

Emergency appeal n° MDRCU002
GLIDE n° [TC-2012-000180-CUB](#)
6-month summary update
05 August 2013

Period covered by this Ops Update: 28 October 2012 to 30 April 2013. This update represents a six-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

Appeal target (current): CHF 4,860,041 (3,948,381 EUR or 5,198,460 USD).

Appeal coverage: 100%; [click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details](#) >



One of the first repaired in a house in a community in the province of Santiago roof de Cuba. **Source:** Cuban Red Cross

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 12,223,402 Swiss francs 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.
- On April, the emergency appeal budget was revised to 4,860,041 Swiss francs (click [here](#) for the revised emergency appeal) to accommodate for lower distribution costs related to efficient beneficiary targeting. The budget will be revised again in the coming months to reflect in-kind donations for the shelter component of this appeal

Summary: Since the beginning of the emergency response, the Cuban Red Cross staff and volunteers worked in coordination with authorities, reaching more than 10,000 families with non-food items such as 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.

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 last months the efforts in the repair of damage roofs with the use of hurricane straps to reduce risks on the next

hurricane season have been a challenge. A member of the IFRC Regional Intervention Team (RIT) with focus in logistics was deployed to support with the coordination and implementation of the plan of action, with special attention to repairing of roof activities and capacity building in shelter in the communities.

On April 2013, the emergency appeal budget has been revised to 4,860,041 Swiss francs 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. After the revision of the budget, was an input of new contributions for the appeal and the coverage increased overpassing more than 100%. In this situation is required a new update of the budget, taken in account these contributions to be published soon.

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.

The work of local forces and the solidarity of other provinces in the country made it possible to reconstruct the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and Holguin, as well as to rapidly reinstate infrastructure and services; brigades created for community cleaning and collecting debris and fallen trees also participated. These are the results of the efforts of several institutions and agencies.

The provision of timely humanitarian aid and the process of receiving and delivering to those affected has been advancing gradually and with a high degree of satisfaction by the beneficiaries. Distribution of aid has been planned according to the degree of affectation: 70% for the province of Santiago de Cuba, 25% for the Holguin Province, and 5% for Guantanamo.

Containers have been sent from the IFRC to the ports of Santiago de Cuba and Havana without difficulties. Loads sent through the port of Santiago de Cuba use the port's logistics and their warehouses in the province to expedite the process of transfer and delivery to beneficiary families. Through the port of Havana, inputs are being moved by railway to the warehouses at Santiago de Cuba.

The province's government and the beneficiary municipalities have made important contributions in transportation and fuel to move the received resources. Community leaders provide support in the reception and custody of the goods provided for beneficiaries.

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. Coordination between the State and the National Society to accelerate the mobilization of resources is something that should be highlighted, since it has significantly benefited the delivery of humanitarian aid, through the provision of fuel, and of both rail and land transport. Given the good coordination with different UN Agencies, as well as the difficulties faced by the Havana warehouse, the interagency warehouse provided support to store cargo for 2000 families, which was sent by the British Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, and the Canadian Red Cross through the appeal, and which has been transported to be delivered to affected families.

Before, during, and after the event's passage over Cuba, a close relationship, communication and collaboration was maintained between the National Society and its provincial and municipal branches. In addition to the State's administrative agencies, the government authorities that make up the Civil Defense System in emergency situations are: the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of the Food Industry, Fire Department, Department of Architecture and Planning, National Housing Institute, and the Ministry of Transportation, among others. Coordination with political and mass organizations was also established, as well as with other NGOs and with the IFRC country coordination office.

In addition, the IFRC, 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 disaster and crisis response and early recovery 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.

National Society Capacity Building:

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. The National Society was able to assist families with non food relief items such as hygiene kits, tarpaulins, mattresses among other.

Members of the Operations and Relief Groups have worked arduously in supporting the reception, transfer, handling, and distribution of resources. Also, after the event, volunteers immediately participated in damage assessments for affected communities and municipalities, in helping residents clean up debris from buildings and homes, and in removing fallen trees and mud that was accumulated by the heavy rainfall. They went on later to provide support in the distribution of humanitarian supplies to the final recipients.

In conducting censuses on the affected populations, close coordination with local governments and mass organizations who worked closely with the Ministry of Public Health in sanitation works was maintained. The Cuban Red Cross gave priority to health and psychological first aid care for sheltered individuals, and contributed in maintaining the shelters' sanitary conditions and in the distribution of food and water.

On the issue of housing, communication with the Housing Institute, which provides support in the assessment of affected households, as well as in the calculation of zinc sheeting and anti hurricane tape needed, was

maintained. Additionally, 11 technical workshops have been held for people hired by the State to install roofs, as well as 5 community workshops for family and friends who support roof installation, in conjunction with the Cuban Red Cross volunteers.

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 temporarily repairs to their damage homes.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Affected families from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguin and Guantanamo 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, based on the specific needs registered during assessments, ensuring that, although not all families will receive the same items, all families will receive the appropriate aid, according to their needs.

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.

In this regard, the main indicator for this outcome (10,000 families are reached with non-food items) has been completed, reaching 110% of the total target.

Detailed descriptions of all distributed items can be found in tables further down in this report within the specific outcomes to which the items are related, and can be reviewed through the following shortcuts:

- Shelter:
 - [Zinc sheets](#) (68,603 zinc sheets, which reached 1,654 families)
 - [Tarpaulins](#) (6,675 tarpaulins, which reached 5,754 families)
 - [Roof-repair kits](#) (2,229 toolkits, which were distributed to community councils)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH)
 - [Chlorine tablets](#) (450,000 chlorine tablets)
 - [Hygiene kits](#) (3,826 hygiene kits, reaching 3,825 families)
 - [Plastic buckets](#) (3,666 plastic buckets, reaching 3,805 families)
 - [Collapsible containers](#) (6,899 collapsible containers, reaching 5,550 families)

In addition, the CRC distributed 4,687 kitchen sets and 8,676 mosquito nets during the first phase of the response operation.

Challenges:

- Monitoring is being carried out in the provinces, but the problem with fuel is an important factor, in addition to transportation for the National Society, since in the country it is not easy to obtain parts for vehicles.
- Vehicles to be used for transportation in monitoring activities are not available, and it is necessary to rent them, or to have the volunteers find their own means to conduct the monitoring.

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:

The passage of Hurricane Sandy brought direct damages resulted to homes, total and partial collapses of roofs and severe damage to food storage infrastructure such as warehouses and depots. It is for this reason that, after coordination with the Red Cross, government authorities decided, in the case of the Holguín province, to distribute the tarpaulins received on the first IFRC shipment to retail centres, in order to preserve food for later delivery to the population.

In the provinces of Holguín and Santiago de Cuba, the government made the decision to distribute the roof-repair kits through the Community Councils, taking advantage of the structure of the Cuban Red Cross' Community Operations and Relief Groups (GCOS), who conjunction with the brigades created by the Councils have been actively involved in assembling temporary solutions and in the installation of safe roofing for affected families, who have now mostly returned to their homes. The Tarpaulins received in the Holguín province are part of DIPECHO's aid, part of the Prepositioning.

Eighty per cent (80%) of the first three loads of zinc sheets coming from the IFRC have been distributed in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantanamo, the rest are stored in Santiago de Cuba. A load of Zinc sheets from the Spanish Red Cross which was received bilaterally has already been delivered to the beneficiaries. In total, this amounts to 68,603 zinc sheets, which have reached 1,654 people living in 40 different councils in the provinces of Santiago, Guantanamo and Holguin, as reflected on the table below:

Provinces	Municipalities	Councils	Number of Families	Total Number of People	Men	Women	Sheets
Santiago de Cuba	1	3	393	1482	753	729	59,664
Guantanamo	3	8	119	371	163	208	1488
Holguín	5	29	304	890	436	454	7451
Total		40	1,654	2,743	1,352	1,391	68,603

Table 1: Distribution of zinc sheets, per province, and people reached.

In conjunction with the Housing Institute, lists of beneficiaries were generated for each of the provinces, using selection criteria according to their degree of social vulnerability (elderly people, sick people, pregnant women, and single women with children).

To complement the zinc sheets, nails, tarpaulins and anti-hurricane tape have also been delivered to beneficiaries, together with tool kits for state and community roofing brigades, which have been delivered at the community level. The amounts of materials are delivered according to the technical data provided by the Housing Institute. Detailed information can be found in the following tables:

Provinces	Municipalities	Councils	Number of Families	Total Number of People	Men	Women	Tarpaulins
Santiago de Cuba	1	36	4878	16387	8115	8272	5799
Guantanamo	2	19	208	704	312	392	208
Holguín	3	13	668				668
Total		68	5,754	17,091	8,427	8,664	6,675

Table 2: Distribution of tarpaulins, per province, and people reached.

Provinces	Municipalities	Councils	Roof-repair kits
Santiago de Cuba	1	42	1975
Guantanamo	11	11	54
Holguín	3	13	200
Total		66	2,229

Note: It is important to mention that all roof-repair kits were distributed to community brigades and to the roofers brigade in each of the provinces. That's why in the municipalities the number of families is not directly reflected, but rather the benefit to the community as a whole.

Table 3: Distribution of toolkits, per province, and people reached.

Technical training for the proper use of anti hurricane tape is conducted by the Cuban Red Cross, with the participation of the agencies in charge of repairing the roofs on each of the affected houses, as well as with participation from the State, communities, and the Housing Institute. Additionally, we have also conducted community training activities for people who want to help neighbors and family members install safe roofs. Most of those affected are currently living with family members or neighbors in their same community.

In Santiago de Cuba 31,175 sheets are still being distributed, and 80,000 sheets are yet to arrive.

In addition, the preparation process for the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) workshop is being coordinated to be held in June, with participants of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín, Guantanamo, Granma and Las Tunas.

Challenges:

- For lack of a wood supply, the mobilization of resources to the beneficiaries depends on the State. This has been the reason for which the roof repair kit has not been delivered, until the beneficiaries receive the wood.
- Transportation is a defining factor, since the type of cargo transport required for sending zinc sheets from the warehouse to the beneficiary communities is not common in the Cuban context, and it depends on the government, so we must rely on the government's capabilities to transport it.
- Fuel in the region is limited; precautions are being taken for international political reasons, and this may cause significant shortage of fuel oil in the country.

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:

When Hurricane Sandy passed through the Holguín Province, the CRC, in coordination with the government, started the operation of the EW 4000 water treatment plant, acquired through the support of the Norwegian Red Cross, to supply safe water to the affected populations in the Sagua de Tanamo municipality. By the month of January, 700,000 litres of water had been delivered to 17 communities, benefiting about 9,000 families; this activity was carried out with 12 Red Cross volunteers from the Holguín Province. The water treatment plant ceased operation in February however, the CRC will continue with the dispatch of more chlorine tablets to distribute in the affected areas.

To date, 52,685 educational lectures have been held in the provinces to encourage compliance with health and hygiene measures, using as a starting point the epidemiological situation in the affected provinces and the increase of water-borne diseases; this has been made possible with the participation of more than 1,600 Cuban Red Cross volunteers, and through coordinated work with the Health Institutions. A total of 10,537 families have been reached in the three provinces.

Also, in coordination with the Health authorities, chlorine tablets have been distributed in the areas most affected regarding health, as well as polyclinics, hospitals, nursing homes, and family doctor offices. Likewise, 450,000 chlorine tablets were received bilaterally from the Norwegian Red Cross. Detailed distribution per community can be found in the following table:

Province	Municipality	Delivered	Pending delivery
Santiago de Cuba	San Luis	48 000	
	Palma Soriano	32 000	
	Songo La Maya	32 000	
	Santiago de Cuba	188 000	
Camagüey	Camagüey	68 000	
	Santa Cruz del Norte	4000	
	Céspedes	4000	
	Sibanicu	4000	
	Vertientes	4000	

	Nuevitas	4000	
	Sierra de Cubitas	12 000	
Villa Clara	Santa Clara	10400	
	Caibarien	5000	
	Remedios	3100	
	Sagua	11000	
	Placetás	2000	
	Santo Domingo	3500	
	Manicaragua	2000	
	Camajuani	3000	
	Corralillo	1000	
	Quemados	2000	
	Encrucijada	2000	
	Cifuentes	3000	
	San salvador	3000	
Granma			104.000
Guantánamo			50.000
Total	24	450.000	154.000

Table 4: Distribution of chlorine tablets, per community and people reached; includes final destination.

In addition, the Cuban Red Cross has distributed hygiene kits, plastic buckets, and collapsible bottles for approximately 5,000 families in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo. Although the distribution of the different items have varied according to the needs of people in each province, and their level of vulnerability, the items have nonetheless reached their target, as detailed in the distribution tables below:

Provinces	Municipalities	Councils	Number of Families	Total Number of People	Men	Women	Hygiene Kits
Santiago de Cuba	6	73	2,950	9,160	4,462	4,698	2,950
Guantánamo	3	17	275	1,039	490	549	276
Holguín	3	12	600	2,100	798	1302	600
TOTAL	12	102	3,825	12,299	5,750	6,549	3,826

Table 5: Distribution of hygiene kits and people reached.

Provinces	Municipalities	Councils	Number of Families	Total Number of People	Men	Women	14 Liter Buckets
Santiago de Cuba	6	42	2,933	8,987	4,420	4,477	2,933
Guantánamo	3	17	279	1,027	477	550	284
Holguín	4	12	593	1,706	832	874	593
TOTAL	13	71	3,805	11,720	5,729	5,901	3,666

Table 6: Distribution of plastic buckets and people reached.

Note: there were 17 broken buckets in the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, and 7 in the municipality of Holguín.

Provinces	Municipalities	Councils	Number of Families	Total Number of People	Men	Women	10 L Collapsible Containers
Santiago de Cuba	2	40	4702	15412	7577	7835	5850
Guantánamo	3	17	255	987	473	515	456
Holguín	4	12	593	636	315	321	593
TOTAL	13	69	5550	17,035	8,365	8,671	6,899

Table 7: Distribution of collapsible containers and people reached.

The first key indicators supporting this outcome (10,000 families benefit from hygiene promotion actions) has been achieved and surpassed by 105%. Meanwhile, the second indicator (5,000 families receive hygiene kits) has reached 76% completion, although it has been supported by the distribution of other key NFI which, assessments identified, were needed by the affected population, such as plastic buckets, water containers and chlorine tablets.

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome: The capacity of the CRC to assist with relief activities is strengthened.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Relief and operations teams are well equipped and trained to support authorities with preventive and relief efforts.</p> <p>The emergency operation is evaluated and recommendations are gathered.</p> <p>A Caribbean Disaster Forum on vulnerability to disasters is held in Cuba to promote peer-to-peers exchange</p>	<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 • 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 • 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 Cuban Red Cross has had a major impact managing their volunteers, and high social visibility before the country's communities and authorities. It has even increased the number of volunteers in some communities.

Most beneficiaries have demonstrated a high degree of acceptance for the goods received as humanitarian aid and, on the other hand, the operation has been an opportunity for the National Society to improve its logistics systems, and even their management systems, with the authorities and beneficiaries.

The improvement of the national society's capabilities has been the most significant strength gained, because support is being provided from the bases of operation to the critical sites that have been identified. A National Intervention Team (NIT) training on Logistics was carried out with technical support from the IFRC Disaster Preparedness Reference Centre (CREPD), with facilitators from the IFRC, the CREPD, and two volunteers from the Guatemalan Red Cross. This activity has had great impact on strengthening institutional capacities and improving logistics aspects of the distribution systems. Twenty four (24) Cuban Red Cross volunteers from Cuba's 15 provinces participated in the course.

Challenges:

- The purchase of equipment and uniforms for the Cuban Red Cross staff is underway.
- One factor that may become critical when the Sandy operation concludes and the national society has to continue its development is maintaining the same pace and level of involvement without the operation's financial support. The Cuban Red Cross' role as an auxiliary to the public authorities is quite evident, which allows for a clear implementation of the operation.

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, as reflected on the logistics mobilization table. Please [click here to access the mobilization table](#).

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 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. The communities and the beneficiaries have acknowledged the positive effects of installing anti-hurricane tape in their homes, to use improvised anti-hurricane tape to reinforce their roofs with similar materials

Last campaign of silent disaster covered the emergency in Cuba, highlighting how the experience of a same event in different places could have the risk of becoming the world's newest silent disasters.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Click here

1. 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.

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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.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCU002 - Cuba - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 28 Oct 12 to 31 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 28 Oct 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Programme	MDRcu002
Budget Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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		4,860,041				4,860,041	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		464,371				464,371	
Australian Government		28,593				28,593	
Brazilian Government		93,067				93,067	
British Red Cross		123,875				123,875	
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government*)		1,213,738				1,213,738	
Danish Red Cross		1,193				1,193	
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)		2,715				2,715	
Irish Government		180,701				180,701	
Irish Red Cross Society		43,221				43,221	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		120,482				120,482	
Japanese Red Cross Society		224,730				224,730	
New Zealand Red Cross		30,504				30,504	
On Line donations		1,500				1,500	
Red Cross of Monaco		12,264				12,264	
Spanish Red Cross (from Spanish Government*)		369,413				369,413	
Swedish Red Cross		138,989				138,989	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		416,968				416,968	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		48,464				48,464	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		66,346				66,346	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		463,850				463,850	
The Netherlands Red Cross		22,402				22,402	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		392,417				392,417	
United States - Private Donors		9,259				9,259	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,500				1,500	
C1. Cash contributions		4,470,562				4,470,562	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
British Red Cross		52,920				52,920	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		36,806				36,806	
Norwegian Red Cross		1,057,468				1,057,468	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		57,505				57,505	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		1,204,698				1,204,698	
Other Income							
Programme & Services Support Recover		74,910				74,910	
C4. Other Income		74,910				74,910	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		5,750,170				5,750,170	
D. Total Funding = B + C		5,750,170				5,750,170	

* 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		0				0	
C. Income		5,750,170				5,750,170	
E. Expenditure		-3,731,288				-3,731,288	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,018,882				2,018,882	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCU002 - Cuba - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 28 Oct 12 to 31 Oct 13

Appeal Launch Date: 28 Oct 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Programme	MDRcu002
Budget Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			4,860,041			4,860,041		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,275,416		2,655,195			2,655,195	620,220	
Construction Materials	0						0	
Clothing & Textiles	36,980		36,980			36,980	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	111,218		111,218			111,218	0	
Teaching Materials	49,991		1,808			1,808	48,183	
Utensils & Tools	150,469		150,469			150,469	0	
Other Supplies & Services	6,240		6,064			6,064	177	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	3,630,313		2,961,734			2,961,734	668,580	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	1,852						1,852	
Computers & Telecom			1,070			1,070	-1,070	
Office & Household Equipment	111,091						111,091	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	112,942		1,070			1,070	111,872	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	12,486		4,697			4,697	7,789	
Distribution & Monitoring	291,708		226,174			226,174	65,534	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	22,448		14,521			14,521	7,927	
Logistics Services	109,685		74,850			74,850	34,835	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	436,327		320,241			320,241	116,086	
Personnel								
International Staff	43,594		15,946			15,946	27,648	
National Staff	46,785		53,584			53,584	-6,799	
National Society Staff	4,629		1,731			1,731	2,898	
Volunteers	32,424		1,832			1,832	30,592	
Total Personnel	127,432		73,093			73,093	54,339	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	64,832		3,887			3,887	60,945	
Professional Fees	27,773		87			87	27,686	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	92,605		3,974			3,974	88,631	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	46,751		8,667			8,667	38,084	
Total Workshops & Training	46,751		8,667			8,667	38,084	
General Expenditure								
Travel	30,550		16,228			16,228	14,322	
Information & Public Relations	2,777		6,934			6,934	-4,157	
Office Costs	28,698		1,544			1,544	27,154	
Communications	13,246		7,456			7,456	5,790	
Financial Charges	10,000		7,760			7,760	2,240	
Other General Expenses	31,778		245			245	31,533	
Shared Office and Services Costs			28,000			28,000	-28,000	
Total General Expenditure	117,050		68,168			68,168	48,882	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			47,390			47,390	-47,390	
Total Operational Provisions			47,390			47,390	-47,390	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	296,622		222,780			222,780	73,842	

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Budget Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			4,860,041			4,860,041		
Total Indirect Costs	296,622		222,780			222,780	73,842	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			19,373			19,373	-19,373	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,800			4,800	-4,800	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			24,173			24,173	-24,173	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,860,041		3,731,288			3,731,288	1,128,752	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,128,752			1,128,752		

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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 response	4,860,041	0	5,750,170	5,750,170	3,731,288	2,018,882	
Subtotal BL2	4,860,041	0	5,750,170	5,750,170	3,731,288	2,018,882	
GRAND TOTAL	4,860,041	0	5,750,170	5,750,170	3,731,288	2,018,882	