and recommendations are gathered.	<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 final evaluation
A Caribbean Disaster Forum on vulnerability to disasters is held in Cuba to promote peer-to-peers exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with governmental authorities the selection of participants topics to be discussed Select location of the event Report on the outcomes of the event

Progress: The implementation of this sector of the plan of action has been scheduled for the second half of the operation timeframe (May-October 2013), once the emergency relief and early recovery objectives have been implemented. However, the plan of action has been modified, merging some of the risk reduction objectives, to account for both, the current coverage of the appeal, and bilateral support from other actors. At the moment, the National Society plans to work on risk reduction efforts in schools and homes for the elderly and will complete

VCA trainings through the projects with the Norwegian Red Cross and through DIPECHO. Therefore, these objectives, that were part of the previous Risk Reduction component, are no longer part of the revised appeal, and the remaining activities of the risk reduction outcome, such as the refurbishing of the Emergency Operations Centres have now been integrated into the Capacity of the National Society sector.

In addition, the Cuban Red Cross will hold a forum to promote partnership and collaboration in the Caribbean Region. During the forum, participants will follow a peer-to-peer approach to discuss the implementation of vulnerability and risk management proposals in regards to disasters affecting the Caribbean.

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 (expected results)	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.

Progress: The America Zone Logistics Unit has supported the Cuban Red Cross operation with the dispatch of the following non-food relief items that had already arrived in the country:

Item	IFRC-PNS	Iranian RC	Spanish RC	Norwegian RC	Spanish/Norwegian RC (ECHO)	Totals
Hygiene Kits	5,000	-	2,000	-	500	7,500
Kitchen Kits	5,000	-	1,000	1,500	500	7,000
Plastic Sheeting	8,028	-	1,500	-	-	9,528
Roof repair kits	3,220 ¹	-	-	2,280	1,274	6,774
Tool kit	3,514	-	-	-	-	3,514
Mosquito Net	10,000	1,000	-	1,500	-	12,500
Jerry Cans	10,000	-	-	1,500	1,000	12,500
Aquatabs	600,000	-	-	-	-	-
Buckets	5,000	-	-	1,500	-	6,500
Blankets & bed sheets	-	2,000	-	1,500	1,500	5,000
Tents	-	100	-	-	-	100

In addition, a RIT logistician was deployed for one month at the start of the operation to assist with the import and distribution of goods.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The arrival of relief items to the affected provinces was highlighted in the main newspaper of Cuba, Granma, which related the efforts being carried out with the support of the IFRC, the Norwegian Red Cross, and the agencies of the United Nations. Similarly, the local newspaper of Santiago, Sierra Maestra, interviewed the Secretary General of Santiago's Red Cross branch. The National Society was able to emphasize the actions being carried out to ensure the adequate distribution of relief items, as well as the main measures that needed to

¹ This number is based on the previous roof repair kit module that included fewer materials. These kits are now being redesigned by the National Society and the Cuban authorities to adequately support a smaller number of families.

be taken to reduce the risk of water related diseases. Overall, there were 22 media mentions through radio and written press. In addition, the Cuban Red Cross participated in a television broadcast alongside government officials to provide information on the correct use of the tarpaulins being distributed as part of the relief efforts.

Capacity of the National Society

The Cuban Red Cross has ample experience working alongside the government authorities to assist in the rapid evacuation of families living in areas of risk. As part of the preparation to the arrival of hurricane Sandy, the National Society supported with the evacuation of over 300,000 persons. Once the hurricane had passed, the National Society's volunteers followed their clear procedures of emergency response, immediately engaging their resources in search and rescue, as well as assessment and clearing of debris actions. The CRC also prioritized the provision of psychosocial support to affected families and volunteers and hygiene promotion campaigns. Furthermore, the stock pre-positioned in Cuba through a DIPECHO project, as well as through projects with the Norwegian Red Cross, was fundamental in the rapid response of the Cuban Red Cross after the passage of hurricane Sandy.

Although at the time of the emergency over 2,000 volunteers were activated to support preventive evacuations, first response actions and assessments, now the number of involved volunteers is being maintained at some 1,000. Many of these volunteers are experienced in first aid, psychosocial support and awareness-raising techniques. The community-based work of the National Society is extensive and deeply rooted in the community organization tradition within Cuba, facilitating all educational promotion work and beneficiary involvement during implementation. 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

With the conclusion of the emergency phase and the start of the recovery actions, the Disaster and Crisis Response and Early Recovery Department had handed over the operation to the Country Office for the Dominican Republic and Cuba, although with the technical support of the Americas zone office in Panama. 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 was deployed to Cuba on 7 November to support the National Society and a RIT member specialized in shelter was deployed in early March to support the roof repair actions.

The current Emergency Appeal will also ensure support from the secretariat of specialized personnel, including a urban risk and community resilience coordinator, as well as finance and reporting officers that will travel to Cuba during the implementation of the operation. This Emergency Appeal will also be subjected to a final evaluation of the operation, which will be organized within the last months of implementation.

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[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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ANNEX 1 Persons reached with non food items

Province	Popular Council	No. of communities	No. of families	No. of people	Men	Women
Santiago	Abel Santa Maria	6	310	905	465	440
	Aguero Mar Verde	5	465	1,369	713	656
	Altamira	2	316	1,061	521	540
	El Caney	1	188	510	241	269
	Chicharrones	1	174	625	283	342
	Ciudadmar	7	572	1,881	892	989
	El Cobre	1	107	259	130	129
	El Cristo	9	452	1,585	749	836
	El Escandel	1	19	47	23	24
	El Ramon	1	99	226	121	105
	Flores	1	530	1,988	916	1,072
	Guillermo Moncada	1	43	153	68	85
	Haydee Sta. Maria	5	534	1,603	832	771
	Jose Maria Heredia	1	94	331	145	186
	Jose Marti Norte	1	112	405	192	213
	Jose Marti Sur	1	66	127	107	20
	Los Maceos	1	83	312	137	175
	Los Olmos	1	50	169	80	89
	Manuel Isla	1	71	209	110	99
	Mariana Grajales	2	625	2,259	1,257	1,002
	Veguita de Galo	1	17	50	22	28
	Vista Alegre	1	100	330	150	180
	Vista Hermosa	1	44	164	72	92
	Siboney	1	279	869	438	431
	Sigua	3	414	1,306	648	658
	Sueño	1	200	666	301	365
	Boniato	1	680	1,732	701	1,031
	Critical cases	several	85	320	161	159
	Families of the deceased	several	7	21	7	14
	Collective Centres	2	166	447	187	240
	Community Repair Brigades	several	241	968	471	484
	Guantanamo	El Salvador	1	30	150	81
Guantánamo		1	80	400	256	144
Yateras		1	10	52	29	23
Baracoa		1	15	56	32	24
Maisi		1	5	28	18	10
Imias		1	5	25	15	5
San Antonio del sur		1	5	23	12	11
Manuel tames		1	15	52	24	28

	Caimanera	1	15	61	42	19
	Niceto Perez.	1	20	119	78	41
Holguin	Mayari	5	562	1,686	749	442
	Banes	4	473	1,419	856	563
	Cueto	3	386	1,158	589	569
	Baguanos	5	177	531	320	211
	Antillas	4	1697	5,091	2,686	2,405
	Rafael Freire	6	329	987	555	432
	Holguín	1	60	180	96	84
TOTAL		98	10,967	28,657	14,241	13,883

ANNEX 2: Areas reached with chlorine tablets

Province	Municipality	Institutions reached	No. of tablets distributed	To be distributed
Santiago de Cuba	San Luis	4	48 000	
	Palma Soriano	4	32 000	
	Songo La Maya	2	32 000	
	Santiago de Cuba	17	188 000	
Camagüey	Camagüey	12	68 000	
	Santa Cruz del Norte	1	4000	
	Céspedes	1	4000	
	Sibanicu	1	4000	
	Vertientes	1	4000	
	Nuevitas	1	4000	
	Sierra de Cubitas	3	12 000	
	Santa Clara	7	10400	
Villa Clara	Caibarien	2	5000	
	Remedios	2	3100	
	Sagua	2	11000	
	Placetás	2	2000	
	Santo Domingo	1	3500	
	Manicaragua	1	2000	
	Camajuani	1	3000	
	Corralillo	1	1000	
	Quemados	1	2000	
	Encrucijada	1	2000	
	Cifuentes	1	3000	
	San salvador	1	3000	
	Granma			
Guantánamo				50,000
Total	24	70	450,000	154,000

ANNEX 3: Roof Repair Flyer

Asignarse de que hay suficiente adhesión de las láminas a la estructura del techo para resistir vientos fuertes. Las láminas corrugadas deben ser aseguradas con tornillos desde las tablas de soporte. Si una lámina corrugada no es suficiente para cubrir la caída entre del techo, debe haber una superposición lateral de dos corrugaciones. Cada lámina debe superponerse a la otra por dos corrugaciones contiguas para mejorar su fijación. La separación entre las vigas o tablas de soporte lateral y horizontal debe ser de 60 centímetros.

El largo correcto de la lámina del techo es 20 a 30 centímetros. Como se ve, las cintas metálicas de refuerzo se usan para unir las vigas una con otra y para conectar éstas con la viga principal.



24 piezas / largo de cinta : 30 cm - 5 clavos



8 piezas / largo de cinta : 20 cm - 4 clavos (2 lados)



16 piezas / largo: 15 cm - 4 clavos



6 piezas / largo de cinta : 50 cm - 7 clavos (2 lados)

KIT REPARACION DE TECHOS

+C Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja **LOGO**

KIT REPARACION DE TECHOS

El proceso de instalación de techos reforzados contra huracanes consta de dos pasos:

- 1) Instalación de cintas de refuerzo en estructura de madera.
- 2) Instalación segura de láminas corrugadas.

1 El primer paso para la instalación de techos reforzados contra huracanes consiste en instalar cintas de refuerzo metálicas en las estructuras o armazones de madera de las casas.

A continuación presentamos algunos ejemplos de la instalación de estas cintas.



4 piezas / largo de cinta: 80 cm - 6 clavos



4 piezas / largo de cinta: 35 cm - 6 clavos (2 lados)

+C **2** El segundo paso para la instalación de techos reforzados contra huracanes consiste en la instalación de láminas metálicas corrugadas siguiendo las ilustraciones presentadas a continuación que incluyen el número de clavos y su ubicación.

Para reducir los efectos de succión y desprendimiento cuando hay fuertes vientos, trate de construir su techo con un mínimo de 30 grados de inclinación y un máximo de 40 grados.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRCU002 Cuba Hurricane Sandy

10-May-13

Budget Group		Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	3,275,416			3,275,416
501	Shelter - Transitional				0
502	Construction - Housing				0
503	Construction - Facilities				0
505	Construction - Materials				0
510	Clothing & Textiles	36,980			36,980
520	Food				0
523	Seeds & Plants				0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	111,218			111,218
540	Medical & First Aid				0
550	Teaching Materials	49,991			49,991
560	Utensils & Tools	150,469			150,469
570	Other Supplies & Services	6,240			6,240
571	Emergency Response Units				0
578	Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES		3,630,313	0	0	3,630,313
580	Land & Buildings				0
581	Vehicles				0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	1,852			1,852
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	111,091			111,091
587	Medical Equipment				0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT		112,942	0	0	112,942
590	Storage, Warehousing	12,486			12,486
592	Distribution & Monitoring	291,708			291,708
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	22,448			22,448
594	Logistics Services	109,685			109,685
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		436,327	0	0	436,327
600	International Staff	43,594			43,594
661	National Staff	46,785			46,785
662	National Society Staff	4,629			4,629
667	Volunteers	32,424			32,424
Total PERSONNEL		127,432	0	0	127,432
670	Consultants	64,832			64,832
750	Professional Fees	27,773			27,773
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES		92,605	0	0	92,605
680	Workshops & Training	46,751			46,751
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING		46,751	0	0	46,751
700	Travel	30,550			30,550
710	Information & Public Relations	2,777			2,777
730	Office Costs	28,698			28,698
740	Communications	13,246			13,246
760	Financial Charges	10,000			10,000
790	Other General Expenses	198			198
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	31,579			31,579
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES		117,050	0	0	117,050
830	Partner National Societies				0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS		0	0	0	0

599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	296,622	0		296,622
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	296,622	0	0	296,622
597/8	Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
	Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL BUDGET	4,860,041	0	0	4,860,041
	Available Resources				
	Multilateral Contributions				0
	Bilateral Contributions				0
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
	NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	4,860,041	0	0	4,860,041