



Aerial view of the affectation caused by heavy rains in western Cuba.

Appeal: <b>MDRCU009</b>	Country: <b>Cuba</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 257,890</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>270,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>3,300 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-04-05</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-10-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>05-04-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Artemisa, Ciudad de la Habana, Matanzas, Mayabeque**

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

2024-03-23

### Cuba: Floods Areas of intervention



Date Produced: March 29, 2024  
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Sources: GADM, IFRC, HDX.



Map of areas of intervention by Cuban Red Cross to respond to flooding emergency.

## What happened, where and when?

On 23 March Cuba experienced intense rains and local thunderstorms that have swept through the entire western and central regions of the country before advancing towards the Eastern Region later that afternoon. This weather phenomenon is attributed to the convergence of a forecasted weather system and the arrival of a cold front. Within the storm-affected areas, wind strengths escalated, and wave heights rose. Unusually, hail showers were reported in the provinces of Havana, Artemisa, and Mayabeque, resulting in damage to residences, agricultural lands, urban infrastructure (including power grids, places of worship, and fallen trees), and extensive flooding.

The provinces most severely impacted thus far are Artemisa, Mayabeque, Matanzas, and Havana. Havana, in particular, has witnessed significant incidents of severe flooding, caused by the overflowing of the Luyano River, affecting numerous communities in the country's capital with rainfall exceeding 300 millimeters within a 24-hour period. Local authorities have indicated that the most notable incidents in Havana occurred in the municipalities of Boyeros, Diez de Octubre, Cotorro, San Miguel del Padrón, Arroyo Naranjo, La Lisa, and Cerro.

The torrential downpours have inflicted damage across various sectors, including infrastructure, with partial and total roof collapses, disruptions to the power grid affecting over 270,000 individuals, agricultural losses, and livelihood setbacks. As of 25 March, the UN Country Team in Cuba has reported the evacuation of nearly 1,000 individuals in the capital, primarily due to multiple landslides.

These events unfold against a backdrop of ongoing challenges faced in the country, including prolonged shortages and unmet basic needs due to historical embargoes and other adversities. In recent years, Cuba has endured numerous hydro-meteorological events that have further diminished the quality of life for its residents. Despite the coordinated efforts of the National Government in response to such crises, there remains a plethora of humanitarian needs exacerbated by the recent weather events.





Crops suffered damage due to flooding. 23 March 2024. Source: <https://tinyurl.com/22mw73x7>



Building collapsed after heavy rains in Pueblo Nuevo, Matanzas. Source: CiberCuba.

## Scope and Scale

The scope and scale of the recent weather event in Cuba are substantial, with preliminary damage assessments revealing significant impacts across multiple sectors. The event has resulted in:

- Damage to 827 houses, comprising 44 total collapses and 23 partial collapses, with 749 roofs affected, including 124 total collapses and 625 partial collapses.
- 2,468 individuals affected, due to the total or partial collapse of multi-family dwellings, roof losses, and personal property damage from flooding, as well as the loss of household appliances due to electrical discharges.
- Sheltering of 921 people, including 290 in evacuation centers and 631 in the homes of family and friends, notably with 410 individuals from Havana, 168 from Mayabeque, and 53 from Matanzas.
- 473 affectations to electrical system, with significant disruptions reported in Havana, Matanzas, Mayabeque, Artemisa, and Pinar del Río, affecting over 270,000 customers initially, with a subsequent reduction to 120,000.
- Agricultural impacts, particularly on farm and shade houses, with hail damage affecting vital plantations such as bananas, potatoes, and garlic, necessitating damage assessments.
- Affectations in 15 state institutions across Artemisa, Mayabeque, and Havana.
- Disruptions in the water supply due to network breakdowns linked to pumping sources, prompting efforts to ensure distribution via water tankers to health institutions and affected communities.

Despite the extensive material damage, there have been no reported human casualties thus far.

The recent weather event in Cuba is likely to cause profound negative impacts on lives, livelihoods, well-being, and infrastructure. Vulnerable populations, including the elderly, children, and people with disabilities, are particularly susceptible to its consequences. Many of these individuals reside in marginalized communities, often characterized by substandard housing and inadequate infrastructure, predisposing them to heightened risks during disasters. The elderly and individuals with disabilities may face challenges in evacuating or accessing emergency services, while children are more vulnerable to health issues arising from unsanitary conditions and disruptions to essential services like healthcare and education. Historically, the population have grappled with the devastating aftermath of such hazards, enduring recurrent cycles of destruction and recovery. Insufficient infrastructure, exacerbated by economic constraints, has compounded the impact of disasters, leaving communities struggling to rebuild and often perpetuating cycles of vulnerability. As



such, the recent weather event threatens to exacerbate existing socio-economic disparities, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive disaster preparedness and response measures tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Granma: Precisan daños tras paso de evento hidrometeorológico	<a href="https://www.granma.cu/cuba/2024-03-23/ministerio-de-la-agricultura-precisa-danos-tras-paso-de-evento-hidrometeorologico">https://www.granma.cu/cuba/2024-03-23/ministerio-de-la-agricultura-precisa-danos-tras-paso-de-evento-hidrometeorologico</a>
2. Relief Web: ECHO Daily Flash of 25 March 2024	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/cuba/cuba-respuesta-intensas-lluvias-en-provincias-occidentales-reporte-de-situacion-no-01-de-la-oficina-del-coordinador-residente-23-de-marzo-de-2024">https://reliefweb.int/report/cuba/cuba-respuesta-intensas-lluvias-en-provincias-occidentales-reporte-de-situacion-no-01-de-la-oficina-del-coordinador-residente-23-de-marzo-de-2024</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

In 2022, Cuba suffered a major impact with Hurricane Ian, in the province of Pinar del Río, hitting large swaths of western Cuba as a powerful Category 3 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 185 km/h. Several western provinces were affected and more than 61,000 people evacuated from high-risk areas, leaving 2 dead in their wake.

Since the timely allocation of resources for the affected population is crucial, and with prior support from the Cuban Red Cross and IFRC in terms of shelter and safe roofs, it's been feasible to determine the real-time duration for sending goods to the island, particularly regarding roofing materials. For this reason, the best immediate solution has been identified to rely on what is already prepositioned in Panama and the Dominican Republic, as well as those suppliers with a good track record of timely delivery.

In addition, recent operations have highlighted the importance of accountability, as it allows for the smooth implementation of activities and facilitates the participation of the population. By incorporating community perception and feedback, outreach efforts will be strengthened.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

2024-03-22





<p><b>Health</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,188 people assisted in evacuation actions for the population at risk. Elderly and bedridden people. Of this total, 306 families (918 people) from the Luyano community, Diez de Octubre municipality, and 32 families from the Juanelo community, San Miguel del Padrón municipality, were evacuated due to the overflowing of the Luyano river. Partial reports from provinces:</li> </ul> <p>Artemisa: 2 people injured were assisted</p> <p>Havana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An assessment was made of the possible evacuation of 40 pregnant women to the "Hogar Materno Leonor Pérez" protection center, visiting their homes and assessing each case.</li> <li>- PLaza Municipality: Search and rescue actions were carried out for 10 people. Of these, 7 were transferred to the "Manuel Fajardo" Clinical Surgical Hospital and 3 to an evacuation centre.</li> <li>- Diez de Octubre Municipality: First aid attention to 5 people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The forces of the Cuban Red Cross Operations and relief groups in each territory, RCF brigades, Radio Amateurs and other volunteers were identified according to the tasks assigned.</li> <li>- Members of the Cuban Red Cross Operations and Relief Groups supported the Fire Commandos in each of the territories.</li> <li>- Support has been provided in the evacuation of the vulnerable population of the communities in the affected municipalities.</li> <li>- Support was provided in evacuation centers defined by the Cuban Government.</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 657 activated volunteers from Operations and Relief Groups, RCF, Amateur Radio and others:</li> <li>- 4 Cuban Red Cross specialized Operations and Relief Groups (GEOS) with 69 volunteers</li> <li>- 33 Cuban Red Cross municipal Relief and Operations Groups (GMOS) with 386 volunteers</li> <li>- 26 Cuban Red Cross community Operations and Relief Groups (GCOS) with 98 volunteers</li> <li>- 10 Cuban Red Cross RFL brigades with 47 volunteers</li> <li>- 38 amateur radio volunteers</li> <li>- 10 volunteers in Psychosocial Support</li> <li>- 4 volunteers in Social Communication</li> <li>- 5 volunteers in 3 evacuation centers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>Artemisa: 147 volunteers activated by the Defence Councils carried out risk assessments in vulnerable communities.</p> <p>La Habana: Total number of volunteers activated 157.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Habana Vieja Municipality: Participated in search and rescue actions, 42 people were assisted; and 2 people were evacuated due to landslides.</li> <li>- Centro Habana Municipality: carried out assessments of the communities.</li> <li>- Municipality of Playa: Two search and rescue actions were carried out in the territory. 10 volunteers in the fire brigade command.</li> <li>- La Lisa Municipality: Attention with 8 volunteers in the Evacuation Centre "Palacio de Pioneros" to 15 people (in progress).</li> <li>- Municipality Cotorro: Search and rescue of 1 person and a total of 48 people were evacuated, including 22 children. To the "Evelio Hernández" Home for the Elderly.</li> </ul> <p>Mayabeque: Total number of volunteers activated 139 (damage assessment in progress).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Batabanó Municipality: 5 volunteers were activated in the Surgidero de Batabanó, carrying out evacuation actions in the lower areas to the homes of family and friends. A total of 106 evacuees were evacuated (damage assessment in progress).</li> </ul> <p>Matanzas: Total number of volunteers activated by the Defence Councils: 187. No specific actions to report so far.</p>



### Activation Of Contingency Plans

The Cuban Red Cross activated its Disaster Risk Reduction Plan for hydrometeorological events. It has made its response forces available to the Defence Councils.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

### Secretariat

The IFRC Americas Regional Office (ARO) and Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic are collaborating closely with the Cuban Red Cross through technical support for the development of this DREF Application.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC delegation, together with the Cuban Red Cross, is in constant coordination with Movement partners should needs arise in the prioritized states.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

### Government has requested international assistance

No

### National authorities

Throughout the duration of the Disaster Situation, the National Defense Council implements necessary general and mandatory provisions, ensuring compliance with previously approved special legislation, measures, and plans. Regional, Provincial, and Municipal Defense Councils are activated as per the country's structure to address arising situations in different regions, deploying Disaster Risk Reduction Plans comprising various stages and phases. These councils undertake actions to assess damages, analyze needs, and establish corresponding phases. The Institute of Meteorology (INSMET), under the Environment Agency and the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment, directs meteorological activities in Cuba. Its mission is to provide authoritative, reliable, and timely meteorological and climatic information to ensure human safety and reduce material losses during meteorological disasters, contributing to community well-being and sustainable development.

A commission dispatched by the central government is evaluating damages to housing, agriculture, electricity, and infrastructure in affected territories, providing instructions on managing impacts, prioritizing life protection, supporting evacuees, and facilitating access to isolated areas with food and medical assistance. The Ministry of Public Health emphasized the importance of adopting measures to mitigate health risks associated with flood contamination.

A contingent of electrical workers from Pinar del Río departed for Havana to support in recovery efforts. Brigades of linemen from Villa Clara, Pinar del Río, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, and Ciego de Avila also prepared to join in the restoration of electricity services. In close connection with the disruptions in the electrical service, the water supply situation was analyzed, prioritizing the resolution of faults in networks linked to water sources, and ensuring service through water tankers to health institutions and other affected social objectives.

Rescuers from the Cuban Fire Department worked on the bridge over the Luyanó River to rescue individuals who were trapped in their vehicles after the overflow and evacuation of flood victims.

Various organizations also activated solidarity networks to gather aid for affected individuals, establishing bank accounts for donations.



## UN or other actors

The United Nations Resident Coordinator's office in Cuba has released a situation report that compiles official information from relevant institutions and the official media.

In collaboration with local authorities, the United Nations System (UNS) in Cuba is closely monitoring the situation and its impacts to promptly activate any required response mechanisms.

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

In accordance with Directive 001 of 2020 of the Republic of Cuba, a temporary coordination group is established through the National Defence Council for the attention and recovery of the floods presented in recent days. Through this group, all damage assessment and analysis activities are carried out and specific tasks are assigned to national and auxiliary public institutions such as the Cuban Red Cross.

All sectors are coordinated from the temporary group, with representatives from all the institutions involved. This model is replicated from the national level to the provincial, municipal and people's council levels.

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The ongoing damage assessment in the housing sector reveals a range of issues including total and partial collapses, landslides, leaking roofs, and flood damage, posing significant risks to structures and vital resources. Initial reports indicate substantial impacts:

- A total of 827 houses have been affected, with 44 experiencing complete collapse and 23 suffering partial collapse. Additionally, 749 roofs have been damaged, including 124 total collapses and 625 partial collapses.
- A total of 2,468 individuals have been affected by the disaster, primarily due to the collapse of multi-family dwellings, roof losses, and personal property damage caused by flooding and electrical discharges.
- Of these, 921 people are being accommodated for protection, with 290 housed in evacuation centers and 631 sheltered in the homes of family and friends. Notably, 410 individuals are from Havana, 168 from Mayabeque, and 53 from Matanzas.

Heavy rains and flooding left homes completely flooded, resulting in widespread loss of basic household appliances and personal belongings. As a result, people do not have the necessary equipment to prepare and serve their food. Additionally, many of these houses were left without electricity and without access to water. Likewise, the damage to the roofs of the houses leaves their belongings exposed, with a high risk that with more rains they will continue to deteriorate, or even deteriorate in the sun. And from a health point of view, after the rain and with the current rates of mosquito-borne diseases in Cuba, the use of mosquito nets is necessary, both in affected homes and in health centers.

On the other hand, there is a pressing need for basic household infrastructure such as mattresses, bedding, blankets, toilets, water tanks, cookers, among other things.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The recent hydrometeorological event that swept through the western region of the country has significantly impacted agricultural livelihoods, causing damage to various crops and infrastructure.

Preliminary reports from the Ministry of Agriculture, as conveyed to Granma, highlight the adverse effects on the potato crop. Approximately 350 tons of potatoes stored at the El Trigal de La Habana warehouse, belonging to the Unidad Empresarial de Base, were soaked by the heavy rains. Urgent measures are being taken to distribute these tubers for social consumption, prioritizing organizations and the local population.

Furthermore, damage has been reported in Mayabeque and Havana, particularly affecting seasonal crops such as bananas, garlic, maize, cucumbers, tomatoes, various fruit trees, and vegetables. Additionally, there have been reports of partial structural damage to cowsheds, crop houses, organoponics, producers' sales points, and residential properties.

The tobacco sector has also been significantly impacted, particularly in the community of Briones, Pinar del Río, where approximately 30



tons of tobacco and the roofs of six tobacco houses were damaged. This underscores the urgent need to address livelihood recovery efforts in the affected agricultural communities.



The needs identified in the health sector reveal that the repercussions of flooding significantly exacerbate existing health challenges within both healthcare facilities and communities. Water contamination emerges as a major public health concern, intensifying the proliferation of communicable diseases such as diarrheal diseases, skin infections, illnesses transmitted through improper food handling, vector-borne diseases, acute and chronic respiratory conditions, and arboviruses. Moreover, water and food contamination heighten risks associated with consumption, pet health, and environmental degradation. Mitigating these risks necessitates the implementation of health and hygiene promotion initiatives, alongside ensuring access to potable water.

The impact of flooding extends beyond physical injuries to include the loss of essential household items and necessities in affected areas. This highlights the urgent need for primary healthcare services, including first aid, and the provision of training in health promotion, water, and sanitation for personnel. Additionally, it is crucial to acknowledge and address the psychological impact on both volunteer workers and the general population. Emotional challenges such as anxiety, depression, burnout, and post-traumatic stress disorder, alongside physical symptoms like fatigue, nausea, headaches, gastrointestinal disturbances, disrupted sleep patterns, and changes in appetite, are commonly observed. The severity of these effects varies depending on individual vulnerability, levels of social and familial support, and the extent and duration of the flooding's impact.

Given the above assessment, the presence of adequately trained personnel across various domains, coupled with access to protective gear and mosquito nets, emerges as critical interventions to address the multifaceted health needs arising from flooding incidents.



The heavy rains have triggered flooding, leading to the collapse and contamination of water systems. Both water abstraction and treatment facilities, along with distribution networks, are susceptible to rupture and structural damage. This contamination alters various parameters of water, including physical, chemical, and microbiological aspects, thereby directly increasing the risk of waterborne diseases for affected communities.

Disruptions in the water supply have occurred due to breakdowns in networks connected to pumping sources. Efforts are being directed towards ensuring water distribution through water tankers to serve health institutions, the general population, and other affected social entities.

Preliminary assessments conducted by local authorities underscore a pressing need to prioritize response efforts towards addressing water supply and quality issues, as well as ensuring the availability of essential hygiene supplies for the affected communities.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Operation, the Cuban Red Cross aims to implement actions to reach 1,000 families (3,300 people) in order to assist the most vulnerable populations affected by the torrential rains of 22-23 March 2024 in the provinces of Artemisa, Mayabeque, Matanzas and Havana.

### Operation strategy rationale

The development of this DREF Action Plan has been based on the Initial Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis carried out by the Cuban Government to date and which has been coordinated through the National Defense Council. Of the 5 provinces affected by the heavy rains, 4 provinces have been prioritized where losses have been identified in terms of damage to homes, loss of personal belongings and access to basic resources such as safe water. The above is complemented by information provided by provincial and municipal branches in the affected areas, secondary data from government reports, alerts and reports issued by the Cuban Civil Defense and situation reports issued by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Cuba.

Based on preliminary figures from the assessments carried out, the national government has requested support from the Cuban Red





Cross to assist 500 families affected by the heavy rains in the provinces of Artemisa, Mayabeque, Havana and Matanzas with shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene activities.

The procurement and export of material to Cuba can be a lengthy process, subject to a strict administrative procedure and sudden changes from transport suppliers. For this reason, a rapid analysis was done between the RLU and the CCD in order to identify the delivery time of every item to be sent. Considering this, all cargo will be consolidated in Panama for transport efficiency, with the exemption of the water tanks that will be delivered directly by a pre-identified provider, and delivered within the DREF timeframe. All costs were estimated and delivery times are previously coordinated with the Cuban authorities.

It is important to mention that The IFRC has been working with the Cuban Red Cross and the authorities in supporting several recent emergencies where activities are based on international procurement. A flow chart of humanitarian aid in Cuba has been identified from the development of the logistical requisition to the delivery to the beneficiaries. There are many external factors that make this process time consuming, however, the communities in Cuba face a situation of food and commodity shortages, so all aid delivered to the Cuban people is highly appreciated and never out of time, as the needs are constant. The work and planning of these purchases together with the team of the Regional Logistics Unit is crucial and has been developed in this case since the beginning of the alert and readiness phase issued in the first instance by INSMET.

Summary of the intervention:

#### SHELTER:

According to damage reports, the greatest impact of the floods has been in the housing sector. Given the total and partial damage to houses, as well as the loss of personal belongings, the National Society intends to reach 500 families (1,650 people) through the implementation of shelter-related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 500 double mattresses.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 kitchen kits.
- Procurement and distribution of 1,000 mosquito nets.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 tarpaulins.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 shelter toolkits.

#### WASH:

The National Society aims to reach a total of 1,000 families (3,300 people) with WASH-related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 500 family hygiene kits.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 33-gallon indoor water tanks (without hardware).
- Development of hygiene promotion campaigns and prevention of water-related and vector-borne diseases in 4 affected provinces (La Habana, Mayabeque, Artemisa and Matanzas).

#### CEA:

The National Society prioritizes the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach in all its activities. This approach is implemented by all work areas and is continuously monitored and advised by the National Society's National Communication Department. Among the activities prioritized in the early response and recovery strategy are those associated with community participation in the different stages of the processes, the dissemination of information and key messages and the establishment of feedback mechanisms at the community level. Communities participated in interviews during rapid assessments, and during the distribution of relief items will be permanently consulted on the usefulness and proposals for improvement, with feedback mechanisms and satisfaction surveys will be carried out to strengthen National Society interventions in the future.

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT:

The Cuban Red Cross, under directive 001 issued by the Cuban Government, takes part in all emergency response and preparedness activities in the Republic of Cuba, offering a large number of volunteers trained in different areas. Taking into account different limitations ranging from shortages in the local markets to great difficulties in acquiring products abroad, the volunteers often carry out their tasks without the appropriate equipment and without adequate visibility elements. These elements are of vital importance in order to continue to gain acceptance and recognition, as well as optimal conditions for humanitarian work. In this sense, this DREF seeks to support the National Society in the acquisition of replacement equipment for the Emergency Operations Groups (GEOS) of the Cuban Red Cross, deployed during the emergency comprising 180 volunteers.



# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

Through this intervention, the Cuban Red Cross aims to reach 1,000 families (3,300 people). For this, the National Society will collaborate with the Risk Reduction Management Centers (CGRR) of the local governments and the Civil Defense, as well as with the women's association (FMC) and the associations of people with disabilities (ACLIFIM, ANCI, ANSOC). It is important to mention that according to the National Population and Housing Census of Cuba conducted in 2012, the average household size in Cuba is 3.3 persons per household.

All sectoral needs and selection criteria will be completed together with the relevant authorities to provide technical guidance for the improved beneficiary selection and implementation process.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. The National Society's coordination with local associations will be key to the identification of these vulnerable groups and is part of a cross-cutting gender and inclusion strategy for the response.

In an initial and early stage of the emergency, the Government of Cuba, through the Civil Defence shared preliminary data on the effects of the floods caused by torrential rains on 22 and 23 March. These reports showed an initial damage of approximately 827 houses in four provinces, however, these assessments usually take several days to complete and it is possible that the damage will increase as the flooding progresses. In this regard, the National Society decided to support the action plan organised by the government by providing some humanitarian services to the affected people. This is in accordance with the capacities of the National Society in the affected provinces and the dynamics of the DREF mechanism.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following vulnerability criteria are proposed for the selection of families to be reached with emergency response inputs in the different intervention areas.

- Families with total or partial loss of housing and personal belongings.
- Families with children and/or older adults
- Families with persons with disabilities
- Single women with children.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	1,260	Rural	25%
Girls (under 18)	540	Urban	75%
Men	1,200	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	300		
Total targeted population	3,300		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Fuel Scarcity	Coordination with local authorities for the supply of fuel to ensure the implementation of CRC operations.
Delays in receiving humanitarian aid items	The measures adopted for the mitigation of this risk are based on past experiences and on what has worked. For Cuba there are



	very limited options at the logistical level, so we have to stick to those that give us the best opportunities and with the time we need to reach the affected families. With the Regional Logistics Unit we have coordinated from the beginning of the DREF formulation to ensure that all the articles, items, kits, etc. included in the action plan can be sent taking into account the time taken by the shipping companies and the time the Cuban Government grants import permits. Likewise, from the beginning, the Cuban Red Cross will share relevant information with MINCEX (Ministry of Foreign Trade) to pre-notify the importation of humanitarian items that will support the government's action plan. Anything that is identified as having a high risk of not meeting the deadlines will not be included in the action plan.
New rains or storms hamper operational logistics.	Follow-up activities by identifying possible immediate actions to be taken.
Difficulty in coordination	Strengthen liaison with government agencies by establishing effective communication channels. Cross-checking information collected with data from secondary sources.

**Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?**

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 124,733

**Targeted Persons:** 1,650

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of families receiving shelter and relief items (kitchen sets, mattresses, shelter tool kits, mosquito nets, and tarpaulins)	500

#### Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of 500 double mattresses
- Procurement and distribution of 500 kitchen sets.
- Procurement and distribution of 1,000 mosquito nets.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 tarpaulins kits.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 shelter toolkits.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 82,751

**Targeted Persons:** 3,300



## Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with hygiene kits	500
# of families reached with 33-gallon water tanks	500
# of people sensitized through hygiene promotion campaigns	3,300

## Priority Actions

- Procurement of 500 hygiene kits
- Procurement and distribution of 500 water tanks (33 gallons)
- Four hygiene promotion campaigns in affected provinces



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 4,793

**Targeted Persons:** 3,300

## Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of people satisfied with receiving distributions in good quality and with dignity	90
# of people reached through dissemination of key information and messages	3,300
# of mailboxes established in branches	4

## Priority Actions

- Post-distribution monitoring surveys.
- Dissemination of key information and messages.
- Focus groups discussions
- Design and printing of materials
- Establishment of feedback mechanisms at community level (Branch)



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 6,390

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits carried out	6

## Priority Actions

- Monitoring visits





Budget: CHF 39,224

Targeted Persons: 180

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers receiving rescue equipment	180

## Priority Actions

- Procurement of PPE (waterproof coating, rubber boots, water rescue helmets, life vests, waterproof lanterns, whistles)
- Replenishment of First aid kits - Consumed material
- Telephone cards for HQ and branches

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

657 volunteers were activated during the initial stage of the emergency to be on stand-by for the worst-case scenario. During the implementation of the activities under this DREF, the volunteers from the GEOS groups of the affected provinces (180 volunteers) will be supporting the distribution activities and hygiene promotion campaigns. In addition to staff from national technical areas to support operations.

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Coordination has been maintained with the Regional Logistics Unit since the beginning of the DREF formulation to ensure that all the articles, items, kits, etc., included in the action plan can be delivered taking into account the time taken by the shipping companies and the time the Cuban Government grants import permits. The above taking into account that all purchasing processes will be done through the IFRC and following all the processes and protocols.

Based on recent operational experiences in Cuba, it has been observed that humanitarian goods typically take 1.5 to 3 months to reach the intended beneficiaries from the moment the Logistic Requisition is submitted for processing.

### How will this operation be monitored?

The IFRC will conduct monitoring through the CCD office in the Dominican Republic to support the Cuban Red Cross in the monitoring of the operation, as well as, the preparation for reporting. There will be 1 monitor visit per month in order to collect the information from the provincial branches of the red cross. The IFRC will also continue PMER strengthening and build upon the latest emergency operations monitoring systems.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The IFRC Regional Communications Manager will continue to support the Cuban Red Cross improve and tailor communications for this operation.





# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

**MDRCU009 - Cuban Red Cross  
Cuba: Floods**

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>212,276</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	124,733
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	82,751
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,793
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>45,614</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	6,390
National Society Strengthening	39,224
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>257,890</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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