

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
CUBA
RAPID RESPONSE
STORM (HURRICANE) 2017**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted on May 5th. There were 30 participants from the different related UN agencies including the Resident Coordinator (RC), five members of the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team, program officers by sector and focal points of all the CERF implementing agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO/PAHO). There was a joint presentation conducted by the RC's Office (RCO) and the interagency group UNETE that leads joint programming in emergencies. An open discussion on common lessons learned regarding the CERF implementation process proved to be a significant contribution to this present report.

b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The final version of the RC/HC report was shared with the UN Country Team, the focal points of CERF recipient agencies, the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and The Unit for International Economic Entities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), the national counterpart for the UN in Cuba.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 55.8 million		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	7,999,469
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	12,858,597
	TOTAL	20,853,489

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 25/09/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	17-RR-FAO-026	Agriculture	746,142
UNDP	17-RR-UDP-011	Shelter	2,550,000
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-049	Health	355,008
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-100	Education	209,573
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-101	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,579,013
WFP	17-RR-WFP-055	Food Aid	1,559,750
WHO	17-RR-WHO-036	Health	999,983
TOTAL			7,999,469

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	7,999,469
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	0
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	7,999,469

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Hurricane Irma, the strongest Atlantic hurricane on record, directly impacted Cuba during three days (almost 72hrs) from the 8th-10th of September, 2017. The intense hurricane ravaged Cuban territory with winds of 200-250 km/hr, massive storm surges, coastal flooding and a rise in tidal waves of up to nine meters. The hurricane's wind area was so wide (800 kilometers) that strong winds and rains covered a large part of the national territory simultaneously with 10.5 million people (almost 94% of the Cuban population) under hurricane alarm phase at the same time. Around two million people were evacuated, the largest amount ever seen compared to previous similar events.

Irma caused devastating damage resulting in widespread and significant humanitarian needs. 31 municipalities, with almost 2.2 million inhabitants, were severely impacted. The situation was particularly critical in 14 municipalities, where Hurricane Irma was the strongest recorded meteorological phenomenon ever to hit these areas. The impact of the hurricane was highly destructive. Homes collapsed and extensive damages to roofs were reported. With the severe damage to homes, people also lost most of their possessions such as mattresses, kitchen appliances, furniture, and items for personal hygiene, among others. More than 3.1 million people also had severe limitations in terms of potable water accessibility and proper sanitation in these areas due to the loss of water tanks and other means to collect water in both homes and institutions, as well as ruptures in the water networks and failures in the electrical system. There was an elevated risk of dengue, Zika, and gastrointestinal diseases. While hospitals and health centres remained operational, more than 70% of health institutions were damaged in the affected areas; many of them suffered structural damages. Additionally, many educational facilities were severely damaged.

Furthermore, there have been severe damages to road networks, commercial, touristic and telecommunication infrastructures in the affected provinces. The entire electric system collapsed and several days after the event 2.3 million people were still without electricity.

Along with this widespread impact in infrastructure, a severe negative impact was reported in people's access to food. The crop harvest had been lost and livestock and fish farms suffered severe damages. 75,000 hectares of productive land was affected. The hurricane also severely damaged food warehouses and storage facilities, where items for the subsidized monthly rations were stored. Vulnerability to food security was already present in the affected areas. The situation is further exacerbated by the drought that has been affecting the central provinces for over two years and which has had severe impacts on the food security of affected populations.

The most affected population reached the amount of 2,615,064 people, of which 1,340,904 are women, 151,193 are children under 5 years old and 568,869 are elderly people. A special emphasis was placed on the population of the 14 most affected municipalities: 558,801 people (276,174 women, 34,395 children under 5 years old, and 117,318 elderly people).

The immediate and most urgent needs were the provision of basic shelter to affected families, access to safe and sufficient water, maintenance of health and sanitation conditions, the immediate restoration of food production, nutritional assistance of the population and support to safe educational spaces.

CERF immediate assistance was of extreme importance to urgently complement national institutional efforts, assure immediate response to priority needs of affected populations and trigger additional resources from other international partners. It is important to note that the presence of international partners in Cuba is limited and that the country does not have access to many alternative sources of funding. This limited access to other funding sources was an important factor in this CERF application. The CERF rapid response grant represented an essential and timely contribution to alleviating the severe humanitarian impacts of the disaster. It provided significant support the humanitarian effort being undertaken by the Cuban authorities to address the immediate needs caused by this unusually destructive hurricane.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

In the wake of the hurricane, 158,554 homes were reported affected (14,657 total collapse and 16,646 partial collapse; in addition, 23,560 suffered total roof losses and 103,691 had partial damage to the roof); 980 health institutions and 2,264 schools were damaged; 466 poultry farms and 95,000 hectares of various crops were hit by Hurricane Irma; 246,707 telephone services and 1,471

data services were affected; and 537 kilometres of roads were damaged. With the total collapse of the National Electric Generation System, in the initial stage some 3.1 million people lacked water supply. Total damages caused by the hurricane reached 13.6 billion pesos.

With this CERF funding, UN Disaster Management Team (DMT) prioritized 14 municipalities for urgent, time-critical activities in the sectors of shelter/NFI, food security, WASH, health and education in times of emergency. The geographical focus attempted a well-coordinated approach between the different sectors. All CERF sectors supported the response in the following municipalities: Yaguajay, Corralillo, Quemado de Guines, Sagua la Grande, Encrucijada, Camajuaní and Caibarien. Health and food security sectors also supported the population of Esmeralda, Sierra de Cubitas, Minas, Nuevitas, Chambas, Morón and Bolivia.

The projects focused on people that needed assistance the most. A strong focus on gender and inclusion was ensured, giving priority to groups such as the elderly, single mothers with small children, and pregnant and nursing women. The projects ensured a comprehensive package of immediate assistance from all sectors involved in order to have a greater effect on the living conditions in the target communities. Interventions in each response sector were designed with an intra-sectoral complementarity approach. Different sectors worked together in the same communities and families, whenever possible, to maximize the impact of this complementarity.

The CERF project assisted 558,801 people in 14 severely affected municipalities. 276,174 of them are women, 34,395 children under 5 years and 117,318 are adults over 60 years of age.

The CERF proposal was integrated into the strategic objectives of the Plan of Action. Complementary funds from other sources expanded critical activities as well as other interventions that supported the recovery of the population.

III. CERF PROCESS

The UNDMT and the government agreed on the relevance of the CERF mechanism to deal with the emergency and together agreed on the sectors and prioritized activities to support. The UNDMT agreed on the following parameters for the CERF request:

- All projects were included in the Plan of Action;
- Agencies included ensured they had the operational capacity to carry out activities and complete them within six months;
- Agencies designed projects in dialogue with their national institutional counterparts.
- Geographically mostly focused on the most affected municipalities in the provinces of Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus.

Inter-cluster discussions were also carried out with the objective of maximizing the impact of the planned intervention. Between September 11th-15th, the RCO and OCHA held close dialogue with all agencies in order to support the formulation of a high-quality, well-articulated and coherent CERF proposal.

All projects were consulted with the Government and aligned to the national priorities. The UN System took into account the lessons learned from the 2016 CERF implementation in Cuba.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 544,636									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total

Agriculture	0	48,984	48,984	0	114,089	114,089	0	163,073	163,073
Education	20,371	1,246	21,617	21,233	1,198	22,431	41,604	2,444	44,048
Food Aid	52,676	218,938	271,614	51,183	221,839	273,022	103,859	440,777	544,636
Health	39,319	158,070	197,389	42,080	158,723	200,803	81,399	316,793	398,192
Shelter	5,123	28,362	33,485	5,611	29,241	34,852	10,734	57,603	68,337
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	34,129	140,178	174,307	33,700	143,847	177,547	67,829	284,025	351,854

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The estimation of beneficiaries was developed according to information gathered by local governments, communities and social workers at the local level. This guaranteed transparency regarding the distribution process. The population of the affected areas was informed and actively involved in the processes of resource distribution.

In the areas visited during the field work, the reliability of the gathered data was observed. Local governments established control models that were verified.

The estimates of total beneficiaries for each sector, as well as their disaggregation by sex, were obtained from the information collected directly in the territories by each leading sector agency. It was important to maintain coordination with local governments that provide information on direct beneficiaries with each input delivered, for example, school children, pregnant women and women with small children, etc.

Double counting of total number of beneficiaries was avoided by taking into account that the inputs distributed by WFP in the food sector reached the highest amount of the population of the affected municipalities, for a total of 544,636 people directly benefited.

The health sector (PAHO/WHO) assisted, as planned, key national health system facilities, which increases the total beneficiaries for this sector to 1,773,619 in 27 municipalities. This amount of people includes direct and indirect beneficiaries.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING²			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	52,676	218,938	271,614
Male	51,183	221,839	273,022
Total individuals (Female and male)	103,859	440,777	544,636

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

CERF RESULTS

The key outcomes achieved and number of beneficiaries reached through CERF funding (please ensure consistency with the figures reported in table 4 and 5);

The total number of direct beneficiaries reached through CERF funding add up to 544,636. The key outcomes achieved can be summarized as follows:

- About 68,337 affected people were benefited with tarpaulins, roof sheets and tool kits for roofing. In addition, 58,550 were benefited because of expanding the use of tarpaulins to other high-impact humanitarian priorities, such as: sheltering of food processing centres for victims, and protection of food, medicines and other basic needs that were found in damaged storehouses, distribution and sales establishments.
- 17,900 affected vulnerable people received mattresses to improve the living conditions in the "Shelter Houses" and "Temporary Facilities".
- Access to safe drinking water was improved for 351,854 people (140,178 women and 67,829 children and adolescents) through the prevention of vector-borne diseases, waterborne diseases and lack of hygiene, in eight of the most affected municipalities.
- 28% of all affected health care institutions have restored proper operational capacity to provide life-saving care and implement effective interventions to prevent consequences in public health, in particular water and vector borne diseases
- Maternal morbidity and mortality were prevented with emphasis on emergency obstetric care, including the supply of commodities to provide prenatal, neonatal and maternal care, the prevention of unwanted pregnancies through the provisions of contraceptives and to address sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in young people.
- Local food production capacity and livelihood in the communities of the most affected municipalities was rehabilitated.
- People in the most affected municipalities were assisted with food to avoid deterioration of food security and nutritional status.
- 20,371 girls and 21,233 boys of the 6 most affected municipalities were given access to early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe and protective temporary learning spaces.

Regarding the overall submission, there was no significant discrepancy between the collectively planned and the reached number of beneficiaries.

CERF resources received made it possible to quickly reach many people in conditions where time was a critical factor. After the implementation of CERF and other funds and humanitarian support, the humanitarian situation has significantly improved due to interventions implemented by the UN in Cuba, national authorities and other bilateral cooperation.

About 40% of the damaged houses have already been repaired. Tens of thousands of people, especially vulnerable groups, who partially or totally lost their homes benefited from safe roofing solutions. The conditions of basic habitability were recovered through the fast delivery of mattresses and other items. However, given the seriousness of the damage to the housing infrastructure, in some territories the full recovery of houses with partial and total roof damage is scheduled for 2019.

Significant progress has been reported in the restoration of water and sanitation systems, affected by breaks in the hydraulic network, coastal flooding, the overflow of rivers and streams and the damage to the national electric power system. Access to drinking water and hygiene of the affected populations was supported through the delivery of purification tablets, containers for home use and other inputs.

Important support was mobilized for the prompt reestablishment of health services, which have been maintained without interruption. Although to date no outbreaks have been reported, the Ministry of Public Health maintains surveillance and epidemiological control to prevent the occurrence of vector and gastrointestinal diseases of water origin. Conditions for gynecological care of pregnant women and new-borns in sexual and reproductive health services, as well as the hygiene situation of pregnant women, postpartum women and their families were improved.

With the efforts of national and local authorities and the support of the community, school activities were quickly re-established in the affected provinces. To provide continuity to the school year, alternative spaces were set up in the homes of families and public institutions, and the schedules were reorganized. More than 80% of the 2,264 educational institutions damaged by Irma have already been recovered. The return to safe and protective spaces of learning was supported through the delivery of school materials and materials for repairing schools.

The availability and access to food was immediately supported, with emphasis on vulnerable groups. In the most affected municipalities 100% of the population was assisted with food (rice, beans and oil). CERF resources also helped to restore local food storage capacities by installing temporary storage facilities and improved conditions for agricultural production with the delivery of tools and agricultural inputs.

In the agricultural sector, short-cycle production has been restored. However, heavy rains after Irma hampered planting and some long-cycle crop recovery.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The use of pre-positioned tarpaulins and food, allowed immediate distribution to the victims after the hurricane. They provided temporary facilities for households with total or partial roof collapse, creating minimal habitability conditions immediately and basic food supply.

In dialogue with National authorities, a fast-track delivery process of humanitarian inputs to beneficiaries was implemented since the very first week of the disaster. This process included support for rapid import procedures. Effective procurement processes supported by direct implementation modality was carried out. This allowed the purchasing processes and delivery of resources to the affected areas to be completed on time.

This fast contribution allowed a rapid and comprehensive response to the affected population, prioritizing the most vulnerable populations in the intervention area. In addition, community and specialized brigades were strengthened with tool kits to respond quickly to the massive demand of families affected, allowing people to benefit from the delivery of mattresses, among other things. Health and education institutions were supported within the first weeks to restore services.

Despite this immediate and effective response, the distribution process was less agile than the experienced on the previous CERF allocation related to Hurricane Matthew. The main reasons for this are related to a change in the national logistic mechanisms.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF's contribution represented 38% of the total funds mobilized for the Hurricane Irma Action Plan. In some critical sectors like health and education these funds represented a much greater percentage. This contribution made it possible to intervene in the immediate response with priority actions of high impact.

Housing facilities acquired with CERF funds were a priority in the emergency, as a way of protecting homes with total or partial roof collapse, creating minimal conditions of habitability immediately. CERF funds allowed for access to clean water and sanitation in the most affected municipalities. In support of the health sector, these funds contributed to restore health services and to control diseases common to these kinds of disasters. Sexual and reproductive health was also prioritized. Food assistance to the entire population of affected areas and vulnerable groups was also significant. Rapid return to safe learning environments in the education sector was also a critical need that CERF fund helped to assist.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

CERF funds, with timely incidence in the territories during the most critical moments after the passage of Hurricane Irma, was an incentive for the mobilization of other funds that expanded the territorial scope of aid to affected people and the establishment of synergies between actors, allowing for the most efficient and proper use of resources.

Out of a total requirement of 55.8 million, 20.9 million have been mobilized for all sectors so far; 8 million correspond to the CERF contribution.

With the performance of these CERF projects and the intervention strategies presented as part of the action plan, there were also other projects significant in the post-Irma recovery process that complemented CERF funds. These are supported by other funds mainly from: The European Union, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE) and agencies' own resources.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The United Nations System (UNS) in Cuba keeps an excellent collaborative relationship in the field of humanitarian action with the national authorities, through emergency response efforts (among the most recent, Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008, Hurricane Sandy in 2012, and Hurricane Matthew in 2016). In these cases, joint efforts to respond to the immediate needs of the most affected people have been carried out. CERF projects have been instrumental in not only responding to these priorities, but doing so in a swift and effective way.

The Cuban government has facilitated the UNS humanitarian work by applying flexible mechanisms for fast response in the CERF execution.

Coordination among other humanitarian actors was strengthened particularly with local authorities. This work relation enabled the achievement of precision in the impact accountability and sustainability of the actions carried out.

These partnerships with national local authorities in the affected municipalities allowed the systematic monitoring of the arrival and distribution of items. In addition, at local level, mechanisms for monitoring activities have been agreed upon with local authorities through a detailed work plan.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

The life-saving CERF support helped sustain the emergency mechanisms developed by the authorities and prevented the situation from becoming critical in key sectors such as housing, WASH, health and food security.

The UN system in the country has further increased its dialogue with national authorities to continue working on a common strategy to help protect the most affected populations, considering that this type of meteorological event tends to be increasingly recurrent.

Cuba is equipped with the technically trained staff in the public administration and civil society to carry out necessary measures within a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes social protection in emergencies. Nonetheless, the country faces a complex situation because it is carrying out ambitious economic, social and environmental development plans while, at the same time, assuming the enormous financial burden that natural disasters entail.

CERF funds are a time-critical vehicle for the UN system to support national authorities in humanitarian responses.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
N/A		

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>
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Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Having the support of regional experts facilitated the transfer of knowledge in humanitarian mechanisms and strengthened agencies' capacities for response.	Maintaining support from regional experts.	RCO, OCHA, UN Agencies Regional Offices
Constant Support from the Regional UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) from project formulation and throughout the implementation phase.	Maintaining communications and excellent coordination between RCO Cuba and OCHA.	RCO, OCHA
The distribution process of emergency items, nationalized under the expedited mechanism (Fast Track), did not work properly in the different sectors. This caused a marked delay in the delivery of many items to the beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing dialogue with the Government, including training for all agencies on the changes for emergency items' importation, nationalization and distribution processes, related to humanitarian assistance. This will allow for more clarity in understanding and effectively implementing these new procedures. - Conducting a meeting with entities related to the nationalization, circulation and distribution of inputs acquired during emergencies to seek solutions to the identified challenges, including a greater efficiency in the internal mechanisms of Customs and nationalizing companies. 	UN Agencies, Defense Councils, National Authorities.
The number of affected people and target beneficiaries for CERF and the Action Plan had to be estimated based on existing population and sectors databases from previous years, since there was no precise information on the damages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating the databases of each agency during the second quarter and sharing the common application databases with the rest. - Increasing dialogue with the Government and Civil defense closer to the emergency to obtain updated information on damages. 	UN Agencies, Defense Councils, National Authorities.
The pre-positioning of food and non-food items ensured an effective response during the first moments after the impact of the hurricane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the possibility of pre-positioning in the country of the most necessary items by sector in order to reduce delivery times to beneficiaries. 	UN Agencies
The process of gathering information to formulate emergency projects and preparing follow-up reports and Sitreps continues to be a challenge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyzing the frequency and content of SitReps that are developed during the emergency to improve their quality for donors, counterparts and other key actors. - Maintaining the training on the preparation of follow-up reports and Sitreps as part of interagency preparation for the hurricane season. 	UN Agencies, OCHA
Existence of several national entities in the processes of nationalization and circulation of imported articles, with complex mechanisms of interaction among them that slow down the extraction and distribution of these goods. The distribution process was observed as the most critical point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the possibility of hiring personnel in the affected territories to monitor the execution of emergency projects and their results. 	UN Agencies, National Authorities.
Information to the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving mechanisms for mobilizing resources with the 	UN Agencies, National

<p>community about the perspectives and evolution of emergencies is one of the aspects that must be improved to optimize the mobilization of financial resources to support the implementation of response actions.</p>	<p>donor community based on more effective information on the needs of humanitarian assistance and the implementation of emergency projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating with the national authorities from the preparation phase for the response, the need to carry out field visits as soon as possible to guarantee a more effective monitoring and information gathering. 	<p>Authorities.</p>
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VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	15/09/2017 - 14/03/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-100		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Rapid return to safe and protective learning spaces					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ² :	US\$1,998,397	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ³ :	US\$ 979,114	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 209,573	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	17,007	17,700	34,707	20,371	21,233	41,604
Adults (≥ 18)	884	850	1,734	1,246	1,198	2,444
Total	17,891	18,550	36,441	21,617	22,431	44,048
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	36,441			44,048		
Total (same as in 8a)	36,441			44,048		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached</i>	In addition to the coverage included in the proposal, the implementation of the CERF reached a larger population and greater geographic coverage than planned, since					

² This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

³ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	prices of contracted supplies allowed for an increase in coverage, which reached the population of Nuevitas municipality in the Camagüey province. This municipality was also prioritized as part of the UN Action Plan.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	17,006 Girls and 17,700 boys of the 5 most affected municipalities have access to early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe and protective temporarily learning spaces.		
10. Outcome statement	20,371 girls and 21,233 boys of the 6 most affected municipalities have access to early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe and protective temporarily learning spaces.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	5,337 girls and 5,554 boys from 0 to 5 years in the most affected municipalities resume the educational activities in the daycare centers and communities.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of children from 0 to 5 years benefitting from ECD kits.	10,891	12,964
Indicator 1.2	% of ECD Kits distributed and in use by daycare centers and local councils providing early childhood education	218 (100%)	218 (100%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Purchase of ECD Kits for daycare centers and local councils providing early childhood education	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Distribution of ECD Kits in daycare centers and local councils providing early childhood education	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions
Activity 1.3	Follow up and monitoring	UNICEF/ Education Municipal authorities	UNICEF/ Education Municipal authorities
Output 2	11,669 girls and 12,146 boys from the 5 most affected municipalities resume their learning activities in safe and protective temporary environments.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of children and adolescents benefiting the educational materials in the School in a Box Kit.	23,815	20,223

Indicator 2.2	% of School in a Box Kits distributed and in use by the safe and protective temporary learning environments.	595 (100%)	595 (100%)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Purchase of School in a Box Kits	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 2.2	Distribution of School in a Box Kits distributed and in use by the safe and protective temporary learning environments established.	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions
Activity 2.3	Follow up and monitoring	UNICEF/ Education Municipal authorities	UNICEF/ Education Municipal authorities
Output 3	11,669 girls and 12,146 boys receive adequate psychosocial and recreational attention for their post-disaster recovery.		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	# of children and adolescents benefiting from psychosocial and recreational attention through the use of the Recreational Kits.	23,815	28,640
Indicator 3.2	# of Recreational Kits distributed and in use in the temporary learning spaces and the daycare centers.	265 (100%)	346 (100%)
Indicator 3.3	# of Didactic supplies distributed and in use in temporary learning spaces.	70 (27% of educational institutions)	88 (34% of educational institutions)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Purchase of Recreational Kits and didactic supplies	UNICEF	UNICEF
Activity 3.2	Recreational Kits and didactic supplies distribution in the temporary learning spaces, daycare centers and community programs.	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions
Activity 3.3	Follow up and monitoring	UNICEF/ Education Municipal authorities	UNICEF/ Education Municipal authorities

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between

planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
<p>According to the national context and identified needs, UNICEF Cuba and sectoral authorities analyzed key actions and essential supplies to support immediate response and early recovery actions. Many of these supplies were purchased through the UNICEF Supply Division and others through competitive bidding processes.</p> <p>Due to lower prices for sector supplies purchased through UNICEF Supply Division and freight costs fluctuations, the budget availability allowed for an increased coverage, which reached children of the Nuevitas municipality in Camagüey province. This municipality was also prioritized as part of the UN Action Plan.</p>	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>The existing community governance mechanisms allow participation from the grassroots levels, with structures that enable the direct interaction from the district (can match the population settlement) with the affected population to identify the priorities of the community and respond to their needs of the inhabitants.</p> <p>UNICEF established a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of response, which included systematic communication and coordination with partners, field monitoring, use of quantitative tools and partner reporting. Direct dialogue with beneficiaries and local authorities during field monitoring missions confirmed the appropriateness and use of the supplies received. These opinions will be considered in future response actions.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>There is no planned evaluation of the project. Monitoring has been done on a continuous basis through field trips, meetings with authorities and contact with beneficiaries.</p> <p>A UNICEF field visit took place from 29 January-2 February 2018 to monitor progress made and witness first-hand the impact of the project. The visit showed how beneficial the supplies are for children and their families, and how CERF's objectives were met (lives saved and living conditions of affected people improved).</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	07/09/2017 - 06/03/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-101		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Support access to safe water and hygiene for the most affected families in the Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus provinces					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁴ :	US\$ 6,655,391	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁵ :	US\$ 2,682,594	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,579,013	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	21,499	22,376	43,875	34,129	33,700	67,829
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	94,630	95,593	190,223	140,178	143,847	284,025
Total	116,129	117,969	234,098	174,307	177,547	351,854
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	234,098			351,854		
Total (same as in 8a)	234,098			351,854		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached</i>	In addition to the coverage included in the proposal, the implementation of the CERF reached a larger population and greater geographic coverage than planned, since					

⁴ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁵ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	prices of contracted inputs allowed for the coverage of water purification tablets and water containers to reach the population of the Nuevitas municipality in the Camagüey province as well as for the coverage of water purification tablets for the Yaguajay municipality in the Sancti Spiritus province.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To support access to safe water to prevent morbidity and mortality caused by waterborne diseases due to vectors and lack of hygiene, in six municipalities in the Villa Clara province – Caibarién, Camajuani, Encrucijada, Sagua la Grande, Quemado de Guines, and Corralillo.		
10. Outcome statement	Access to safe drinking water was improved for 351,854 people (140,178 women and 67,829 children and adolescents) through the prevention of vector-borne diseases, waterborne diseases and lack of hygiene, in six municipalities in the Villa Clara province –Caibarién, Camajuani, Encrucijada, Sagua la Grande, Quemado de Guines, Corralillo—, Yaguajay in Sancti Spiritus province, and Nuevitas in Camagüey province.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Available safe water and water kits for 78,034 families affected, that live in the municipalities that suffered the greatest impact		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	No. of hurricane-affected families in target municipalities that have access to UNICEF-provided water purification means.	At least 54,624 or 70% of affected families	117,284 families (100% of affected families in target municipalities)
Indicator 1.2	# of water containers distributed	89,382 (2 containers per family) 44,691 families)	130,644 (2 containers per family) 65,322 families
Indicator 1.3	# of hygiene kits distributed	78,034	77,530
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of basic supplies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene kits • Water purification tablets • 10 litre water container 	UNICEF Cuba	UNICEF Cuba
Activity 1.2	Transport of basic supplies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene kits • Water purification tablets • 10 litre water container 	UNICEF Cuba	UNICEF Cuba
Activity 1.3	Delivery of basic supplies to the Government of Cuba	UNICEF Cuba	UNICEF Cuba

Activity 1.4	Distribution of basic supplies by the Government to the beneficiaries	Government of Cuba	Government of Cuba
Output 2	Affected families have their practices and habits regarding adequate levels hygiene changed and/or reinforced		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Targeted families have access to information to change and reinforce good levels of hygiene practices	At least 54,624 or 70% of affected families	78,032 families
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Disseminating information to families affected through: community meetings with intersectoral participation lead by the health sector.	UNICEF Cuba jointly with MINSAP	UNICEF Cuba jointly with MINSAP

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

According to the national context and identified needs, UNICEF Cuba and sectoral authorities analyzed key actions and essential supplies to support immediate response and early recovery actions. Many of these supplies were purchased through the UNICEF Supply Division and others through competitive bidding processes.

Due to lower prices for sector supplies purchased through UNICEF Supply Division and freight costs fluctuations, the budget availability allowed for an increased coverage, which reached children of Nuevitas municipality in Camagüey province. This municipality was also prioritized as part of the UN Action Plan.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The existing community governance mechanisms allow for participation from the grassroots levels, with structures that enable the direct interaction from the district (can match the population settlement) with the affected population to identify the priorities of the community and respond to their needs of the inhabitants.

UNICEF established a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of response, which included systematic communication and coordination with partners, field monitoring, use of quantitative tools and partner reporting. Direct dialogue with beneficiaries and local authorities during field monitoring mission confirmed the appropriateness and use of the supplies received. These opinions will be considered in future response actions.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

There is no planned evaluation of the project. Monitoring has been done on a continuous basis through field trips, meetings with authorities and contact with beneficiaries.

EVALUATION PENDING

A UNICEF field visit took place from 29 January-2 February 2018 to monitor progress made and witness first-hand the impact of the project. The visit showed how beneficial the supplies are for children and their families, and how CERF's objectives were met (lives saved and living conditions of AAP improved).

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information								
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	03/10/2017 - 02/04/2018				
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FAO-026		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing				
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded				
4. Project title:	Emergency support for the immediate restoration of food production in the municipalities most affected by Hurricane Irma							
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁶ :	US\$ 7,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:					
	b. Total funding received ⁷ :	US\$ 1,046,142					▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>	US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 746,142					▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>	US\$ 0
Beneficiaries								
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).								
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>				
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>		
<i>Children (< 18)</i>								
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	48,984	114,089	163,073	48,984	114,089	163,073		
Total	48,984	114,089	163,073	48,984	114,089	163,073		
8b. Beneficiary Profile								
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>				
<i>Refugees</i>								
<i>IDPs</i>								
<i>Host population</i>								
<i>Other affected people</i>	163,073			163,073				
Total (same as in 8a)	163,073			163,073				
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total</i>	Not applicable.							

⁶ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁷ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Rehabilitate local food production capacity and livelihood in the communities of the most affected municipalities		
10. Outcome statement	Rehabilitated local food production capacity and livelihood in the communities of the most affected municipalities		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Guaranteed availability of locally produced eggs and pork meat for affected communities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of affected productive facilities rehabilitated	17 facilities rehabilitated (2% of the total affected)	17 (2% of total affected)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Selection of most vulnerable beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, and the local governments (with an emphasis on women)	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Activity 1.2	Purchase of Galvanized zinc roof	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.3	Hook with screw for tiles	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture
Activity 1.4	Distribution of Galvanized zinc roof	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture
Activity 1.5	Hook with screw for tiles	FAO and government	FAO and government
Output 2	Livelihoods of smallholder vegetable farmers in small communities restored		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of greenhouse tunnels rehabilitated	5 greenhouse tunnels rehabilitated (3% of the total affected)	14 (8,4% of total affected)

Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Selection of most vulnerable beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the local governments (with an emphasis on women)	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Activity 2.2	Purchase of greenhouse tunnels, anti-aphid net and seeds.	FAO	FAO
Activity 2.3	Distribution of greenhouse tunnels, anti-aphid net and seeds.	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

No greenhouses were bought because the implementing partner (Ministry of Agriculture) prioritized anti-aphid nets after further inspection of damages. Accordingly, 305 netting rolls were purchased (151 more than initially planned). The increase in the number of netting rolls purchased was made possible thanks to the savings made in the purchasing process and the use of the resources that were initially planned for the greenhouses.

In the framework of output 2, netting rolls were used in the rehabilitation of pre-existing greenhouses in the affected areas. With this, the partial achievement foreseen for output 2 was achieved.

During the acquisition process of the galvanized zinc roof tiles, savings were generated that made it possible to buy an additional 5,800 m² of galvanized zinc roof tiles, which resulted in a total of 25,100 m² of galvanized zinc roof tiles.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The selection of the beneficiary population and production units was made with the government, in particular with the Ministry of Agriculture with representatives at both national and local levels. Therefore, information sharing and awareness raising on the project was carried out by the local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The proposal was based on needs detection immediately after the hurricane. The response to the real needs of the population was guaranteed by the deep knowledge of the context and farmers working in the production.

All training activities were supervised by FAO and included space for feedback in which participants were able to present their concerns, recommendations and points of view regarding the activities carried out.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

Evaluating report will be done in June 2018

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNFPA		5. CERF grant period:	03/10/2017 - 01/04/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FPA-049		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Providing emergency reproductive health services to population affected by Hurricane Irma					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁸ :	US\$ 1,600,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁹ :	US\$ 607,372	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 355,008	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	24,089	25,411	49,500	10,349	1,389	11,738
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	122,679	129,135	251,814	52,706	7,056	59,762
Total	146,768	154,546	301,314	63,055	8,445	71,500
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	301,314			71,500		
Total (same as in 8a)	301,314			71,500		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total</i>	Please note that the initial numbers listed under 'planned direct beneficiaries' are not direct beneficiaries but instead the numbers of the total inhabitants in the ten most affected municipalities (Esmeralda, Nuevistas, Sierra de Cubitas, Minas, Morón,					

⁸ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>Chambas, Bolivia, Yaguajay, Corralillo, Quemado de Guines, Sagua La Grande, Encrucijada, Camajuaní and Caibarién) based off which the planned direct beneficiaries were subsequently calculated.</p> <p>The numbers of planned and reached beneficiaries are based on detailed estimations as per the standard content in the purchased SRH kits as listed in the inter-agency manual on reproductive health kits for crisis situations. The reached population is documented through the distribution plan and government verification of actual distribution to the respective municipalities.</p>
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CERF Result Framework

9. Project objective	Prevent maternal morbidity and mortality, particularly related to obstetric complications, support life-saving sexual reproductive health interventions in the municipalities of Esmeralda, Nuevitas, Sierra de Cubitas, Minas, Morón, Chambas, Bolivia, Yaguajay, Corralillo, Quemado de Güines, Sagua La Grande, Encrucijada, Camajuaní and Caibarién in Camagüey, Ciego de Ávila, Sancti Spíritus and Villa Clara provinces.		
10. Outcome statement	Maternal morbidity and mortality were prevented with emphasis on emergency obstetric care, including the supply of commodities to provide prenatal, neonatal and maternal care, the prevention of unwanted pregnancies through the provisions of contraceptives and to address STIs in young people.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Functional Sexual and reproductive health services including maternal health and emergency obstetric care in targeted municipalities.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	No. of hospital and health facilities with functional sexual reproductive health services including care deliveries, emergency obstetric.	10 hospitals and 29 Basic health facilities	10 hospitals and 29 Basic health facilities
Indicator 1.2	Number of health providers trained in the use of sexual reproductive health Kits (Kits 4, 5, 6 and 11 of MISP)	100	400
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of SRH kits	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Distribution of SRH Kits	PAMI and UNFPA	PAMI and MoH-UNFPA
Activity 1.3	Training workshops based on MISP	PAMI and UNFPA	PAMI and MoH-UNFPA
Activity 1.4	Field visits to monitor the distribution	PAMI and UNFPA	PAMI and MoH-UNFPA

Output 2	1300 pregnant women and their families in 14 most affected municipalities by the Hurricane Irma received hygienic supplies for basic health needs.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of affected pregnant women to deliver between September and December 2017 to receive and benefit from hygiene kits.	56.5% (1300)	56.5% (1300)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procurement of Hygiene Kits to support basic hygiene needs of pregnant women and their families.	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 2.2	Distribution of Hygiene Kits to support basic hygiene needs of pregnant women and their families.	PAMI and UNFPA	UNFPA PAMI-MoH
Indicator 3.1	Field visits to monitor the distribution of kits	PAMI and UNFPA	UNFPA PAMI-MoH

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The project has proceeded as planned and the intended outcomes have been achieved. As per Government of Cuba guidelines for emergency cases, the GOC is in charge of delivering the humanitarian aid. Due to the large geographic area affected by hurricane Irma, the distribution channel established by the government changed, placing additional challenges in the distribution of humanitarian aid and consequently taking more time than expected to be directly delivered to the affected population. Monitoring the delivery of humanitarian aid has been a difficult issue since travel must be authorized and accompanied by a government official. During the first weeks after the hurricane hit the country, the government did not authorize the travel of UNFPA staff to the affected areas. A mission was carried out at the end of November.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The project design, implementation and monitoring have been carried out in close coordination with the national counterparts responsible for the humanitarian assistance, mainly the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the Ministry of Foreign Trade Investment (MINCEX), and the national entity responsible for receiving donations (EMED). As for the accountability, data analysis and projections of needs in the affected areas have been limited and it has proved useful to work on analyses of population data in order to strengthen equity in distribution and improve the preparedness for other natural disasters and procurement of supplies based on actual needs of rights-holders.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

There is no planned evaluation of the project. However, monitoring has been done on a continuous basis through field trips (by UNFPA, OCHA, UN Office of the Resident Coordinator), meetings with authorities and contact with beneficiaries. UNFPA field visits took place in November 2017 and April 2018 to monitoring progress made and witness first-hand the impact of the project.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNDP		5. CERF grant period:	25/09/2017 - 24/03/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-UDP-011		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Immediate response to provide temporary emergency shelter and restore basic living conditions for hurricane Irma affected people in the provinces of Ciego de Avila and Villa Clara in Cuba					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁰ :	US\$ 20,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹¹ :	US\$ 6,452,257	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,550,000	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	4,906	5,236	10,142	5,123	5,611	10,734
Adults (≥ 18)	21,729	21,820	43,549	28,362	29,241	57,603
Total	26,635	27,056	53,691	33,485	34,852	68,337
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	53,691			68,337		
Total (same as in 8a)	53,691			68,337		

¹⁰ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹¹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The number of people benefited is higher because efficiency was achieved in the acquisition process which allowed the purchase of more tarpaulins than the amounts initially foreseen.</p> <p>23,419 tarpaulins were purchased, compared to the original 22,950 proposed, as well as other three extra mattresses.</p> <p>In addition to the 68,337 people, another 58,550 benefited as a result of expanding the use of tarpaulins to other high-impact humanitarian priorities such as: coverage of food processing centres for the affected people, protection of food, medicines and other first need goods in damaged warehouses or distribution establishments, and protection of goods during their distribution.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improve coverage of basic living conditions for 53,691 people due to hurricane Irma in 9 municipalities of the 2 most seriously affected provinces: Ciego de Avila & Villa Clara, Cuba.		
10. Outcome statement	An additional 14,646 affected people than planned (27% more) were benefited with the creation of basic living conditions. More plastic tarpaulins were purchased to cover Temporary Facilities. The use of plastic tarpaulins was also expanded in other humanitarian priorities demanded during the emergency. (This was recognized as a good lesson for future emergencies).		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	53,691 affected people protected in temporary shelter: "Shelter Houses" with galvanized roof sheets, and "Temporary Facilities" with plastic tarpaulins.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of protection coverage in shelter houses and temporary facilities for people affected, as compared to the total number of people affected in the territories of intervention	24.7% (53,691) of total affected people protected	68,337
Indicator 1.2	Percentage of coverage for women affected as compared to the total number of women affected in the territories of intervention	24.7% (26,635) of total of affected women protected	33,485
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Process of coordination, organization and preparation of local communities and leaders to ensure pre-requisites that enable shelter houses and temporary facilities to create conditions before the installation of shelter houses and temporary facilities	Local government and community	National, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and the community

Activity 1.2	Simultaneous distribution of pre-positioned plastic tarpaulins	Local government and community	National, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and the community
Activity 1.3	Establishment of distribution points, recipient control forms, resources to be delivered, training of community representatives for control of and assistance to affected people	Local government and community	Municipal Governments and the community
Activity 1.4	Imported aid procurement process to equip shelter houses and temporary facilities	UNDP, local government, MINCEX	UNDP, MINCEX, Import Company (EMED)
Activity 1.5	Imported aid arrival and transfer to recipient areas	UNDP, import company, local government	UNDP, General Custom of The Republic, Import Company (EMED), Transcontenedores Company, Central and Provincial storehouses from Gran Comercial Enterprise (MINCIN), Municipal Government
Activity 1.6	Distribution to the beneficiaries and habilitation of the temporary shelters	MINCEX, local government with UNDP support on habilitation's aspects	MINCEX, UNDP Municipal Government
Output 2	<p>17,897 affected vulnerable people (equivalent to 33.3% of the protected people in temporary shelters with support of CERF) receive basic means (giving priority to Mattresses) to improve basic living conditions in the Shelter Houses and Temporary Facilities ensured by the project.</p> <p>(Vulnerable People: single mothers responsible for families, elderly, disabled, sick, children, pregnant women)</p>		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of coverage of basic living conditions for vulnerable people, as compared to the total number of affected vulnerable people	8% (17,897) of affected vulnerable people protected	17,900
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

Activity 2.1	Process of coordination, organization and preparation of local communities and leaders to supply the aid received, as per the damage assessment and the identification of vulnerable groups (Establishment of community-based distribution points, development of control forms, and training for control, assistance and care staff)	Local government, community	National, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and the community
Activity 2.2	Imported basic means procurement process	UNDP, MINCEX and import company (EMED)	UNDP, MINCEX, Import Company (EMED)
Activity 2.3	Imported means arrival and transfer to recipient territories	UNDP, import company (EMED), local government	UNDP, General Custom of The Republic, Import Company (EMED), Transcontenedores Company, Central and Provincial storehouses from Gran Comercial Enterprise (MINCIN), Municipal Government
Activity 2.4	Means distribution among recipients at shelter houses and temporary facilities, and among other priority groups UNDP/national authorities monitoring	Local government, UNDP, MINCEX	MINCEX, UNDP Municipal Government

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The number of people benefited is higher because good management was achieved in the purchasing process, which made it possible to acquire more tarpaulins than originally planned and more basic means of living. 23,419 tarpaulins were purchased, compared to the original 22,950 proposed, as well as other three mattresses.

As per request from the Cuban authorities, the use of tarpaulins was extended to other high-impact humanitarian priorities, which had not been initially identified, such as: sheltering of food processing centers for affected people, protection of food, medicines and other first need goods in damaged warehouses or distribution establishments, as well as for the protection of such goods during their distribution. Therefore, in addition to the planned 68,337 people, another 58,550 benefited as a result of expanding the use of tarpaulins.

On the other hand, in the acquisition process there was an increase in the cost of zinc sheets in relation to post-Matthew experiences, (24 usd/u vs. 27usd/u as an average), a price that exceeded the estimate (according to the last purchase) in the project procurement plan. This was due to the high demand caused by hurricanes Irma and María in the region. Consequently, a smaller amount than expected was purchased, although this price change did not affect the number of intended beneficiaries, and as it was explained, more people were able to benefit from the proposals in indicator 1.1.

Furthermore, after having covered the need for mattresses in the provinces of Ciego de Ávila and Villa Clara (initially provided by the CERF), the national counterpart requested the distribution of 3,603 mattresses in the provinces of Havana, Sancti Spiritus, Camagüey, Las Tunas and Holguín, after identifying the priorities of humanitarian aid and after the arrival of other aid and government coverage. The above has been in correspondence with an integrated response to the emergency, whose donations were confirmed in recent months, and which have been complementing the support from UNDP and other agencies of the UN System, together with the government supply.

The implementation of the project has been highly complex, due to the large number of provinces and municipalities that were affected. Based on this, a working system has been consolidated with MINCEX and other national entities for the systematic monitoring of the arrival of goods to the country, based on an information system. In turn, mechanisms for monitoring activities have been agreed through a work plan at local level.

UNDP, with its own resources, has planned basic instructions for the placement of roofs with emergency solutions, in the settlements in Villa Clara and Ciego de Ávila provinces.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

At the country level, a general procedure was established for distributing the donations and achieving greater efficiency in the donations delivery to the beneficiaries. It has been key for the transparency of the process, and to achieve the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. Delivery to the population is mainly carried out through the following steps:

- The Provincial Defense Council (CDP) gets the information on the donations received in the Central Storehouses, prior to destination approval in the Command Position coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP).
- Distribution to the Municipal Defense Councils, based on existing demands.
- The Municipal Defense Council sends the Materials Distribution Points of the Defense Zone (Peoples Councils) and from there to the affected people.
- There is a control mechanism with spreadsheets detailing the data of the beneficiaries and the resources that have been delivered to them.
- The beneficiaries or their representatives sign the receipt of the resources.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

No official evaluation was made. However, follow-up and monitoring visits have been made by UNDP team, in order to check the distribution, delivery and receipt process of goods to the beneficiary families. This allowed to have documentary and photographic evidence of the acquired resources delivery.

EVALUATION PENDING

In addition, the project has been supervised by UNDP, in coordination with MINCEX and the provincial and municipal governments of the benefiting territories.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	15/09/2017 - 14/03/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-WFP-055		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Emergency food assistance for the population of the municipalities most affected by Hurricane Irma.					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹² :	US\$ 5,765,092	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> NOT APPLICABLE ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> NOT APPLICABLE 			
	b. Total funding received ¹³ :	US\$ 5,022,705				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,559,750				
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	54,046	52,514	106,560	52,676	51,183	103,859
Adults (≥ 18)	224,632	227,609	452,241	218,938	221,839	440,777
Total	278,678	280,123	558,801	271,614	273,022	544,636
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	558,801			544,636		
Total (same as in 8a)	558,801			544,636		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe</i>	There was no significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries.					

¹² This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹³ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

reasons:			
CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide food assistance to people living in the most affected municipalities by hurricane Irma		
10. Outcome statement	People at the most affected municipalities assisted with food to avoid deterioration of food security and nutritional status		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Improved food access to people living at the hardest hit municipalities during three months as a complement to government's food distribution		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of people receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food	558,801	97.5 % 544,636
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of food distributed, disaggregated by type	1,629.08 MT	97.2 % 1,581.14 MT Rice 960.00 MT Beans 463.06 MT Vegetable Oil 158.08 MT
Indicator 1.3	Quantity of NFI purchased and distributed, desegregated by type	540 pallets and 75 lightening	100 % 540 pallets and 75 lightening
Indicator 1.4	Quantity of pre-positioned food replenished	1,606 MT	25.4% 408.433 MT
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of food items	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Provide training on monthly reports on food delivered	Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) and local governments entities	Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) and local governments entities

Activity 1.3	Monitoring food distribution	WFP	WFP and Food Group of MINCIN
Activity 1.4	Procurement of not food items	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.5	Transporting, handling and storing food commodities and NFI to beneficiaries	Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) and local governments entities	Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) and local governments entities
Activity 1.6	Distributing food commodities and NFI to beneficiaries	WFP	Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) and local governments entities
Activity 1.7	Replenishment of pre-positioned food	WFP	WFP

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

There is no additional information related to project's outcomes. Regarding discrepancy between planned and actual activities, it is worth mentioning that the quantity of food distributed was reduced by 2.8% related to the plan due to the increment on food cost in the case of rice and vegetable oil. Fortunately, this did not necessitate leaving some beneficiaries out of WFP assistance, as the actual number of beneficiaries identified during the food distribution was 2.5% lower than the planned figures which were based on information provided by the national statistics office.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured through monthly monitoring visits in all target municipalities by WFP staff from the main office in Havana. During such visits WFP staff had the opportunity to speak with some beneficiaries in the final distribution points and received very positive feedback regarding the relevance of relief food assistance.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

No evaluation has been carried out

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WHO		5. CERF grant period:	10/09/2017 - 09/03/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-WHO-036		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Response to essential health needs and public health emergencies caused by the impact of Hurricane Irma in Cuba					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁴ :	US\$ 5,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ¹⁵ :	US\$ 2,116,431	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 0	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 999,983	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	196,655	206,109	402,764	39,319	42,080	81,399
Adults (≥ 18)	881,396	813,705	1,695,101	158,070	158,723	316,793
Total	1,078,051	1,019,814	2,097,865	197,389	200,803	398,192
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees						
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people	2,097,865			398,192		
Total (same as in 8a)	2,097,865			398,192		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total</i>	The national health authorities gave priority to municipalities in other provinces than Havana. The MoH covered the needs in the capital city of Cuba.					

¹⁴ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁵ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The original target beneficiaries included direct and indirect beneficiaries, whereas the numbers under “reached” include only estimated <i>direct</i> beneficiaries.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Respond to emergency health needs and reduce public health consequences in Cuba following the passage of Hurricane Irma.		
10. Outcome statement	28% of all affected health care institutions have restored proper operational capacity to provide life-saving care and implement effective interventions to prevent consequences in public health, in particular water and vector borne diseases.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	113 health facilities affected by Irma with restored primary health care capacity		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of affected health care institutions in targeted areas with restored functional and operational capacity	113 out of 405 (28%)	113 out of 405 (28%)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of essential medicines and medical supplies for the prevention or treatment of acute watery diarrhoea and other diseases	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 1.2	Procurement of electrical generators and water pumps for affected health facilities	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 1.3	Distribution of essential medicines and medical supplies and basic emergency support materials to targeted affected health facilities	PAHO	PAHO
Output 2	100% of alerts and outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases rapidly detected and responded to		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Epidemiological surveillance coverage in affected areas	100%	100%
Indicator 2.2	# of people receiving mosquito bed nets	6,000	Redeployed* ¹⁶
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)

¹⁶ Mosquito bed nets were not acquired with CERF since the MoH received them from another donor.

Activity 2.1	Procurement of rapid test kits for Cholera, Malaria and E. coli.	PAHO	Redeployed* ¹⁷
Activity 2.2	Procurement of insecticide and mosquito bed nets with insecticide for 6,000 people in affected areas	PAHO	Redeployed
Activity 2.3	Procurement of Temephos to treat water preventing mosquitoes growth	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 2.4	Distribution of epidemiological surveillance and vector-control supplies to targeted affected communities	PAHO	PAHO
Output 3	80 damaged health facilities with restored access to safe water and proper sanitation		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Percentage of health care facilities in affected areas with chlorine within normal range in water samples collected	100%	100%
Indicator 3.2	Number of affected health care institutions with restored access to safe water	80 out 405 (20% of damaged health facilities)	80 out 405 (20% of damaged health facilities)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Procurement of aqua tabs of 1,67 gr, 8,68gr and 33mg;	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 3.2	Procurement of chlorine water and residual level indicators	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 3.3	Procurement of water tanks for potable water	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 3.4	Distribution of water supplies to targeted affected health facilities	PAHO	PAHO
Activity 3.5	Health promotion and prevention campaigns on increased health risks in disaster-affected areas	PAHO	PAHO

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The health emergency response, made possible by the CERF contribution, aimed to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases, strengthen epidemiological surveillance and vector control capacity, ensure timely and adequate delivery of essential health care services, particularly emergency care, and recover normal operations at the damaged health infrastructures.

¹⁷ The MoH had enough tests and decided to give priority to other needs.

Using CERF funds, PAHO/WHO supported the health authorities through the rapid procurement of essential emergency supplies and medicines in order to replenish stocks and guarantee continuous health coverage until the full recovery of the national supply system. Among other highlighted actions lead by MINSAP were the redistribution of human resources for evacuation centres, organization and reinforcement of surgical brigades in various specialties, preparation of health centres, medical care for the population hosted in evacuation centres, and mental healthcare for the early detection of mental alterations caused by the strong material, emotional and social impact after the passing of the hurricane.

The rapid availability of CERF funds allowed PAHO / WHO's timely response, which supported the continuity of health services, helped ensure the quality control of water distributed to the health institutions, and prevented the spread of infectious diseases among the affected population, and other preventative measures.

This action provided valuable support to the health sector's coordinated response in the following areas which contribute directly to the objectives of this project. The differences in the number of people is due to the level of damage occurred in the institutions. The most affected areas were given priority.

1. Supporting the rapid recovery of health services and healthcare delivery capacity to ensure timely and efficient quality medical care to victims of the disaster as well as continuity of basic services for pregnant women, children and individuals with chronic diseases.
2. Ensure the rapid detection of and response to alerts and outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases.
3. Restore access to safe water and proper sanitation in the most affected areas.

The CERF contribution supported the preservation of environmental hygiene and sanitation conditions, as well as the proper care for patients and the prompt, safe and rapid diagnostics.

The CERF contribution also supported the procurement of surgical materials to be used by the medical-surgical brigades, medications (antibiotics) to prevent water-borne diseases, critical clinical furniture which enhanced the capacities for the timely diagnosis and treatment of prevalent diseases during the emergency.

CERF funding helped to guarantee the availability of safe drinking water in the health centres by ensuring the proper quality of drinking water and its collection in sufficient quantities to prevent waterborne diseases in health care facilities through the procurement of essential water and sanitation supplies. In this vein, Themephos 1% and thermo-nebulization equipment were acquired for vector control.

The acquisition of insecticide-impregnated mosquito's nets was reformulated since the Red Cross provided these in agreement with MoH. In this sense, CERF allowed to acquire surgical material to strengthen the work of surgical teams in the field.

Procurement of rapid test kits for Cholera and E. Coli was reformulated due to the availability by the MoH. Instead, medical-oxygen tanks were acquired to be distributed in the affected areas due to the floods in many zones.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Close coordination at the local level was in place since the very beginning of the project and was maintained with the permanent leadership of health authorities with whom the project was directly implemented. The project design, implementation and monitoring were carried out along with the Ministry of Public Health of Cuba (MINSAP).

PAHO/WHO regularly coordinated with its governmental counterparts, mainly the MINSAP, at all levels of care to support the implementation of national response to health emergencies caused by Hurricane Irma.

Health promotion activities were developed with the participation of community leaders along with professionals aimed at prevention of diseases due to floods and heavy rains. Moreover, educative talks took place at shelter centres about safety water and personal/collective hygiene.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

The proposal did not include external monitoring and evaluation. However, PAHO/WHO continuously monitored communities' satisfaction through exchange in the field, feedback with national authorities to corroborate the technical progress and timely implementation of the planned activities. Three monitoring visits were made to the areas of intervention, and

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

<p>it was determined that equipment and supplies were properly used by health personnel. The monitoring visits also allowed verifying that all planned tasks were completed satisfactorily, and no human lives were lost due to complications cause by non-communicable and communicable diseases.</p>	
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ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Not applicable.

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AAR	After Action Review
APS	Primary Health Care
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMF	Family Doctors and Nurses Cabinets
COSUDE	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Child Development
EMED	Executing Company
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FAO LTO	Lead Technical Officer FAO
FAO SLM	Subregional Office for Mesoamerica FAO
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MINCEX	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment
MINCIN	Ministry of Domestic Trade
MINSAP	Ministry of Public Health of Cuba
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MNP	Micronutrient Powder
NFI	Non-Food Items
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAMI-MoH	Maternal and Child Care Program
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-SURGE	UNDP-Supporting Resources on the Ground with Experts
UNETE	United Nations Emergency Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNS	United Nations System
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO/PAHO	World Health Organization / Pan American Health Organization